"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Snow and rain today and probably Sunday; no change in temperature.
Temperature—Max., 37; Min., 28.
☞ For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXXII....No. 23,744. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

WEARY OF LOSSES, ART DEALER TO GIVE TREASURES AWAY

G. J. Demotte, Closing His Establishment Here, Offers His Sculptures.

TOTAL GIFTS $500,000

Authority on Gothic Art Going Back to Paris to Devote Time to Writing.

LIST OF HIS DONATIONS

Several Institutions Will Benefit by Distribution of His Collections.

G. J. Demotte, an art expert and dealer of Paris and an authority on Gothic art, is preparing to close his New York establishment at 9 East Fifty-seventh Street, and for two years has been giving away many valuable sculptures, bits of pottery and other objects to American museums. He has invited Directors of museums to select a limited number of things from his collection here, and it is expected that his total gifts to American museums will be more than $500,000.

Mr. Demotte became discouraged because of losses in connection with his American venture a year and a half ago, and he ceased the pursuit of his New York manager.

"Everything Demotte touched here turned out badly," said a friend last night. "The accepted notes in payment for many art objects, which he sold here often bore his custom in Paris. But in Paris the notes were paid and they were not paid here. He has learned many things recently of money that should have come to him, but which was diverted. But he retains only the liveliest liking for America and the appreciation of art which he found here, and as he determined to give away much of his collection in this country before returning to Paris."

Will Write on Art.

So thoroughly disgusted has Mr. Demotte become with dealing in art—for it is additive to his other troubles, business in rare tapestries and sculpture has not been brisk recently—that he intends in the future to devote himself largely to writing on the subjects on which he is an authority. Here are objects of the periods in which he is most interested, have been available since the war than ever before, and to Paris he will be in constant touch with them. What business he continues will be conducted from Paris, although he will hold two exhibitions a year in this city.

When he established his business here he leased from Henry E. Huntington the house at 9 East Fifty-seventh Street, and converted it into a museum. He had many well known clients, among them many of the larger museums. About the time that he ceased the rent of his New York representative the place was closed, and a watchman was the only occupant of the building which housed a small fortune in rare art objects.

"I have encountered the best friends and found the greatest sympathy among the Directors and other officials of the leading American museums and in other circles of American life during the two years I have been here," said Mr. Demotte yesterday. "I feel that Gothic art, especially of France, is worthy of a more important representation in the museums of the United States, and it gives me pleasure to be able to enlarge the public collections in this country—although what has been done by the museums during the recent years is wonderful when it is realized that everything had to be created."

Some of His Gifts.

Among the gifts he has made up to the present are:

Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York—A life-size statue of the Virgin, fifteenth century, from Bar-le-Duc, Meuse Department, in the eastern part of France, collection of ten Sumerian patterns, with groups of personages in high relief, the most important patterns representing this period of Persian history of the fifth and seventh centuries, A. D., also fragments of marble of the late sixteenth century, from the Burgundian low-relief.

Fogg Art Museum, Harvard—A life-size statue of the Virgin, of the school of Dreux, the region of the Champagne district, dating at the early fifteenth century during the transition between the Gothic and Renaissance periods, also two limited sculptured in limestone, sculptured, eighteenth century, one in the rough, the other finished.

Minneapolis Institute of Arts—A Romanesque pulpit from Southern France, nineteenth century, of a classical figure holding an object in each hand and a cat in the other. A twelfth century Romanesque capital from Auxerre, representing Daniel in the lions' den, a gravestone of the thirteenth century, from the Abbey of Solesmes and two wife, founders of the abbey.

Detroit Institute of Arts, Minneapolis—A seated Virgin, life-size, Italian, fifteenth century, bearing the signature of Nicholaus of Verona.

Cleveland Museum of Art—A life-size group, school of the Loire, about 1500, representing Sainte Anne educating the Virgin, a fine Renaissance enamel of the twelfth century representing two Byzantine knights in combat, with scrolls in champleve enamel.

Rhode Island School of Design—A seated figure, one-half life-size, of St. Anne educating the Virgin, Provence, about 1,300, bearing the arms of the Baux family of Provence.

Detroit Institute of Arts—A twelfth century Romanesque low-relief marble from the Abbey of Sainte Genis de Fontaines, in the Pyrenees, representing Saint Genaire, a lamp and decorative motifs, also a fragment of a capital of the twelfth century, and a stone Virgin and Child of the School of Troyes, fifteenth century.

The museums of Brooklyn, Washington, San Francisco, Portland, St. Louis, Denver, Kansas City and Chicago have or will be invited to make selections from Mr. Demotte's collection before he holds an exhibition at the Anderson Galleries on Feb. 5, where he will show some Gothic sculpture and statuary, before sailing for France.

Orders 1,500,000 Bibles For Sale at 1 Cent Each

The American Bible Society yesterday announced it has placed the largest single Bible order ever given to any organization in the United States, perhaps in the world, to a firm in New York City. It is for 1,500,000 volumes of Scriptural portions, consisting of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, the Book of Acts, and the Book of Proverbs, in English and Spanish.

"These little books of sixty-four pages each," says the announcement, "will be sold throughout the United States and South America for 1 cent each. Advance orders of 900,000 have been received."

HARDING TO RESTORE OUSTED EMPLOYES

President Now Convinced a Wrong Was Done to Engraving Bureau Workers.

NO LOSS ON BOND ERRORS

Hundreds of Duplicates Were Turned Out Through Mistakes of Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Informal announcement was made at the White House today that President Harding had taken up personally the question of reinstating the dividism and section chiefs of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, who were dismissed last March "for the good of the service" under circumstances of much mystery.

In connection with the announcement it was disclosed that while the President thought there might have been some petty dishonesty in the bureau, he was now convinced that there had been no conspiracy to defraud the Government through the duplication of war bonds. The President, it was said, has reached the conclusion, as a result of an investigation, that the duplications were due mainly to mechanical errors and carelessness.

Some of the dismissed employes have already been reinstated in the Government service, but no salaries lower than they were receiving in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Of the 30 employes dismissed, all but one are expected to obtain reinstatement.

A sensation was created when the dismissals were announced on March 21, 1922. Those dismissed were the Director of the Bureau, James L. Wilmeth, and the heads of nearly all the mechanical divisions and sections of the establishment, where the Government prints its paper money, bonds, postage and internal revenue stamps, and liquor permits.

Attacks Made in Congress.

No explanation was given at the time of this action. The most that was made known officially was that a serious condition of affairs had been discovered which the Government could not disclose for important reasons. Charges were made in Congress at the time that the dismissals were due to partisan considerations. It was alleged that the Administration had made the dismissals in order to provide more places for Republicans. Administration officials answered this with the statement that accuracy of the twenty-odd persons dismissed were Republicans.

It came out subsequently that the dismissals were the result of the discovery that there had been a wholesale duplication of Government bonds printed by the bureau. The explanation at the time was that these duplicates were taken from the bureau and sold for private gain. In refusing to give any reason for the dismissals officials were actuated by the fear that if their suspicions became known there would be a panic in the bond market and Government securities would suffer.

The discovery that there had been bond duplications came about through the return of interest coupons for redemption. It was apparent that the duplications were considerable. When the facts were laid before President Harding he ordered an investigation by the Department of Justice. The circumstances were held to indicate a conspiracy in the bureau, and, with the object of confounding the investigation better, a clean sweep of all the chiefs of mechanical divisions and sections of the bureau was determined upon.

Since the wholesale dismissals were made in March the investigation has

Continued on Page Three.

PECORA QUESTIONS ANDERSON 2 HOURS; GETS MINUTE BOOKS

Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Again Denounces His Accuser.

PHILLIPS SUBMITS DATA

Makes Public Letters and Says Plot Charge Would Disclose "Interesting Story."

INQUIRY WILL GO ON TODAY

Acting District Attorney to Examine League Accounts—League Directors Declare Faith in Anderson.

Accompanied by Orville S. Poland, counsel to the Anti-Saloon League of New York, William H. Anderson went to the office of Acting District Attorney Pecora yesterday afternoon, where for more than two hours he was questioned in connection with "information" that he had received out an arrangement with O. Bertrand Phillips, one-time chief financial field representative of the organization, whereby he received one-half of Phillips's commissions over $10,000. Mr. Anderson, who followed the Rev. Dr. George Calvin Mayer, Secretary of the league, produced the minute books of the organization.

It was definitely announced that Mr. Anderson when he returned again today would bring along the books of accounts of the Anti-Saloon League, and in the absence of a denial on the part of Mr. Pecora it was assumed that he would be requested to furnish the authorities with his personal bank books. In answer to a question as to whether he was prepared to submit information in his possession to the Grand Jury Mr. Pecora replied that the "facts warrant continuing the investigation."

Phillips Replies.

Mr. Anderson's disavowal of the truth of Mr. Phillips's charges brought a sharp rejoinder from the latter. Phillips declared he was prepared to substantiate his statements and documents and charges he had made. With reference to a statement made yesterday by Mr. Anderson charging that Phillips had wrongfully obtained $500 from the league, Phillips said he would welcome a complaint in court, adding that "an interesting story" would be brought out in that event.

Dr. Mayer, who is also pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, arrived at the Criminal Courts Building carrying with him a brief case apparently filled with papers. While waiting to be summoned to the District Attorney's office Dr. Mayer, in answer to a question, said:

"I simply brought down records and other papers," he said. "That is all I can say at present. All of the books of the league are open to the District Attorney's office. We have nothing to conceal. Of course, I am not involved in this in any way."

Dr. Mayer remained in Mr. Pecora's office about two hours. When he left Mr. Pecora refused to divulge the nature of their talk.

"Dr. Mayer has willingly responded to my call in a manner highly gratifying," he said.

Mr. Anderson at first declared he had nothing to say, adding that he had issued a statement early in the day bearing upon his side of the issue. Pressed with questions he made a few replies while he walked quickly toward the street.

Says Funds Were for Publicity.

"You said in your statement that it was obvious why the $5,000 publicity bill, unaccompanied by vouchers, could not be explained. Why do you take that stand?" he was asked. Mr. Anderson at first said he did not remember saying that. Then he replied:

"The funds were for publicity; I will go further and say straightforward publication. The Board of Directors understood it generally."

"Do you mean by that they knew specifically?"

"Yes."

"What enterprise could a legitimate organization go into that could not be spread on the record?" was asked.

"The work was confidential," Mr. Anderson replied.

After he had denied that the money had been used in "getting something on" persons, he was asked if any of

Continued on Page Five.

Broadway Taxi Bandits Rob Cigar Store; Force Clerk to Crawl to Safe and Open It

Three taxi robbers got $100 from the United Cigar store at the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street while hundreds of persons passed the entrance of the store last night.

Mitchel Mandelbaum of 218 West 140th Street, the clerk, was occupying the store and talking to Frank Scott of 178 West Eighty-fifth Street, a customer, when the first robber entered, soon followed by another.

Scott was ordered into the tiny stock room in the rear of the store and the clerk was then forced to get on his hands and knees, and, with the first robber's revolver held against his head, was made to crawl along the floor behind the counter to the rear register, which he was ordered to open. The robber got $100 and then ordered Mandelbaum to crawl back to the safe and open it. The clerk tried to convince the bandit that he could not open the safe, pointing that he was a new man and did not know the combination.

"Either you'll open it or I'll kill you," the robber told him, and placed the muzzle of the revolver in the clerk's ear. Noting the hold-up man's confusion, Mandelbaum decided to open the safe and the bandit got $200 from the safe and escaped with his companions.

Meanwhile the robber who had stood guard over Scott had robbed his cash drawer of $5 from his pockets. Mandelbaum was pushed into the rear stock room and ordered to remain there for five minutes after the bandits left. The men then left. Mandelbaum rushed out and saw the robbers enter a taxicab which was driven east on Twenty-eighth Street and down Fifth Avenue. A third robber stood guard at the door, but took no active part in the crime.

Soon after the hold-up had been committed, Detective Michael McNamara, Henry Ellmer, Walter Chaney and William Karlson of the West Thirty-fifth Street Station took Mandelbaum in a high-power car on a tour of east side streets in a search of the hold-up men. After a score of miles had been sighted, they decided to go to the scene of a saloon at Twenty-eighth and Fifth Avenue, opposite the City Hospital. The doors were locked, but Mandelbaum peered into the place and excitedly declared he recognized one of the men. Inside was the robber who had held a gun to his head. The police broke in, made an entrance and ordered every one to put up his hands. Mandelbaum unable to identify any of the men in the saloon, he looked all the men over and found a second man who he had not seen, surrounded by the other men in the room. Both men were taken to the West Thirty-fifth Street Station. There they identified themselves as John Dever, 22 years old, of 327 East Twenty-third Street, and Peter McDermott, 21, of 2,460 Eighth Avenue. In Dever's pockets detectives found $100 in bills. A search of the saloon and questioning was begun, and the men, with a quantity of United Cigar Store coupons. At the station they denied all knowledge of the hold-up.

Both prisoners were formally charged with grand larceny, charged with assault and robbery, and they will be arraigned in Jefferson Market Court today.

HELLO-ADS SELL HOLDING THEM Telephone—Adv.

Lord Armstrong to Close Mansion and Cut Expense

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Co. By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Lord Armstrong is closing his historic mansion of Cragside, one of the glories of the Northumberland border, and will live in a twelve-room house in the grounds formerly occupied by his agent. His decision is a tribute to his heavy taxation and to losses in a business enterprise. Lord Armstrong, who invented the Armstrong gun and founded the great armament firm.

The present lord has been a generous friend to charities. He gave £500,000 to the Royal Infirmary at Newcastle when he inherited a fortune of £1,500,000 from his grandfather.

LAWYER IS ACCUSED OF $100,000 FRAUDS

Police Charge Use of Forged Birth and Death Certificates in Bank Swindles.

USED "DEAD" DEPOSIT LIST

Alleged Operations Said to Have Been Going On 9 Years—Empire Trust Co. Complainant.

That banks and trust companies in this city have been steadily and methodically swindled out of sums amounting to $100,000 during a period extending over 9½ best nine years was disclosed by the police early today, when Edmund Shenfeld, 31, a lawyer of 1,197 Grand Concourse, the Bronx, was taken to Police Headquarters by Detectives Louis Barnett and Thomas O'Brien of the Safe and Loft Squad and locked up charged with grand larceny.

Lamarca was arrested in the District Attorney's office after an examination which started late yesterday afternoon and lasted until shortly before midnight. During that time Assistant District Attorney Harold W. Hastings subjected Shenfeld to searching questioning that finally brought evidence, according to the police, which caused Mr. Hastings to call in detectives and order Shenfeld's arrest.

The Empire Trust Company, 120 Broadway, was stated by the police as the specific complainant against Shenfeld, but the police allege that eight additional banks and trust companies will be notified of Shenfeld's arrest in connection with similar complaints made by them. Shenfeld is alleged to have obtained $2,500 from the Empire Trust on December 5, 1922.

Shenfeld has been practising law since 1918. He has offices in the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway. Since 1918, according to the police, by means of forged affidavits, birth and death certificates, He has swindled banks and trust companies of large sums known as dormant accounts. These are the accounts which for years have lain undisturbed by the depositors. At intervals as required by law, these accounts are advertised, the name of the vanished depositor and the amount held in his name, being given.

Shenfeld's method, the police allege, was to forge birth certificates, death certificates and affidavits purporting to establish the claim to the account of a beneficiary of the supposedly dead depositor. Claiming to act for the supposed beneficiary and claimant, the police say, Shenfeld would collect the account, after obtaining an order for it from the Surrogate's office.

One account which Shenfeld is alleged to have fraudulently obtained in this way had been unclaimed for eighty-four years. The amount was not made public.

The first rift in the scheme appeared last Summer, when Shenfeld made a trip to Europe. He had an account with the Empire Trust Company, and when the check with which he had paid his passage was sent back for payment the police say it was found to be a forgery. Shenfeld's signature and the writing and signatures of the affidavits and certificates used in obtaining a dormant account from the trust company was observed. The company began an investigation, though its existence was not disclosed, and then went to the District Attorney's office with the evidence gathered.

Shenfeld was summoned to the District Attorney's Office where Acting District Attorney Ferdinand Pecora and Assistant District Attorney Harding questioned him. Later Mr. Pecora left and Mr. Hastings continued the examination. At midnight the detectives were called in and arrested Shenfeld.

Friends of Shenfeld communicated with Acting District Attorney Pecora after the arrest. They informed Mr. Pecora that if the District Attorney would negotiate, Mr. Pecora replied that he would ask $100,000.

REPORT DUTCH SEIZE COAL BOUND TO FRANCE

They Are Said to Be Acting on German Request—Ruhr Shipments Now Revealed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Echo de Paris says that coal intended by the French in the Ruhr has not reached France, because the German railroad workers in the occupied territory on the west bank of the Rhine diverted it when not guarded, and have been sending it back into Germany.

This paper also says that many barges of coal seized in the Rhineland by the French and sent down the Rhine to a French distributing agency have been halted by German authorities, and that the French agents will rely on the ownership of the German Government and will ask that the coal be returned to them.

The Echo de Paris says that the Germans are trying to persuade the Belgians to follow their example in this respect.

WHERE THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN Think of Wanting—Adv.

LOWDEN PICTURES DECAY OF AMERICA AS EUROPE DECLINES

Estimates Price of Isolation as Half the Cotton, a Third of Our Wheat, a Fifth of Our Corn.

FARMS TO BE PRAIRIES AGAIN

Many Mines Would Be Closed and Industry Would Be Revolutionized.

CONDEMNS TROOPS' RECALL

Belgian Commissioner Pleaded for at Least 50 Men on Guard for Stars and Stripes.

Criticism of the foreign policy of the national Administration, with specific condemnation of the withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine, was expressed last night by Frank O. Lowden, former Governor of Illinois and a leading candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1920, in a speech at the dinner of the Council on Foreign Relations at Sherry's, East Forty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.

Ex-Governor Lowden condemned the policy of isolation, declared the United States had not had isolation during the last generation and asserted that the price this country would have to pay to get it back would be the sacrifice of 20 per cent. of its wheat fields, 30 per cent. of its corn fields, 10 per cent. of its cotton fields, the closing of part of its mines and a general revolution of commerce and industry.

He declared he did not see why it should be the American policy to hold aloof from European affairs and asserted that the United States had not done its full duty since the armistice.

"The statesmen of the world are preaching obedience," he said. "Since the armistice was signed they have indulged in all kinds of filibusters."

Reparations Too Much for Germany.

He said the trouble in France was that that country had been balancing its budget by including the German reparations, which it was humanly impossible for Germany to pay. He said that the high taxes have hid hopeful business and that it was obvious that Germany could never set up the taxation to produce the enormous revenue. He added that there was a false impression that Germany was at work and feeling prosperity, but that what had happened in that country was but the result which always follows an inflated currency.

Governor Lowden, who returned recently from Europe, said he found the people there had generally gone to work and had regained their sanity more quickly than the statesmen. The people of Europe, he said, had implicit confidence in the integrity of the United States and its people and deep respect for the moral influence of this nation.

"The question is how long will that moral influence remain in view of our present attitude toward Europe," he said. He condemned the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhineland and told how the order threw the allied High Commissioners into almost a panic.

"The Belgian Commissioner appealed to me," he said. "He said that anything might happen if the American troops were recalled. He urged that 1,500 men be left, or, if that were impossible, fifty men enough for a guard over our flag. After the withdrawal the Belgian Commissioner said, the people will believe that America has lost faith in us and given us up."

"No Right to Haul Down Flag."

He added that Berlin was equally insistent, and said:

"We didn't have any right to haul down the flag there."

Referring to the isolation of America, Governor Lowden said that the word might be sweet to many Americans but the fact was that America had not had isolation for a generation. "As soon as we recognize that fact," he continued, "we will seek an effective foreign policy.

"Since we are involved in the world's affairs, are we going to do something to avoid a war, or are we going to wait until we are engaged in another great war?

"If we are willing to pay the price, maybe we can get back our isolation. But let me tell you the price. It would be the prevention of 20 per cent. of our wheat fields and 30 per cent. of our corn fields back to the native prairie land; 30 per cent. of the cotton fields of the South would go back to the original forest, we would close up a lot of copper mines, and we would begin the complete revolutionization our industry and commerce if we would regain that isolation which we have given up, lost. Are we willing to pay the price?"

Governor Lowden said he sympathized with France in her attempt to enforce the payment of the German reparations by the invasion of the Ruhr but did not believe it would do any good. He recalled

Continued on Page Three.

FRENCH TROOPS ACT TO PUNISH RIOTS; ARREST OFFICIALS AND MANY CIVILIANS; GERMANY DECLARED IN GENERAL DEFAULT

REPARATION BOARD ACTS

Refuses Moratorium and Gives France a Free Hand in Penalties.

BRITISH MEMBER DISSENTS

Talk of Seeking a League Ruling—Schedules of May, 1921, Now Apply.

BOYDEN PROPOSALS BURIED

Commission's Action Anticipates Berlin Refusal to Pay Amount Due Feb. 1.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The reparation struggle between France and Belgium on one side and Germany on the other became an open-and-shut fight today when the Reparation Commission cut off all legal trimmings by declaring Germany in general and complete default in all her reparations obligations to France and Belgium under the Treaty of Versailles. Whatever rights the treaty gives to France to take action against Germany she now enjoys without any strings.

This action by the Reparation Commission was taken today at a session called originally to pass upon a new French reparations plan which was to have been served on Germany with a fifteen days' ultimatum to accept. Yesterday M. Poincaré filed another memorandum, and today Louis Barthou, the French member, and Leon Delacroix, the Belgian member, presented a demand that the new plan be not sent to Germany. In response officially to her request for a moratorium on cash payments, but rather that Germany be told that her actions since the French occupation of the Ruhr in refusing all payments to Belgium and France constituted a general default to France and Belgium, which rendered unnecessary any reply to her moratorium demand, and therefore that the schedule of payments of May 5, 1921, be entered into automatically.

With Sir John Bradbury, the British member, refraining from voting, the commission, by the votes of France, Belgium and Italy, took this action.

The French plan now remains in suspense, ready to serve as a basis for negotiations at any time Germany desires to reopen conversations with the Reparation Commission. Under the 1921 schedule of payments Germany would have owed 300,000,000 gold marks on Jan. 15, but this has been postponed until the first of February.

By today's action the French have averted another crisis which would have been caused by the certain German refusal on Feb. 15 to accept their plan, and they now have all the rights to action which they would have had by waiting for the German default on Feb. 15.

Text of the Decision.

The official decision of the Reparation Commission reads as follows:

"The Reparation Commission has decided: First, that by its declaration of Jan. 13 the German Government has canceled its request of Nov. 14 for a moratorium, and that no action is required to be taken in respect of that request, which had become null and void as a result of the act of the German Government. In consequence, the schedule of payments of May 5, 1921, is in operation as from Jan. 1, 1923.

"Secondly, to declare and to give notice of, to each of the Governments concerned, under Paragraph 17, Annex 2, of the Treaty of Versailles, a general default on the part of Germany in the performance of her obligations toward France and Belgium."

At the same time the following covering letter was sent to the German Government:

"In letters dated Nov. 14 and 27, 1922, addressed to the Reparation Commission by the Kriegsbund Konsolation, the German Government asked to be relieved from all payments in cash and for the larger part in deliveries in kind for a period of three or four years.

"On Jan. 13, 1923, the Reparation Commission informed the Kriegsbund Kommission that it would postpone the payment due on Jan. 15 until Jan. 31.

"On the same day, Jan. 13, the German Government notified the Reparation Commission that it was stopping

Continued on Page Two.

French Ready to Close Ruhr; Hint That Foch Will Command

ESSEN, Jan. 26. (Associated Press)—The customs barrier with which the French are threatening to encircle the occupied Ruhr region is expected to become effective at midnight tonight.

The occupation authorities decline to reveal their proposed plan, or to indicate the methods they will take for enforcement. "Ask Marshal Foch," was the uniform reply given the newspaper correspondents today when they asked for information.

This is interpreted as indicating that Marshal Foch will have headquarters in Essen and be in charge of the customs embargo, which it is presumed will permit of exports and imports to and from occupied Germany only with the consent of the French authorities.

German Industrialists declare that if the ring is established it will mean ultimately the definite shutting down of industry in the Ruhr.

PRESSURE FAILS TO MOVE HARDING

He Will Not Be Influenced to Act Now in European Crisis, Says White House Spokesman.

NEW MOVE FOR CONFERENCE

Ohio Republican in House Offers a Resolution to Have President Call Peace Gathering.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Administration refuses to be influenced to take action in the present European crisis by pressure from Congress and elsewhere. This attitude was reiterated at the White House today by a spokesman for President Harding. The position of President Harding and Secretary Hughes is that until a plan likely to bring results helpful to Europe, is brought forward for adoption by the Government it would be foolish to try this, and that project. Thus far the Administration has seen no suggestion that seems to meet the need.

The position of the President and his advisers was restated in the face of renewed agitation in Congress to have this country take action to help settle Europe's problems.

In the House today Representative Chalmers, Republican of Ohio, offered a resolution calling for a joint committee of ten to request the President to summon a world peace conference. On Monday, Senator Borah will again offer his resolution, requesting the President to invite the principal powers to a conference to discuss world economic questions and take further steps for the reduction of armaments.

According to the White House view the present agitation is due to a curious state of mind in the United States. The idea appeared to prevail, it was said, that America could wave some sort of magic wand and the world would respond. It was pointed out that there was a vast difference between proposals to help Europe made by persons not connected with the Government and proposals to help Europe made by the President or the Secretary of State. Nobody connected with the Administration, it was said, had found a method that would be helpful in the present situation but the Administration would be glad to receive suggestions.

The Administration, according to the White House spokesman, was going ahead in a sane and normal way with the desire to take advantage of any opportunity to be helpful when such appeared.

"Boyden Plan" Before Committee.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussed behind closed doors the "Boyden plan" for settling the reparations problem, which was submitted by Secretary Hughes yesterday with other confidential information. The plan was not productive of any sensations. Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democrat on the committee, called the plan "innocuous." Senator Johnson said he had not changed his opinion regarding this country's course and held that we should abandon participation in European affairs.

The committee was in session two hours, but did not act on the resolution of Senator Robinson, which would authorize the President to name an American member of the Reparation Commission. The resolution, however, is doomed. Senator Lodge said this afternoon that when it did come up for consideration a motion to postpone action indefinitely would undoubtedly prevail.

Realizing that his resolution was on the shelf to stay, Senator Robinson announced that within a few days he would make a speech, calling upon the Foreign Relations Committee to summon Secretary Hughes to question him regarding the European situation.

Discussing the Boyden plan, one member of the committee described it as "filled with platitudes, opening with an admonition to France and closing with another admonition directed to Germany." Generally speaking, he said, the document might be interpreted as a plea to Germany and France to get together and "stop fussing."

The Republican "irreconcilable" members of the committee were for the most part very quiet, following the meeting. A report persisted in the corridors that most of them had swung into line for the Administration and that, when the previous "fussing" in the interest of delayed several, if Senator Borah, who

Continued on Page Two.

DUESSELDORF HELD DOWN

Acting Mayor and Chief of Police to be Tried for Anti-French Outbreak.

HIGHER OFFICIALS WARNED

Ruhr Area Kept Quiet All Day as More Industries Close and Transportation Halts.

BIG MOVEMENT EXPECTED

Germans Hear Several French Classes Will Be Called to Undertake New Advance.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 26.—Düsseldorf tonight is under a very firm hand. All the café and restaurants were closed at 10 o'clock by order of General Simon, and arrests are going on all over town.

Four well-dressed men in charge of the military police, with drawn revolvers, protected by a squadron of cavalry, have just passed the hotel going to barracks.

Dr. Groetzmar, Prussian Governor of the district, was arrested this evening, but released after a long conversation with General Simon.

The whole town is in a state of nervousness and excitement. Dragoons and squadrons of armored cars are patrolling the streets in every direction.

During the disturbances at Duesseldorf yesterday nineteen persons were taken in custody by the troops. Acting Burgomaster, Dr. Schmidt, and the Chief of Police, Dr. Oxale, were arrested and imprisoned pending trial on the charge of having contravened French military orders for the proper government of the city.

From the list of those arrested yesterday the composition of the crowd is apparent. There are four bank clerks, one engineer, one newspaper man and the rest small storekeepers or store assistants. Among them there were no laborers and this agrees well with the appearance of the crowd as it paraded the streets. It was composed almost without exception of well dressed middle class people. There was no rowdy element. Almost all the people taking part in it were engaged in business or official jobs which had closed for the two hour strike.

City Officials Condemned.

One feature of the evening was that no, or only a few, German police were to be seen on the streets. Like the Post Office and other functionaries, the police had quietly withdrawn during the strike hours and it is because of this that the chief has been arrested today.

Both he and the Burgomaster plead complete innocence. When interrogated by General Simond this morning the Burgomaster declared that he could not be held responsible as the strike was instigated by syndicates and functionaries over which he had no control. The Chief of Police had the same excuse. It was against orders he said that part of the police force had withdrawn from the streets but these explanations availed nothing, both men being imprisoned in the local police barracks with special provision that food can be supplied from their homes.

On the railroads of the district there is a complete tie-up. At Düsseldorf, Duisburg, Kettwarit and other stations the whole personnel has quit work. There are only a few trains running out from Cologne to the outer suburbs of Düsseldorf, and only a few military trains running in the Ruhr basin.

Düsseldorf Station is an armed camp. It is picketed by several hundred men and the gates are kept closed. At Essen the Station Master returned to work today in the hope of getting the tangle straightened out. When he arrived, however, he found the French Military had taken over seven out of eleven telephone lines and that with the best will in the world he could not operate the station system.

No coal is being shipped either by rail or water. On the Rhine all traffic is stopped. From the mines there are no reports reaching French headquarters. It is inevitable, however, that the output must cease if the railroad strike continues. The mine owners have promised that wages will be paid at an increased scale whatever happens, and, as the railroad men are employed by the German State, whose orders they are obeying, their wages likewise are assured.

Enough Food for a Week.

Already in the towns there is a shortage of some commodities, but it is stated that it will be a week more before any food crisis arises. French army supplies are being brought in and distributed by motor truck, and nothing is being bought or requisitioned locally.

At all customs stations the German Government order to the functionaries to refuse information is being carried out, and more arrests and expulsions are being made today. In the main the technical staffs also are refusing to give any information to the French engineers. Measures of coercion which were envisaged in their case have not been put into execution for the reason that, with the railroad strike preventing output, there is no immediate necessity.

Both in coal and revenue, M. Poincaré's plan, after a fortnight's trial, has yielded not one penny to France and, though it is yet too early to form the ultimate effects of the campaign which the Germans are putting in the way by passive resistance are already

President to Take Wife South After March 4; Holds His First Cabinet Session in 10 Days

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President and Mrs. Harding are planning to go to Florida after the adjournment of Congress on March 4, leaving as soon as business will permit.

The state of Mrs. Harding's health and the situation in Congress have prevented the President from planning to go South before this time.

It is virtually certain that the President will accept no invitations for public functions while away. The prime reason for the trip is Mrs. Harding's health, while Mr. Harding, who has just recovered from the grip, has had to relinquish since July.

The President showed little effect from his illness today when he held his first Cabinet meeting in ten days.

Attorney General Daugherty was absent, being ill in his apartment with the grip, while Secretary Davis is recuperating in Florida from the same ailment.

With the exception of an appointment with the Budget Director, General Lord, the only other engagement on the President's schedule was with the correspondents.

The rest of the day he spent going over papers that accumulated on his desk during his absence.

Rudolph Valino, Popular prices. Matinee today. 39th Amsterdam Theatre—Adv.

the outlook is greatly depressing to those charged with the task.

The whole industrial and labor organization with continental Europe is disrupted, while on the other hand, in Germany itself, it seemed almost impossible that workers unable to buy food could continue indefinitely to produce coal. The speed here was unexpected and for a while it seemed a good opportunity, but many of these factories are closed by shortage of coal, and the whole city seemed with people starving. Everybody there talked of Hitler as Mayor.

During the early part of the evening French soldiers and officers were all through the city, but in the course of the night Senegalese, which I saw were sent out of the billeting area. By midnight the streets, which were normally thronged with people, were practically deserted, but in the morning they were crowded as usual, and it would seem more to the favor of the local French authorities if there was anything to worry about. At the moment of the departure of the correspondent from Munich all was quiet and normal. The second Bavarian division, which had been practically destroyed, while half a dozen shots were fired, was quiet and calm.

The French had hoped that by giving light sentences to the small number of civil prisoners they could placate the Germans, on the other hand, interpret the sentences as showing that the French were afraid to be severe. Crowds gathered singing their patriotic songs in great numbers, but with the return of the prisoners it is said they have been ordered to cease their demonstrations during the occupation began.

Thousands of young and old men began pouring Düsseldorf at 5 o'clock, the women and children standing on the sidewalks to greet the troops. They had been driven from their homes by the French, but all spoke of them as their exiles. In France of reading the Rhineland a separate republic and warning the allegiance of the people away from Prussia looked like utter foolishness in the face of such conditions.

They simply then swear it is becoming apparent that victory in this struggle will be to the country which can hold out longest. A German industrialist with whom I talked said that it would be all right if the French could only get any Industrials from which it would be possible to gauge the outcome. The rest of Germany had simply shut supplies for their time and would purchase in England for almost the whole of this year.

"We will have to pay dollars," he said, "but we have plenty of dollars and in the meanwhile we can still increase other currencies and so keep our financial position. The Ruhr, which will suffer most and it will be for the French to put to it that it doesn't suffer too much.

This somewhat optimistic outlook is common among German people. They don't believe that the Government or the industrialists will yield and they don't believe that France can stay always from the Ruhr either by the occupation of coal or by a means big enough to "Starve" her for the matter and to pay reparations.

M. Le Trocquer, the French Minister of public works who arrived yesterday is chairing the whole district in an attempt to arrange with the mining officials for more mobility of work and with the Commander-in-Chief, General Degoutte, and M. Guillaumat, chief mining engineer of France. The French are preparing for a long stay and the disposition of the troops in many permanent quarters has been completed.

There are still in every corner in the Ruhr Valley. There are nearly 10 of the 170th, 40th, 18th, 33rd and 43d Infantry divisions with cavalry detachments posted at various points.

Demobilized Classed Up Tight.

DUESSELDORF, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—What practically amounts to martial law has been declared in the occupied area.

All radio, theatre, theatres and cabarets were closed at 10 o'clock tonight, Germans time, which is 9 o'clock French time.

Here arrests are daily occurrence if the Germans carry out their decision to refuse to obey the French. This decision was reached today at a meeting of all the Burgomasters, Chiefs of Police, prominent State officials and the Directors of the Reichsbank in the Rhine Province. The meeting was presided over by Dr. Oesterer, President of the Province of Rhineland Prussia, who had returned to Berlin after a conference with General Mayer, who informed him that he would be recommended if he remained unofficially. It was explained by the French to-night that Dr. Oesterer was found that he had been appointed Minister to the Rhineland

MOSCOW ENVOY GOES ON MISSION TO TOKIO

An Accord Is Predicted Whereby Japan Will Withdraw From Northern Sakhalin.

CANTON AND RUSSIA AGREED

Joffe and Sun Issue a Declaration Declaring China Unprepared for Communism Now.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—While world attention is occupied with the Franco-German crisis things are happening in the Far East unnoticed, but little less important. It is announced here today that M. Joffe, one of the foremost Soviet diplomats who made the peace of Brest-Litovsk and was the first Russian envoy to Berlin, will leave China—where he has been for some months past as Soviet Ambassador—and go to Tokio on a special mission.

This move has double significance. First, it is no secret that Joffe has been in pretty close touch with Sun Yat-sen, who of all the Chinese leaders is nearest to Bolshevism in his ideas. China from China today announces that Sun Yat-sen's influence has greatly increased, which, of course, doesn't make Joffe especially persona grata with the Peking Government. The latter, like the Government at Berlin, opposes the reactionaries on one hand headed by General Chang Tso-Lin—who corresponds to Ludendorff in Germany—and the left wing on the other, headed by Sun Yat-sen, who corresponds to the German Communists. The parallel may be extended still further, for just as the French, desiring a split in Germany, wouldn't be sorry to see either Ludendorff or the Communists make a move against the unified control of the central Government, so the Japanese, wishing to maintain chaos in China, have given open assistance to Chang Tso-Lin and lent secret support to Sun Yat-sen.

Incidentally, in either case it is worth noting that Bolshevist influence has so little to fear. "We take it for granted that," said a Soviet official, "that, no matter what help is given anywhere, with no matter what interest, to the revolutionary parties will turn out sooner or later to our advantage. Take, for example, the day Kaiser Wilhelm allowed Lenin to cross Germany to Russia, and we have been no nearer to ratify it yet."

Secondly, the interest in Joffe's going to Tokio is that it is understood the Japanese Government at last is willing to talk about the evacuation of Northern Sakhalin. From a military standpoint this may seem incredible, but it appears that the economic situation of Japan is so bad and labor troubles so serious that the military party, controlling the Government, is willing to jettison one of the trumps in a desperate struggle for mastery of the Pacific for the sake of a speedy opening of the Asiatic mainland to Japanese commerce and industrial exploitation.

Sun and Soviet to Accord.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—A. A. Joffe of Moscow, Soviet Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China, who has been in conference with Sun Yat-sen, has been invited subsequent to Hongkong and Macao, respectively British and Portuguese colonies.

He announced that he would sail for Japan, to which country he declared he had been invited.

The Russian envoy said he intended to visit some of the numerous Japanese hot springs with the intention of recuperating his health.

A joint statement was issued tonight by Joffe and Sun Yat-sen, in which it was stated that the conference had resulted in complete agreement on all questions regarding the Chinese-Russian relations. The statement specified, however, that "Sun Yat-sen considers that the communistic order of the Soviet system cannot be introduced into China because conditions there do not exist for the successful establishment of communism and sovietism."

This view, it was stated, is shared by Joffe, who asserts that "China's paramount problem is to achieve national unification." It was agreed that in this particular he supported Sun Yat-sen and China has the sympathy of Russia and can count on Russia's support.

Joffe reaffirms the principles of the Russian note to China of Sept. 27, 1920, which recognized the fullest rights of China to revoke and willingly to renounce unconditionally on the basis of reciprocation by Russia of all treaties and concessions granted to China by the Czarist régime, including treaties and agreements relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Sun Yat-sen believes that the treaty question can only be finally adjusted by a competent Russo-Japanese conference. He holds that the realities of the situation point out the desirability of a modus vivendi in the matter of the present railway control and agrees with Joffe that the existing management should be continued provisionally under an agreement not prejudicing the true rights and special interests of either party. He adds that General Chang Tso-lin, the ruler of Manchuria, should be consulted on the question.

In regard to Mongolia, Joffe categorically declared that it has never been the purpose of the Russian Government to pursue an imperialistic policy there, or in any way to influence it to sunder from China.

Although the Soviet troops now occupy Urga, capital of the province, the envoy does not view an immediate evacuation of Outer Mongolia as imperative or in the best interests of China. This course, he thinks, would be ideal, were that the present Peking Government would be unable to prevent such evacuation being followed by a reoccupation of reactionary and hostile activities by the White Guards, who are against the Soviet Government, and their creatures of a greater situation, than now exists.

Joffe parted from Sun Yat-sen on the most cordial and friendly terms and asserted that he would visit South China before returning to Peking.

Sun Enters Canton.

CANTON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Sun Yat-sen, still in Shanghai, has appointed Hu Han-Min Civil Governor at Canton. His was installed yesterday with public approval. The foreign Consulates also were officially notified that Tang Shi-Yao assumed office as Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on Jan. 24.

The situation here is unchanged. The time of Sun Yat-sen's arrival is important, though he announced in Shanghai recently that he would leave on Saturday of this week to inaugurate affairs in the capital, where he formerly presided as head of the southern republic.

PARK SKATER ARRESTED.

Teacher Fined $1 for Disregarding Danger Sign.

The first ice skating arrest was made late yesterday afternoon, when Policeman James E. Reynolds of the Arsenal Station arrested Herbert Schneider of 1,249 E. Nicholas Avenue on a lake in Central Park. He charged in the Night Court that Schneider, an instructor in the Harlem Evening High School, had passed a danger barrier and had done fancy skating around a large danger sign. Schneider was fined $1. In his defense he said the sign was useless, as there was no danger in the locality. It warned:

Special police details have been assigned to keep order on the ice and the men have been told to go after offenders on sharp contract of following the usual fine or of standing on the bank and [illegible]

Calls Fire Department Because Woman Screams as Man Dies

The Mount Vernon Fire Department was called out yesterday when Baron Thomas dropped dead while working on an automobile in the rear of his home at 228 South Seventh Avenue.

A woman neighbor saw Thomas fall to the ground and, rung screaming down the street. A passer-by who believed a fire had started rushed to an alarm box and summoned the department.

The cause of Thomas's death has not been determined. Coroner Edward A. Fitzgerald of Westchester County ordered an autopsy.

REPORTS MARRIAGE OF KAISER A FAILURE

English Correspondent Says Pair Live Apart Under Very Unhappy Conditions.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—The correspondent of The Yorkshire Evening News, writing from Doorn, says:

"In spite of elaborate efforts to hide the truth, I have discovered that the second marriage of the former German Emperor has been a complete failure, and that at the present moment he is living in one part of the castle while his wife and her children are in another. I am told that a very few weeks sufficed to bring about the breakdown.

"Those who are near to the ex-Kaiser have come to know, by a process of time, that he is not guilty in mind, but also in character. He is said to have been affected very unfortunately by the operation for gland transference he underwent before his second marriage. His two children by his first wife have not forgiven him for his second marriage, and his step-children avoid him.

"His means are reduced and his private expenditure strictly limited. He is living today under most unhappy family conditions. He can count on almost neither affection nor sympathy, and the breakdown in his domestic arrangements is painfully apparent to the very few who visit him."

Reuter's Doorn correspondent, however, denies that there has been any quarrel between William and his wife, and adds that the couple were seen together this morning when the ex-Kaiser witnessed his brother, Prince Henry, who returned from Kiel.

The former Crown Prince also has arrived in Doorn to be present at the observance of his father's sixty-fourth birthday.

VETERANS RETURN $7,500.

Boston Official Forces 220 to Give Up Dates Received While Working.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—John H. Dunn, City Soldiers' Relief Commissioner, made it known today that he had compelled 220 World War veterans to return to the city Treasury $7,500, which they had obtained on the plea that they were out of work when as a matter of fact they were employed.

This, he said, represented half of the sum which they had drawn in relief funds, and if they did not pay back the remainder within a month he would prosecute them for obtaining money under false pretenses.

In one case, the Commissioner said, a young man whose father was a well-to-do business man had drawn $200. This, he added, had been refunded in full.

ALMIRALL JURY GETS AUDIT.

Justice Mullan Grants Request and Says Payment Should Be Made.

Supreme Court Justice Mullan, who some weeks ago heard the application by members of the Almirall Grand Jury to compel Controller Craig to audit their bills for serving as Grand Jurors, handed down a decision yesterday granting the application. The Grand Jury payroll has been held up in the Finance Department for about two years.

Justice Mullan said, in part:

"With the propriety of the items sought to be charged, this court, upon this motion, has no concern. The jurors are entitled to have compensation and if, in their pleas a right to have an audit of that account, in justice, be longer withheld."

$15,000 FOR HUSBAND'S LIFE

Jury Gives Damages to Widow of Workman Killed by Short Circuit.

Mrs. Dorothy Dilger, widow of Herman Dilger of 81 Porterfield Avenue, Brooklyn, obtained a verdict yesterday of $15,000 in an action against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad in the Queens Supreme Court before Justice James C. Van Siclen.

Her husband was working on an electrical crane in the Van Nest yards of the road on July 6, 1922. He was engaged in the act of oiling a bearing on the crane, touched an unprotected high tension electric wire. There was a short circuit and Dilger was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where he died within an hour after the accident.

SHIP RUNS OUT OF FUEL.

The M. E. Dollar, on Trip Around World, Is South of Sable Island.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Dollar Line steamer, M. E. Dollar, bound for this port after a voyage around the world, was reported out of fuel and in need of assistance today, south of Sable Island.

Coast Guard service officials here said efforts would be made to have the cutter Tampa, now in this vicinity, go out and bring the steamer to port.

TURKISH MOVE HINTS AT MEDIATION HERE

Convinced of Failure at Lausanne, Ismet Interviews Child and Admiral Bristol.

DELEGATES PREPARE TO GO

Russia and Bulgaria Reject Allied Terms—Report Turks Entrust Envoy From Paris.

LAUSANNE, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Failure of the Near Eastern Conference is certain, according to a statement made to The Associated Press tonight by Riza Nur Bey, one of the members of the Turkish delegation.

Notwithstanding this pessimistic view of Riza Nur, who is the most radical of the Turkish plenipotentiaries, hope is expressed in other responsible conference quarters that things may arrange themselves at the last moment.

Ismet Pasha, chief of the Turkish delegation, called on Richard Washburn Child, the American observer, this afternoon and went over with Mr. Child in great length the existing deadlock situation in all its aspects. Mr. Child later declined to discuss what he termed a private conversation, but in American delegation circles the impression prevailed that the Turks will shift a settlement at Lausanne, if one is possible.

The time apparently is not yet ripe for active American mediation, but the Americans stand ready to help in securing a permanent peace for the Near East.

The Moral controversy remains the dominant factor in the conference. The Turks may be asked to accept on this point the decision of a special arbitration commission of which an American jurist would be the neutral member.

Ismet followed up his talk with Ambassador Child by inviting Rear Admiral Bristol, also of the American delegation, to take tea with him. The deadlock in the conference again was discussed over the teacups. Asked if we would follow the breakdown of the conference, Hiza Nur said tonight: "God only knows. I am furious that our months of hard work here should all be for nothing."

Russia and Bulgaria Reject Terms.

The Russian delegation issued a statement tonight to the effect that Russia would not sign the Straits treaty.

The Bulgarians threw a bomb into Balkan circles, and incidentally into the allied ranks, by officially informing all the powers that Bulgaria flatly refuses to accept the outlet to the Aegean Sea as arranged by the Allies.

The Allies offered Bulgaria a port near Dedeagatch under the form of a lease, with the understanding that the railroad from the Bulgarian frontier would be under international control. Bulgaria, however, declared that the port is barren and unsuitable for export on the Aegean, and also over the special corridor along the Maritza River from the Bulgarian frontier to the sea.

The Turkish delegates answered the allied project to cede Adrianople to Turkey by the statement of words, whether peace was signed or not, by announcing today that they were leaving their passports visaed for their return to Turkey.

At the same time the Turkish journal, Tanin, published here, declared editorially in a statement by Ismet Pasha that if the Allies left Lausanne on Feb. 1 as they have stated was their intention, his delegation also would depart the same day. If he had not established peace by that time, the position of the Allied fleet at the peace treaty of Mudros would be violated. Wednesday, he would send his reply letter from Angora or his army would march into Adrianople, he declared.

Tanin's statement added that unhappily there was no agreement between the Turks and the Allies on many points including the disposition of the Mosul oil territory and the questions of the capitulations, war damages and the disposition of the town of Kerapatch, opposite Adrianople.

Report Turks Recall Peace Envoy.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A Constantinople message to the Exchange Telegraph reports that the Angora Government has recalled Fethi Bey, its representative at Paris, on account of the turn of affairs at Lausanne.

A dispatch to The Times from Saloniki says that Colonel Plastiras, leader of the revolution in Greece which resulted in the overthrow of King Constantine, has left for Lausanne to confer with former Premier Venizelos.

TURKS OUST MORE GREEKS.

Three Thousand Ar- Deported From Trebizond—Americans Aid Them.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Jan. 26.—Turkish deportations from Anatolia were resumed abruptly this week, despite the Greek Government's decision not to admit further refugees. The Near East Relief today received the following telegram from Constantinople:

"The Turkish authorities have suddenly ordered 1,000 of the Greek population of Trebizond to leave immediately aboard three foreign ships which are waiting in the harbor. The refugees were transshipped here to the Greek steamship lines, which is proceeding to Greece in charge of Harry C. Hoffner, of Lebanon, Ohio, and Pauline Allen of Cambridge, Mass.

"It was absolutely impossible to obtain the necessary visas. We beg you to find a place in Greece for them."

Admiral Bristol, the American envoy, arranged with Ismet Pasha to transfer the body of Theodore Roosevelt, a representative friend of Turkish, Admiral Bristol aboard the Scorpion today with American doctors, nurses, medical supplies and tents.

FOUR SUDDEN DEATHS REPORTED IN AN HOUR

Man Falls Dead in Home on Eve of Trip to Venezuela—All Victims of Heart Trouble.

Four sudden deaths within an hour early last night were reported by policemen of the West Thirtieth and West Sixty-eighth Street Stations, all due to heart trouble.

On the eve of his departure for his home in Venezuela, Charles Villalobos, 45, dropped dead in the apartment of his friend, A. Gonzalo Rodriguez, a newspaperman, of 316 West Thirty-ninth street.

Harry Ecker, 68, salesman, of 237 West Eighty-seventh Street, was found unconscious on a bench on the platform of the Sixth Avenue elevated railway station at Thirty-eighth Street by railway employes. Dr. McGregor of the New York Hospital pronounced him dead.

Mrs. Lucy Carr, 55, surgeon, of 340 West Fortieth Street, fell to the sidewalk at Eighth Avenue and Fortieth Street while shopping. Dr. McNaughton of Bellevue Hospital said the woman had died from heart trouble.

Thomas J. Cullen, 45, contractor, 139 West Sixty-fourth Street, fell to the sidewalk as he was passing a motion picture theatre at 151 West Fifty-sixth Street. Dr. Goldstein of Flower Hospital pronounced him dead.

LAWYER MUST TESTIFY.

Judge Orders Subpoenaer to Tell About Clinton Portrait.

Supreme Court Justice Tierney denied yesterday the application of Bertram Bachelmer, lawyer, to vacate the subpoena issued for him by Commissioner of Accounts Hirshfield in his effort to find out what became of an oil painting of DeWitt Clinton, which was presented to the Board of Aldermen in Building, and sold by the Sheriff to satisfy a judgment for $250 obtained against the board by the Clinton company. Bachelmer appeared for the Clinton company and fought the public examination and brought the matter before the Supreme Court for a decision.

Justice Tierney held that Hirshfield's subpoena for information that is pertinent to his inquiry, but he objects to testifying on the ground that such knowledge as he possesses does not involve the conduct of any department of the City Government which the Commissioner of Accounts is authorized to inquire. The Court, in deciding that he should testify, said that "the loss or removal of the city's property is a proper subject for inquiry by the Commissioner of Accounts."

ARREST 3 IN CROWELL CASE.

Bench Warrants Are Issued for H. C. Tuttle, Major Foster and J. MacGibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Bench warrants for the arrest of Morton C. Tuttle, General Manager of the Aberthaw Construction Company and former Chairman of the Emergency Construction Committee of the War Department, and Major Clair Foster, formerly of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., and recently connected with the George A. Fuller Company and the Thompson-Starrett Company, and John MacGibbons, representative of a bonding company, and formerly associated with the committee, were arrested today by the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

These defendants, along with Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, and others, were indicted on Dec. 20 on a joint charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with contracts for the construction of soldier camps.

EXONERATES IMPORTERS.

Frauds Court Clears Firm in Chinese Case Involving $187,000.

Magistrate George W. Simpson yesterday, in the Commercial Frauds Court, exonerated the John McGregor Grant Corporation, importers, 280 Madison Avenue, of criminal intent in connection with withholding $187,000 from U. A. Closs & Co. of China. Closs, a partner in Closs Lees, a member of the law firm of Brown, Closs, Sherman & Lees, appeared as complainant in behalf of Closs & Co. He alleged that the money was withheld on the sale of a cargo of tobacco and cotton goods. The defendant corporation was acting as consignee for the Closs & Co., through the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Petrograd, in 1917.

Magistrate Simpson held that the corporation was justified in withholding the $187,000 on account of a claim for that amount against the bank. The Magistrate in his decision said he was satisfied that the corporation did not attempt to steal the money within the meaning of the criminal law.

Held Up $4,600 Hair Swindle.

Joseph Schwartz of 32 St. Marks Place was locked up in Police Headquarters last night charged with swindling Charles Klee, a haircutter dealer at 1,369 Broadway, out of $4,600 on Oct. 6, 1922. The swindling is said to have been by passing paper for that amount, for which the money had been placed for deposit, in a bank deal that turned out to be fraudulent.

Admit $127,979 Theft From Bank.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Edward Voorhees, cashier, and James S. Smith, assistant cashier, of the First National Bank, Hightstown, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court today to the charge of embezzling $127,979 of the bank's funds.

BRITISH EXPECTED TO ACCEPT ON DEBT

American Commission Believes London Cabinet Will Agree to Our Terms.

BALDWIN TO ARRIVE TODAY

Harvey Will Be In Close Touch With Further Negotiations on the Subject.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Harding is hopeful that negotiations for the funding of the British debt will be concluded satisfactorily within a short time. It was said at the White House today. The same viewpoint has been expressed at the Treasury Department.

From the information obtained from a spokesman for the President, it would appear that the British and American commissioners were not so far apart when the conference were adjourned here as many had supposed. The American Commission, the spokesman said, believes that the tentative proposal taken back to London by the British Commission to be accepted by the British Cabinet and that it will also receive favorable consideration by Congress.

If acceptance of the American proposal is received from the British Government in time, it will be submitted by President Harding to the present session of Congress. It was stated definitely at the White House, however, that no special session would be called because of the debt-funding problem.

Based on Congress Attitude.

The British Commission it was said went back to London fully informed as to the attitude of the Administration toward the debt. During the negotiations the British made a tentative proposal, which, while looked upon as reasonable, was not entirely satisfactory to the American Commission.

The American viewpoint was then set forth, following the changes in the British plan which it was felt were necessary in order to obtain satisfactory legislation by Congress to admit modification of the terms as set down in the present law.

The White House spokesman said that Ambassador Harvey had played a part in the negotiations leading up to the submission of a proposal by the British. The Ambassador has returned to London to be in close touch with the developments there, whence the British members reports to the Cabinet.

Baldwin to See Premier Today.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who headed the British debt mission to the United States, will report immediately upon his arrival in London, tomorrow, to Prime Minister Bonar Law, but it is considered unlikely that the Cabinet will consider his report until early next week.

In official circles it is considered improbable that Mr. Baldwin will return to America, the idea advanced being that the negotiations for the debt settlement would be continued by Sir Archibald Sinclair, the British Ambassador at Washington.

The return from the United States of Mr. Baldwin is the signal for a number of newspaper articles on the funding of the debt. Generally, they argue that the war of taxation ought to be on the basis of the value of money in England, not in the United States.

Had Mr. Baldwin accepted the American terms, says The Weekly Outlook, it is possible that the Government would have had to repudiate him or leave office. The Outlook says that, as there is no hurry on hand and that, as there is good-will on both sides, it is better to wait for a time when the American public is better able to appreciate England's position and difficulties. It contends that Great Britain is no overtaxed than the United States. The latter pays 7 per cent., that being the rate at which the British Treasury is able to borrow nowadays.

Tax for Two Generations.

The London Times prints an article contributed by "a colonial correspondent." It takes Boer similar to, though less extreme than, those of The Outlook. The writer argues that if, as reported, the Baldwin mission agreed to fund at 3 per cent., the British Government was taking a responsibility the extent of which it could hardly be realized at present, because it would mean additional taxation for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. This would not fall short, it is held, of a pound sterling per head annually for a period of two generations. Many of the obligations would be in American currency, and nobody is able to foresee the future rate of exchange.

It is observed in the article that the present is the very worst time to fund the debt, owing to the developments in the Near East, as it accordingly cannot be expected that anything can be obtained from Germany. Therefore, it argues, the British Government ought to refuse to fund until conditions change.

The writer says he cannot believe that any American statesman would demand that the rate should be higher than that at which they themselves can borrow, and concludes:

"The American people are so fabulously and unprecedently so any people in the world, and when they once understand the position they would refuse to make such demands as they are making now."

Spanish Officer Sentenced to Prison.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—Colonel Francisco Jiminez Arroyo was sentenced to eight-years' imprisonment by the Supreme Military and Naval Court today for negligence and abandonment of his post at the time of the Spanish defeat in Morocco in July, 1921.

MAN HELD WHEN GIRL FALLS FOUR STORIES

John S. Larcombe Jr. Is Arrested in Washington for Attack on Miss Rhodes in His Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—John S. Larcombe Jr., son of a Director of the Capital Traction Company and the Riggs National Bank, who was arrested today on a charge of assault after Miss Elizabeth Rhodes, who was in his apartment last night, fell from a window four stories to the ground.

The young woman is now in the Emergency Hospital in a serious condition. A passer-by discovered her last night lying semi-conscious on the sidewalk in front of Larcombe's apartment at 1,619 R Street. She had landed on the lawn and then dragged herself to the pavement. The police declare that half an hour elapsed from the time she fell to her discovery on the sidewalk.

Mrs. Agnes Rhodes, the mother of the young woman, said that she had forbidden Larcombe to her home, and that when he persisted in his attentions and her daughter continued to see him she had complained to the Women's Bureau of the Police Department. She asserted that her daughter had jumped from Larcombe's window to resist assault.

Police took a statement from Miss Rhodes in the hospital. Her story, according to the police, was that she had met Larcombe on the street last night by arrangement, and that he invited her to his room. No one else was in the apartment, she told the police, and she said that when Larcombe made advances she ran into the bedroom, and in her effort to escape plunged through the window.

When Larcombe was questioned by the police he said that he and Miss Rhodes were sitting in his living room, when there was a knock at the door. He sent his visitor into his bedroom, and then found that it was Mrs. Rhodes. He declared that there was another woman with whom he talked a few minutes. Returning to his apartment, he said, he found his bedroom door locked, obtained a skeleton key from the janitor, and on entering found that Miss Rhodes was gone and the window open.

Larcombe was held by the police in $1,000 bail. He is a widower, between 40 and 45 years of age, and has been local representative of a firm manufacturing metal fixtures.

10 MISSING, 19 BURNED AFTER FIRE ON TANKER

Vessel Is Destroyed in River Near Tampico, but Much of Her Cargo Is Saved.

TAMPICO, Mexico, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Ten members of the crew of the Mexican Eagle Oil Company's tank steamer, San Leonardo are missing and nineteen others are suffering from burns as a consequence of a fire which partly destroyed the tanker and burned the company's wharf on the Lower Panuco River last night. The vessel, which changed from the British to the Mexican flag in September, is listing badly.

Twenty-five thousand barrels of the 130,000 barrel oil cargo were saved. The refineries and tanks of the Mexican Eagle and Royal Dutch Shell Companies are close to the wharf and for a time it appeared as if they might be set on fire.

The San Leonardo carried a crew of forty-six men, all Mexicans.

The San Leonardo was a vessel of 4,000 tons gross, built in 1921 at Baltimore.

SEEK CHARLES BEDFORD JR.

Son of Vacuum Oil Head Flees From Sanatorium.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 26.—The police here today were called on to assist in a search for Charles Bedford Jr. of 103 East Thirty-ninth Street, New York City, son of Charles Bedford, President of the Vacuum Oil Company of 61 Broadway, New York, and grandson of E. T. Bedford of Gredna Farms, Standard Oil and Corn Products Companies Director. The young man, who is 22 years of age, was undergoing treatment for mental trouble at Bloomingdale Sanitarium and slipped away Sunday.

The manager recalled here was that young Bedford would seek employment as a garage in this city. He had only $5 with him. Police of Meriden and New Haven have been asked to hunt for the youth. He was wearing a grey tweed suit, grey cap with green stripes, a short coat similar to those worn by motorcyclists and a pair of goggles.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Charles Bedford was on July 2, 1921, released from the County Jail at Michigan City, Ind., where he was held pending trial on a charge of the Bedford Stone Reformatory at Jeffersonville. At that time Judge Crumpacker, on the petition of Bedford's relatives, including his father Charles Bedford, President of the Vacuum Oil Company of New York, entered an order suspending sentence. Five years' probation against young Bedford following his conviction for stealing an automobile. The defense was that the prisoner was mentally unsound, following a severe illness.

The White Plains police said last night that they had been asked by the Bloomingdale authorities to look for young Bedford. A description, above here was sent out from White Plains to New York and other cities. The physician in charge at the sanatorium declined to give any information about the escape. Bedford's father was not at his home, 103 East Thirty-ninth Street.

DOCTOR'S WIFE TAKES POISON IN WALDORF

Mrs. Mildred Gessler Tells Husband, With Whom She Had Been Dining in Hotel.

IS HURRIED TO BELLEVUE

Had Recently Been Ill in Hospital—Her Condition Reported as Serious.

Leaving the table where she was dining with her husband, Dr. A. E. Gessler, in the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria last night, Mrs. Mildred Gessler, 30 years old, of 622 Richmond Turnpike, Staten Island, went to a rest room and swallowed a quantity of lysol. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition.

Mrs. Gessler did not tell her husband of what she had done until a short time after she returned to the table. When they had left the table and gone to a lounging room she told Dr. Gessler she had swallowed the poison and he then summoned a physician.

Mrs. Gessler, her husband told the police, had left Lenox Hill Hospital only a few days ago after an illness which had confined her to the hospital for several weeks. They were having dinner in the Waldorf, he said, when she excused herself and went to the rest room.

When she returned to the table Dr. Gessler saw that she was very pale. A few moments later, he said, she told him she felt ill. He immediately led her to a lounging room. Then she told him that after in the rest room she had swallowed some lysol.

Dr. Gessler sent for the house physician who gave Mrs. Gessler emergency treatment. An ambulance from New York Hospital and Dr. McGeown took Mrs. Gessler to Bellevue. Dr. Gessler went to the hospital with his wife in the ambulance.

Sergeant John Spain, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, was sent to the hotel when the ambulance was called. He searched the rest room for the vial which had contained the lysol but was unable to find it.

MRS. G. L. KINGSLAND SUES.

Former Mrs. Prince, Married Here in 1915, Asks Paris Divorce.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Marian De Forest Cannon Kingsland has asked for a divorce from George Lovett Kingsland of New York. Her husband, it is declared, refused to live with her in his Paris address in the Rue d'Artois and refused to return to her. Kingsland married Marian De Forest Prince June 18, 1915. There is one child.

George Lovett Kingsland and Mrs. Marian de Forest Prince were married in 1915 by Alderman Henry Curran in the City Hall here. Mrs. Prince a few months before had divorced her first husband, John Dyneley Prince, Jr., after returning alone from a brief honeymoon in Europe. She is the daughter of Henry Le Grand Cannon. Mr. Kingsland's first wife died in 1911. He is a grand-orphew of the late Mrs. William Astor.

42 SPEEDERS SENTENCED.

Cleveland Record Set for Penalties on Motorists.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Forty-two automobile speeders, the largest number ever sentenced here in one day, received workhouse sentences and fines from Judge Samuel Silbert, in the Municipal Court today.

The sentences ranged from one to ten days. Many others received suspended sentences. Fines of $25 to $50 and costs were assessed.

When Judge Silbert was disposing of 219 cases, the largest traffic docket for the year, the County Grand Jury returned an indictment for manslaughter against Wilfred May, 20, who was charged with running down Mrs. Ellen Herbert, 74 years old, on New Year's Day. The woman's body was carried almost a mile under his car.

NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY REPORTS BIG GAINS

Convention in Montreal Urges More Co-operation Between Publishers and Mills.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Jan. 26.—Sir Edmund Walker, President of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, in an address to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association at luncheon today pointed out that while the pulp and paper industry in Canada had made a more rapid recovery than any other Canadian industry following the course of events in the United States, economy was more than ever urgent. He regretted that the Dominion Government had so long delayed, and was still delaying, the establishment of a national research bureau.

S. E. Thomason, Vice President of the American Newspaper Publishers Association and general manager of The Chicago Tribune, said the time had come when the makers of newsprint and newspaper publishers must get together for their mutual advantage, instead of trying to injure the whole industry by making cut-throat profits out of each other as the market went up or down.

No addresses were delivered at the tenth annual dinner of the association held here tonight.

With the United States manufacturing 1,440,000 tons and Canada 1,152,000 tons of newsprint paper, all records for a year's papermaking in North America were broken in 1922. The previous high mark of 2,460,000 tons was made in 1920. It was reported at the annual meeting of the Newsprint Service Bureau.

The total North American production of 2,600,000 tons included 60,000 tons made in Newfoundland and 30,000 tons produced by the one newsprint paper mill in Mexico.

Advertising, enlarged Sunday and daily newspapers and order circulations were said in the report to have been the three influential factors in the record output.

Of circulation it was said "there are more than 22,000 newspapers in the United States and Canada, of which some 15,000 are monthlies and country weeklies. The circulation of English language dailies is approximately 28,000,000 for the week day issues and 20,000,000 for the Sunday issues."

Newspaper advertising in leading cities of the United States showed a "fair" increase in 1922 over 1921, but compared with 1920 showed a 5 per cent. decrease. The newspapers fared much better than the magazines in this respect, for of the $600,000,000 spent in newspaper and periodical advertising during 1922 the newspapers received about $700,000,000.

It was predicted that 1923 would scale the billion dollar mark for United States and Canada in advertising by the printed page, and that paper manufacturing in North America would soon be a billion dollar industry.

CONNECTICUT WON'T RATIFY

Legislature Again Refuses to Vote for Prohibition Amendment.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 26.—For the third time since Congress proposed the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution the Connecticut Legislature today refused to ratify it, and the State thus again persistently opposed to being enrolled among the States whose Legislatures ratified the amendment.

Representative Vinton of Coventry offered today's ratification resolution, but the House leader, John Buckley, had it tabled after anything that the original resolutions, sent from Washington four years ago, was embalmed in the office of the Secretary of State and that today's proposal was "perfectly useless," because all but a sibling of them had already accepted the amendment as the law of the land.

Mohr Gets Writ of Error.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 26.—A writ of error was granted today by Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker at Trenton on the application of Harry C. Mohr, recently convicted of murder in the first degree in connection with the shooting of John Brunen, circus owner, at his home at Riverside on March 19 last. The writ of error provides for a review of the conviction by the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton on Feb. 13. Mohr was convicted here on Dec. 22.

LOWDEN PICTURES DECAY OF AMERICA

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

that at the Versailles Peace Conference France demanded the land to the Rhine on the ground that upon it depended her safety from future aggression from the Central Powers. The United States denied this and, I believe, rightly denied it," Governor Lowden added. "It offered instead the guarantee of the League of Nations. France said, 'all right.' We refused to ratify the treaty and every consideration to France in the peace treaty failed."

Sees Nothing for France.

"While I can understand it, I can not see what France is going to get out of the invasion of the Ruhr. I think it is a mistake because it isn't profitable to occupy by military force somebody else's country. It isn't good business. You can make money out of voluntary than out of enforced labor. The great war has proven also that war is unprofitable, even for the conquering nation."

Governor Lowden said the thought of the overwhelming majority of the people of the world, including the American statesmen, had historically determined more in the question of reparations, which difficulty would have been avoided. He asserted that the United States was instrumental in the Versailles treaty. "Whether it was intended to weaken the German Republic should endure or the military party come back," he said.

"I don't think that we really have done quite our full part since the armistice was signed to lend us the strength of the country, if all means. I don't know why we should deny that it is the American policy to hold absolutely aloof."

He then cited specific instances during the last twenty years where the United States had failed to keep the world informed. He cited the policy of the open door in China, the Algeciras conference, where war between Germany and France was averted in great part through the suggestions of an American President, and in which the United States had a hand.

"If that principle of the open door, equal opportunity to all nations, even their right to use their own and backward races, should be adopted, it would do more for peace than almost any other thing. The chances are that if that were accepted as a principle of international dealing all controversies that in the minds of the world, future wars formula must be worked out of the possibilities of the new materials of the world."

International Exchange Agency.

Establishment of an international co-operative exchange agency, in which all nations would be associated, was suggested by United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, as a method of solving world political and social difficulties. Senator Brookhart said that such a program would restore the spiritual life of the people. "Now, in the United States and elsewhere," he declared, "there is a spiritual famine."

Senator Brookhart added that unhappily there was no agreement between the Turks and the Allies on many points including the disposition of the Mosul oil territory and the questions of the capitulations, war damages and the disposition of the town of Kerapatch, opposite Adrianople.

HARDING TO RESTORE OUSTED EMPLOYES

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

been going on. It is still in progress but the problems of the classified service, the President, that an injustice had been done.

Hundreds of Bonds Replaced.

The evidence shows that there were hundreds of duplications of bonds with the attached interest coupons. What appears to have been shown by the investigation is that ignorance in operating accounting machines on the part of poor employees, with errors of carelessness, and, if not all of the duplications, it was established today at the White House that there had been instances where through the carelessness or neglect of a number the names were left off of bonds, leaving the same numbers that had been issued, while the supplies were replaced by bookkeepers of the machines not recording the numbers of certain series.

So far, it was said, there was nothing to indicate that the Government had lost in any case. Where there have been a duplicate of a bond the coupons of both the original and the duplicate have been redeemed. The interest payments thus far have been found that there has been no loss of interest to the Government. It could go on above that, while there have been hundreds of duplications, the Government has received payment for all bonds on which interest has been paid.

The Government is not yet ready to say what the cost of reinstating and replacing the employes will be, but there was a promise at the White House today that the details would be made known shortly.

It was said that some of the dismissed employes had been reinstated counted a debate in the Senate this week in which Senator Caraway took a leading part. His accused officials of the Harding Administration of having deceived the President into believing that there was widespread corruption in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In order that their party henchmen would be appointed to fill the places of dismissed employes. Today at the White House it was acknowledged that President Harding had ordered that the reinstatement of a number of the dismissed employes and that he expected within a few days to have evidence upon which to base orders for the reinstatement of most of the others.

Harding Wants to Right Wrong.

According to a White House spokesman, the President had been greatly alarmed over the situation in the bureau as it was reported to him last March, when he ordered the wholesale discharge of the bureau's principal officers. He was now satisfied, it was said, to right any wrong that had been done to the discharged employes, and was making a personal study of the question of how to bring them back into the Government service and to restore to them all the rights under the civil service laws which they had lost through the dismissals.

Some of the dismissed officials have obtained positions at large salaries with private concerns engaged in export engraving and printing. Those who have been restored to the Government service are the new Miss Elizabeth Scott, who was chief of the packing division; Miss Margaret S. Ezekiel, also, and chief of the numbering division, and Miss Nellie Wilding, who was chief of the stamp perforating division. Mrs. Kerfoot had been in the Treasury service for thirty-one years at the time of her dismissal and was receiving $2,220 salary. She is now receiving $2,750 and a bonus. Miss Scott and Miss Wilding received each $2,000 salary in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Each is now receiving $2,250 salary and a bonus.

We have Served the Public Faithfully for Eighty Years

GIMBEL BROTHERS

33d STREET — BROADWAY — 33d STREET — NEW YORK

NATIONAL STRENGTH

There is an old saying that the Roman soldier throttled the rest of the world as long as he lived on beans.

But when he took to ducks' heads, peacocks' brains and nightingales' tongues the rest of the world thumbed him.

If this be so, the popularity of the delicious beans served at CHILDS is indicative of great national strength.

Childs

The Talk Of The Town

$50

The Nonchalant

A New John David

TUXEDO SUIT

COAT AND TROUSERS

For Dining, Dancing And The Theatre

ALL The Elegance Of An Evening Suit With All The Ease And Comfort Of A Lounge Suit. Remarkable Value. Conjure!

JOHN DAVID

BROADWAY AT 32nd STREET

125 AND 127 WEST 42nd STREET

6 BROADWAY, BELOW WALL STREET

COURT ST., AT MONTAGUE, BROOKLYN

The Last Word In Novelty Silks

Marbletex

Oil Painted Silk

On heavy crepe backgrounds, the gorgeous colorings take form in a never ending succession of fascinating designs—no two alike.

Original and Artistic

For Blouses, Frocks, Sashes, Scarfs, Hats, Negligees.

Known for Our Low Prices

BloomingdaleS

59th to 60th—Lex. to 3d Ave.

Sale Today, 2:30 P. M.

At the Galleries of

Smith & Jaffe

68 West 45th St.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

600 Magnificent Oriental Rugs & Carpets

by order of

A Well Known Importer (Retiring)

(Stores withheld by request)

Now located at 225 Fifth Ave.

Included in the Collection are the finest examples of Persian Wonder Art

consisting of

Sarouks, Kermanshahs, Bakuras, Araks, Serapis, etc.

Both Antique and Modern

A very fine assortment of Chinese Rugs in desirable sizes and colors.

PHILIP SMITH, Auctioneer.

Metropolitan Art Auction Galleries

Auctioneers and Appraisers Inc.

6-8 WEST 40TH STREET

Last Session Today

at 2:30 P. M.

The Elaborate Furnishings

removed from one of New York's finest homes on lower Fifth Ave.

(Name withheld by request)

Consisting of Chinese Porcelains and Objects of Art, Paintings, Rare Books, Old Sets, Rugs, Tapestries, Bronzes, Statuary, Silver, Bedding, Linens, Curtains, Draperies, Etc.

ON EXHIBITION DAILY UNTIL HOUR OF SALE

Catalogues sent gratis.

R. G. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

New Business

To those who seek a new business or who wish to dispose of an old one, the Business Opportunities columns of The New York Times offer an unrivalled medium. References required.

JEWS STATE STAND ON VITAL QUESTIONS

Condemn Wine Abuses—Favor Uniform Marriage Law—Run Committee on Harvard.

JUBILEE CONVENTION ENDS

Delegates Advocate Physical Upbuilding of Palestine, but Are Hostile to Zionism.

KU KLUX KLAN DENOUNCED

Resolution Opposing Registration of Immigrant Aliens Adopted by Convention.

The Golden Jubilee Convention of American Hebrew Congregations closed yesterday with action on a series of resolutions on questions of great public interest. Resolutions were passed protesting against abuses in the matter of sacramental wine, against the Ku Klux Klan and similar organizations, and in favor of uniform marriage, divorce and quarantine laws.

A resolution encouraging the physical upbuilding of Palestine was tabled because it was suspected that the wording of the resolution would be interpreted as favoring Zionism, or the doctrine that Palestine is the true home of the Jew and America only a temporary shifting place during exile. A resolution calling on the Government to release political prisoners was discussed at length and then tabled.

The Harvard incident was also tabled until a committee was finally selected which took a position on the merits of the subject. The final action of the convention was to transmit, without comment, to the Harvard authorities and to the Presidents of all American colleges a report which had been previously submitted by the Board of Delegates. The resolution as finally adopted read:

"Whereas, the Harvard incident is being so widely discussed throughout the country, we recommend that those portions of the report of the Board of Delegates which deal with this subject be sent to the Presidents of all American colleges and universities and to the members of the special committee of Harvard University entrusted with the investigation of this matter."

Opposes Discussion at Harvard.

As originally drawn, the resolution had stated that the "Harvard incident" was "the subject-matter of a campaign of abuse, throughout the world," and that it had "already greatly retarded the efforts to protect Jewish and other minorities abroad." These clauses were stricken out after being attacked as vague and not clearly proved. Colonel Joseph Ullman opposed the adoption of any resolution at all on the subject matter.

"This is a question that most of us know very little about. It is being handled by people who are making it their business to handle it and it is being handled in the suitable manner. Everybody who feels that the reputation of the Jews and of the country is in his hands.

"On the Board of Governors of Harvard University, a few of our most prominent Jews, Felix Frankfurter with him are a number of people who are not working with Brandeis. You cannot work out this problem with Brandeis. My judgment is that the resolution and the business to meddle with this question.

"It is not a question to be taken up and dealt with in an offhand manner. People have learned the stringent oil for weeks trying to understand this difficult question. I did, and I know as little as I started. I consulted with the university authorities in our own city about it and with people of the highest eminence in our country who are trying to handle this by negotiation, as it can be handled. This convention is not in a position to consider a question of this character."

Disagrees With Colonel Ullman.

Colonel Ullman said that Jews in a position of responsibility in relation to this matter had asked Jewish organizations to refrain from public expressions which might increase their difficulties. Dr. Harris Levy of Boston said:

"I don't agree with Colonel Ullman at all that it is not the business of this organization to discuss the question, but I do agree with Colonel Ullman that it is very unwise for us to pass on it. Jewish men who are at present at the Harvard examinations have stated over and over again that they would much rather that the matter were not discussed by the different Jewish communities throughout the country until a report was ready."

Dr. Samuel Schulman expressed indignation at the theory that the convention should refrain from expressing an opinion.

"This is not a resolution coming from Dick, Dick and Harry," he said. "It is a resolution coming from united American Jewry. We ask that the world take note that the very suggestion in the air of the possibility of limiting the freedom of Jewish thought in higher education is of the worst spirit that astounded the powers of civilization."

Dr. David Philipson of Cincinnati said that there could be no denial of the propriety of an expression by the convention on a matter so closely concerning the welfare of Jews in America. After further discussion, the resolution as modified that it contained no direct expression of opinion, was adopted.

Board's Report on Harvard Question.

The report of the Board of Delegates, which, under the resolution, is to be distributed to the Presidents of all colleges of higher education in America, says:

"The proposal of President Lowell of Harvard University that the percentage of Jewish students to be admitted should be limited, naturally aroused much discussion and protest throughout the country. His claim seems to be supported, however, that virtually other colleges have done the same as the result of more or less indirect methods. Any limitation based on principle is invidious, but to the Harvard men to such distinguished institutions as our higher seats of learning, and members of this board have done their share to awaken correct public sentiment in a subject which the governing authorities of these institutions are still considering. Through vigilance in the cause of liberty, The United States Government, through diplomatic channels and otherwise, has in the past repeatedly protested against unmerited restrictions against immigration against the Jews in Russia, Roumania and Poland and, accordingly, the evil which would follow if President Lowell's plan be adopted, in stultifying all such future efforts on our part abroad, could not be limited. This convention is not in a position to consider a question of this character."

Proposes Anti-Discrimination.

After commending American progress in abolishing religious and racial discrimination, the report continues:

"When the precedents established by American statesmen so widely discrepant in their general views as Thomas Jefferson, Charles Sumner, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt can be invoked the Honor of the Nation can not be questioned that true American principles underlie it. In this connection it is interesting to observe that one of the acts soon after the date of the Civil War of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, which was the forerunner of the present Board of Delegates of American Israelites, was to petition Congress to secure the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, which was accomplished by the Act of April 16, 1862, the passage of which was largely due to the influence of Abraham Lincoln, who was a friend of Jewish citizens, and who appointed Jews to high offices in the Government."

Religious Status of Colleges.

The subject of Jewish attendance at higher institutions of learning is discussed in an important and in substance as much attention today that it will be well to supplement the article in the appendix somewhat. It is true that, in their origin, nearly all our American colleges in Protestantism, they were founded by Protestants, and have changed their character from the adoption of new Federal Constitution on, and the growth of large public schools and colleges, but to assert that they are Protestant institutions in the sense that they are under the control of Protestant ecclesiastical authorities, with respect to legislation, appointments and influence, is to misstate the facts.

In New York State the Legislature has nothing to do with the management of Columbia College, which is controlled entirely by a board of trustees, of which Governor Smith is a member, ex officio. The same is true of the College of the City of New York, which is controlled by a board of trustees, of which Mayor Hylan is a member, ex officio. Mr. Hylan's wife, Rose Hylan, is a graduate of Hunter College, which is controlled entirely

WINS APPEAL AFTER SERVING SENTENCE

Private Detective Who Kept Reports From Lockwood Inquiry to Get a New Trial.

$500 FINE TO BE RETURNED

Court Holds Evidence Sought in Labor Investigation Was Irrelevant.

Robert J. Foster, private detective, employed by the National Steel Fixtures' Association and other organizations, who was called as a witness before the Lockwood Committee, and refused to produce his reports when called upon to do so, yesterday won his appeal from conviction and sentence to thirty days in the Tombs and a fine of $500. The Appellate Division ruled that the trial Justice was in error in charging the jury that the documents demanded were relevant to the subject under investigation by the Lockwood committee. A new trial is ordered by a vote of four to one. Foster has served his prison sentence but will get his $500 back.

Justice Smith, writing the prevailing opinion, said that the National Steel Fixtures' Association, the Iron League of New York, and the National Steel Fabricators, were the subject of investigation on evidence that they maintained

[illegible] upon other power and refused to sell their products to contractors who employed union men in the erection of steel buildings in New York; that some of the employees of Foster became members of the building trades unions and attended their meetings as spies; that after reading the reports which the Lockwood Committee demanded that Foster be ordered that to divulge them reports would endanger the lives of his men, and that only one of his eight men who engaged in similar work in New York City, and there was no proof that Foster had a request from this one.

Justice Smith said further that neither the Lockwood Committee nor Foster himself were authorized to determine the necessity of the evidence asked for, because the courts alone could do so.

"With the admission of these in charge of the organization of their employees to call those witnesses who were engaged in stealing iron and steel and were using union men," says the opinion, "it is difficult to see how the purpose of these cross-examinations could be questioned by the learning, duty and privilege by the defendant, or to any embarrassment which might be found upon the result of such inquiry.

"The knowledge of individuals from month and others and from Daniel Dugan upon matters pertaining to the duty of the witness to be fully informed. On the other hand, no narrower rule of incompetency should apply which would prevent a thorough investigation of any unlawful subject of inquiry which the Legislature may, through a committee, think wise to make. Without such power to question it this unlawful business, I think this judgment will have to be reversed on error in the charge of the court below."

Final Briefs in Put Somerset Case.

Final briefs in the case of Put Somerset, the English actor against whom deportation proceedings were brought because of his relations with Edith Day, an actress, were submitted yesterday to the Immigration authorities by Somerset's counsel. Decision in the undefended divorce action brought by Clyde Carlton, Miss Day's husband, was reserved by Supreme Court Justice Donnell F. Cohalan yesterday.

PECORA QUESTIONS ANDERSON 2 HOURS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

the sums had been paid to newspapers or newspaper men.

"I will not say anything about that," he replied. "I told the board they could take the bill or leave it."

Mr. Anderson admitted that some of the money from the publicity fund went "in part" to ministers, although he refused to divulge for what services.

When the witness refused to produce the names who got money.

"It part, yes."

Mr. Anderson took occasion to brand as false a statement attributed to him by Phillips to the effect that he had described the Lockwood inquiry and the Rockefellers" with the Phillips contract in case they ever asked for the salary list. He further termed the Phillips interview as an "unqualified lie."

Further Questioning Today.

Acting District Attorney Pecora said Mr. Anderson had asked the privilege of having Mr. Poland, the League's counsel, present during the questioning. He added that Mr. Poland took no part in the proceedings and interposed no objections to the questions asked. Mr. Pecora said he intended to devote his time today to the further questioning of Mr. Anderson.

Since my interview with the press yesterday I have read reports in the newspapers concerning allegations made by Mr. Phillips," he said, "I am willing to say that my inquiry today had something to do with those matters.

Has any disposition to aid you in your inquiry toward making a complaint been manifested by officials of the Anti-Saloon League?"

Up to the present all officials that I have seen have responded to my requests.

Have they responded freely?" he was asked.

They have answered my questions," Mr. Pecora confirmed the statement made on Thursday by Mr. Anderson that the Board of Directors of the Anti-Saloon League, following a report on the Phillips allegations, had made a letter to the District Attorney. Mr. Pecora refused to give out the text of the letter, saying that Mr. Anderson could do so if so inclined. Mr. Anderson, when asked for the letter, referred questioners back to the District Attorney's office.

Pecora Got Business' Letter.

We had such a letter," Mr. Pecora said, "and I don't mind saying that it was the subject of interrogation today when I saw Dr. Hoss and Mr. Anderson.

Would such an act by the Board of Directors serve to exonerate Mr. Anderson from prosecution under the Anti-Tipping law?

I don't think such a course would be sound as a matter of law," Mr. Pecora answered.

Have you asked Mr. Anderson to produce his bank books?

I won't answer that."

Asked whether he had talked with members of the Rockefeller family or representatives of the Standard Oil Co. on the subject of the Phillips charges, Mr. Pecora answered that he did not care to say. He said he expected to interrogate the Rev. Dr. David James Burrell, President of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, as soon as Dr. Burrell had recovered from an illness. He believed the inquiry would be completed early next week.

Will tomorrow's session last many hours?"

That depends on the recollection of the witnesses," Mr. Pecora replied. He said that the scope of the inquiry had not been extended and that he would examine other witnesses whose identities he did not wish to disclose at the moment.

O. Bertrand Phillips yesterday declared himself misinformed by Mr. Anderson's charges. "He has not made a single charge which I cannot refute either with documents or by corroborative testimony," Phillips said.

I was involved in an exceedingly unpleasant situation by virtue of the fact that I simply sat still and permitted Mr. Anderson to dominate. It is tragic that one man, holding a high position, with, perhaps, false prestige, should distort and manufacture facts which he knows do not, as I do are the truth.

I feel secure rather than prostrated. Why should I feel prostrated, as he charges? On the contrary, I was relieved when my contract was cancelled. The fact that he had taken a share of my earnings was always an incubus.

Salaries Anderson Letter.

With regard to Mr. Anderson's assertion that I was dismissed from the Anti-Saloon League for disloyalty, it is only necessary for me to cite paragraphs from Mr. Anderson's letter of April 28, 1922, canceling my contract. This letter speaks for itself.

April 28, 1922.

Mr. C. B. Phillips, 100 Broadway, New York City.

My Dear Mr. Phillips—I am disturbing this to be mailed to you as the basis of our conversation in order to have the certainty and equilibrium of the written word in connection with the finalizing of a conversation. . . .

Frankly, without any comment making any accusation as to your personal loyalty and your defense of the league and its policy, and misrepresentation in your efforts to secure funds, the irreconcilable fact stares us in the face that without such funds it is impossible for the League to continue to function, generating enough to justify selling down and waiting for it, the supposition that the league can afford to pay you in the light of large subscriptions that are impossible of realization, is not sufficient to meet your needs in another, resulting in a situation where you must be continually borrowing, or else make some other arrangements with a view to supplementing your income.

In your judgment it would be utterly impossible for you ever to build up this special support to the proportions [illegible] if you were doing something else, and I am not willing to run the risk of the possibility of a conversion which I might consider inadvisable.

Therefore, under all the circumstances, I see nothing except simply to call off this proposition immediately, so that you can make steps without further delay to make a connection, which I hope will meet your needs. . . . . .

I shall be glad, if you wish, to give you a letter stating frankly what you have done and pointing out your splendid capabilities—a letter which will make clear that the cause of conditions in this particular line of work, the publishing of large subscriptions, is discontinued. I take for granted that you will not think of doing what some few folks who have left the staff have done in the way of "knocking," and trying to block the league, and so on the basis of loyalty to the cause, I shall be glad to say a good word for you to any person whom you may refer to me.

This does not mean that it will be impossible for you to work for the league in the future if an equitable settlement could be arrived at, but otherwise I have made other connections elsewhere, therewith which make it possible for you to do such work for us, if any, under circumstances where you are not worried by your own financial problems.

This is a matter which can be determined only in time and by developments. Further, this does not mean that the door of the office is not open to you to come in to see me any time with anything that you want to lay before me.

I fully appreciate the services that you have rendered, I wish for you the utmost of success and happiness, and I am convinced that in the long run this action will prove to be the best thing for you as well as for the league, the thing for the league at the present time under all the circumstances.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON.

Section Conspiracy Complaint.

With regard to the charge that I, with a third party, entered into a conspiracy to obtain $500 from the league to which I was not entitled, Mr. Phillips continued, I should welcome Mr. Anderson's signing a complaint charging such conspiracy. There would be an interesting story behind this.

Mr. Anderson speaks gratuitously of an alleged effort to blackmail him and furnished the press with a letter I wrote to Dr. David James Burrell, about the same matter. The tone of these, I believe, indicates sufficiently my purpose, which was confined to get restitution, so as to relieve all concerned of the stigma involved in Mr. Anderson's taking part of my commission.

The receipt which I signed in December covering the payment of $1,500 against the $4,500 of commissions earned and accrued for subscriptions I had negotiated. This settlement had no relation to that part of my commissions taken by Mr. Anderson. These are the telegrams and letter:

Letter to Dr. Burrell.

The first letter, addressed to Dr. David James Burrell, is dated Dec. 28, 1922.

Dear Dr. Burrell—

The following brief summary may suit you.

On the basis of 20 per cent. on the first $25,000 of subscriptions, and 10 per cent. on the additional [illegible] thousand I earned in 1920-21, $24,500.00 as per original statement prepared for income tax purposes. Of that sum, one-half of the amount in excess of $10,000 that is, $4,625.00 was [illegible] for another party as I explained yesterday.

Check No. 45 for $1,500
Check No. 2262 for 1,375

$2,875.00

$4,625.00

For the year 1921—

For the fiscal year of 1920-1921 and 1920-1922 you can ascertain the exact amount I was deprived of by the following method, i. e., 20 per cent. on the first $25,000, 10 per cent. on each additional thousand, and find that one-half of the amount in excess of $10,000 of contributions thus earned.

As I stated yesterday I think the total for those two fiscal years is about $5,000. I will consult my records at the earliest possible moment.

For the years 1921-1922. On the $5,000 Rockefeller contribution made last June as a result of my sole negotiations with Mr. ——, and on $1,500 from Mr. Pillsbury's subscription there is due to me on the basis of 20 per cent. on the $25,000 and 10 per cent. on each additional thousand $1,500 as per below:

Due $5,000
Rec'd 1,500 by payment to Morris Loan Plan.
1,500 by direct payment 12-22.

Bal. $1,500

I devoutly pray that your board's decision may be prompt.

Copies of Other Messages.

Copy of telegram to Dr. David James Burrell, 1 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, dated Jan. 2, 1923.

A desire to continue helpful to you impels me to tell you that events of a drastic character and far-reaching proportions are imminent. I pledge you my co-operation as long as it is in my power to do so."

Copy of letter to Dr. David James Burrell, dated Jan. 4, 1923.

Dear Dr. Burrell:

The character and scope of developments since I telegraphed you yesterday prompt me to let you know that I will be absent the balance of this week, until 2 P. M. or later today. And if you deem it convenient with me I will be glad to see another day I am still steadfast in the desire to harbor reconciliation and justice prevail as a result of my eight months' effort to that end.

I am unwillingly convinced that certain vital and favorable areas of power will soon be taken from me in all probability in their direction. When that time comes I will have the consciousness of having left undone nothing that I should have done.

Cordially yours,
O. BERTRALL PHILLIPS.

Copy of telegram to Dr. Burrell, dated Jan. 16, 1923.

Progress of impending events jus-

[illegible] fy fear that matter presented to you for rectifying will be out of control after Saturday.

O. BERTRALL PHILLIPS.

Anderson's Statement.

In a formal statement issued yesterday Mr. Anderson said:

After the Drift has been blown off the facts supporting the charges of misconduct and financial irregularity made against me are very simple. First, after being notified for months, they were explained at a time when, presumably, they might do the league credit in the mind's eye. Second, the man, Phillips, who [illegible] of station B, Hollywood, by four times. (3) An attempt to betray the league and divert to other purposes money from persons fervently supporting the league with the will employed by the league. (4) The wrongful obtaining of $500 from the league, which he made restitution when caught. (5) The obtaining of $500 from the earnings of an old preacher by false representation, which was inevitably repaid, when the facts became known. (6) A demand by him for a large sum of money, under penalty of publicity, and [illegible] that action, within a few days after he had signed a release of every claim.

At least two persons are ready to swear that the witness upon whom Phillips mainly relies stated that he believed Phillips to be crooked. This was prior to the time he gave Phillips the $500, which Phillips paid back after this story was [illegible] and the contents of the [illegible] became known.

There are two charges of wrongdoing. The first is that I drafted the bonds, which is false and easily proved on.

The second is that I split commissions for my personal profit. The falsity of this has already been established by formal action of the State Board, which has ratified and approved my services in securing for the benefit of the league money which I helped an employe earn.

In addition there are several [illegible] charges designed to create a [illegible] among the unthinking.

Charges "Attempt to Pillory."

An attempt to bring made to pillory me because I risked everything I had in the world in order to start the Anti-Saloon League work upon a great basis where it had neither money nor credit. I started frankly in the belief that for obvious reasons I could not give details of expenditures, and that if this was required I would forego the claim and the money that I did not want it enforced. Every one of the trustees had knowledge of what had been accomplished that the league had received value. On that frank statement, after investigation, they unanimously recognized the claim because they knew that the work had been done and that the money had been paid for and that the league had profited in addition to prohibition progress and stronger standing for the league itself, specifically in that its revenue had become from a rate of about $50,000 a year to over $500,000 a year (now over a quarter of a million dollars a year), or many times as much increase in one year as the total cost of the entire publicity campaign that made the growth possible.

The record of these facts down to the fact that when the revenue from the churches and small contributions was proving inadequate for a winning campaign I took the risk of making an [illegible] arrangement which proved a good [illegible] judgment in the light of the facts at the time, as a result of which the league obtained in larger sums several hundred thousand dollars which made possible the work that crystallized the sentiment that compelled ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment. Probably [illegible] New York where even our [illegible] leaders said it was utterly impossible and at a net cost which amounts to only about 10 per cent. of the money so raised. And further, that when I became thoroughly convinced that [illegible] was [illegible] me this, although I had to do much of his work, was incompetent and unsatisfactory, I fired him summarily and to protect the league was the risk of false accusations rather than allow the league to be victimized, and myself to be made a victim of extortion at his hands.

The third of these points designed for the unthinking is that after I had unqualifiedly refused it a year previous, the board insisted on paying additional commissions, which I declined to accept. The fact is that my average of $10,000, which, considering their perspicuities, is less than is received by a considerable number of city pastors for work that entails comparatively little difficulty and responsibility. I find on figuring up and deducting expenses, paid, cash advances that I have received [illegible] from the league since I have been Superintendent in New York a sum a little below an average of $7,500 a year. It is not a question of how I should be rewarded, but of the principle involved. The real question is whether it is just that I should pay for the league to pay me enough to enable me to live on a basis that prevents my efficiency.

Various attempts have been made in the past to discredit the constituency of the League, and they have failed as I am confident this one will fail."

The Rev. Wilbur E. Schoonhoven, Patchogue, L. I., and the Rev. Dr. H. S. Hurlbut, of Amsterdam, N. Y., directors of the Anti-Saloon League, made statements supporting the [illegible] charges by Mr. Anderson. Bertram H. Pfeiffer, Treasurer of the league, declared the [illegible] were [illegible] of the charges.

VERDICT A SUSPICIDE IN BOOTLEGGER'S DEATH

Man Whose Body Was Found Riddled by Bullets Identified at Salvatore Santopietro.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, N. J., Jan. 26.—The [illegible] whose body was found yesterday morning in a lonely stretch of the Navesink Bridge Road, near Little Silver, with four bullet wounds in the chest and one in the left arm was identified tonight by six men from New York and Asbury Park as Salvatore Santopietro, 42 years old, of New York. The Monmouth County authorities say that Santopietro had been engaged for some time in bootlegging and in his clothing was found a memorandum book showing sales of whisky, one being for $1,200.

It was reported here tonight that an arrest in Italy. There by suspicion that the dead man was the victim of a vendetta. In the man's clothing were a gold watch and chain, a $2 bill, some small change, a return stub of a railroad ticket from Asbury Park to New York and a check for $1,675, in addition to the little book showing liquor sales. The return railroad ticket showed that the man left New York last Wednesday. His home was on 116th Avenue. A wife and two children are said to live in Italy.

The body was found by Patrick Ryan, a painter, who was on his way to the new work at the home of Wilfred B. Wadsworth, Jr. Ryan, who is employed by Myers Bros. Garage, of Asbury Park, noticed the [illegible] of an automobile. The authorities believe the man was killed somewhere else and brought to the lonely spot.

There was one report tonight that Santopietro had been a liquor business as high as $1,200 a week.

ACCUSED IN MISSOURI.

Anti-Saloon League Head Denies Accepting $500 From Permit Seeker.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—Federal authorities here tonight began an investigation into the activities of individuals named in a series of affidavits, made public today by the Missouri Branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, through its publicity director, James C. Hay, which charged in substance that the Rev. W. C. Shump, Superintendent of the Missouri Anti-Saloon League, accepted $500 for furnishing an affidavit for a permit for the sale of alcohol for manufacturing purposes made by Dr. L. J. Ludwig, President of the Ludwig Brewing Company of 7[illegible] North Second Street.

Shump admitted he wrote an informal letter to W. H. Allen, Prohibition Director for Missouri, but denied that any consideration was involved or that money had been offered for his services in helping to obtain the permit.

"McCreery Silks"
"Famous Over Half a Century" "The Original Silk Shop"

Silk Remnants
To Clear 95c yard

These are remnants and short cuts from our wholesale and retail stocks in practical and useful lengths. Included are plain and novelty silks and satins, chiffons and crepes, regardless of former prices, which have been selling up to 6.50 a yard. These will be placed on sale at 95c a yard.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

[Second Floor]

James McCreery & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE 34TH STREET

Macy's

After the Auto Show—

you buy the new car. And after that you learn how to run it—if you can.

New cars—like new babies—are apt to be temperamental, and fussy about their food and all that. So we suggest—to answer your agitated what's and how's and why's——

HOW TO RUN AN AUTOMOBILE *V. W. Page* $1.34
THE MODEL T FORD CAR—*V. W. Page* 1.74
AUTOMOBILE OWNERS' GUIDE—*Schull* 2.24
AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING MADE EASY *V. W. Page* 3.54
AUTOMOBILE AND GASOLINE ENGINE ENCYCLOPEDIA—*A. L. Dyke* 5.34

Book Department—Main Floor, 35th Street, East.

R. H. Macy & Co. Inc.
Herald Square New York

J. M. Gidding & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 56TH AND 57TH STS.

Feature Today
in Clear-a-way Sales

TAILORED SUITS—$35
Values to $125—A miscellaneous group of small sizes—many suitable for early Spring wear.

FUR-TRIMMED SUITS—$50
Values to $175—Of rich materials combined with luxurious furs—mostly small sizes.

THREE-PIECE SUITS—$85
Values to $225—Unusually smart effects in the season's most fashionable materials, with rich fur trimmings.

FUR-TRIMMED COATS—$85
Values to $165—An odd group of day-time styles, suitable for wear now.

The Tailored Woman
622 Fifth Avenue at 50th Street

FRENCH COTTON CRÊPE FROCKS

THIS model is one of the newest French hand-made frocks. Drawn work motifs and an insertion of fine crêpe wheels grace it and the workmanship is of *The Tailored Woman* rare quality.

French Blue with a touch of magenta, white with black, white with mauve, and cocoa. 68.50.

Southern outfits are a Tailored Woman specialty.

We Have Served the Public Faithfully for Eighty Years
GIMBEL BROTHERS
32ND STREET — BROADWAY — 33RD STREET — NEW YORK CITY

MEN!
Your Choice of Winter SUITS and OVERCOATS
$33.75 Each
No Charge for Alterations

Clothing That We Have Been Selling Through the Season for $39.75, $45, $50 and $55: Grouped Together to Sell at One Low Price, $33.75

GIMBELS Clothing! Fine enough for any man. GIMBELS Prices! Low for the Quality. And now—Gimbels' fine Suits and fine Overcoats are marked down to the lowest possible figure—in a Mid-Winter Sale. Top notch garments—every one of them Detail perfect! Material. Workmanship. Style. Fit. Everything a man desires—and always gets—at GIMBELS. At a saving of $6 to $21.25 on Gimbels original low prices.

SIZES 34 to 46.
Regulars and Stouts.

Overcoats and Suits were $39.75 each
Overcoats and Suits were $45.00 each
Overcoats and Suits were $50.00 each
Overcoats and Suits were $55.00 each
Tuxedo Suits (coat & pants) were $45 ea.
Sports Suits were $45.00 each

Your Choice Now $33.75 each

A Remarkable Assortment of Garments: An Extraordinary Presentation of Values: An Opportunity That Should Not Be Missed: Come Today!

GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SHOP—Fourth Floor

SALE! MEN'S HATS
Velours : Derbies : Soft Felts

A Remarkable Purchase of New Hats
$2.65
Drastic Reductions on Our Own Stock

The finest Hats a man can buy! Hats that were intended to retail at two and three times this sale price. Hats that have sold in our own stocks for much more. The season's best styles. A choice of the most desirable colors. Enough styles for all. Enough hats to go round. And—priced just $2.65!

Velour Hats in Brown, Grey, Black, Tan and Castor. Soft Felt Hats in Grey, Tan, Olive, Black, Brown, Pearl, Castor and Nut Brown. Black Derbies. Almost all of them silk lined.

GIMBELS MEN'S HAT SHOP—Fourth Floor

"Nellie Kelly I Love You"
The big song hit from the musical comedy "Little Nellie Kelly," made into a Big White Hit, by Prince's Dance Orchestra for Columbia New Process Record
A-3680
On the reverse side you will find "You Tossed Me a Rose" by Columbia Dealers.
75c
Columbia New Process Records

Ephraim M. Youmans Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
Between 52nd and 53rd Streets
HATS
FINEST QUALITY
Please note that this shop has no connection with any other store.

Hunt for Cold Light

The problem of the scientists to discover a method of artificial lighting without heat, that will revolutionize the present system is leading them to search among insect life for the secret which has so far eluded them. Interview with Professor E. Newton Harvey reveals interesting experiments and shows how crabs, fish and fireflies turn on and off their own illumination.

AMERICANS UNCOVERING MYSTERIES OF THE NILE—The well organized efforts under the direction of Americans to lift the veil to the hidden past.

ENDURANCE STRUGGLE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY—Analysis of reparation payments and coal output by Germany and the military pressure by France.

WHY HE BECAME A "DRY"—Confessions of a prohibitionist formerly on the "wet" side.

The New York Times TOMORROW
Reserve a copy at your news stand today.

Poultry Show
Jan. 24 to 28, Incl.
9 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.
Madison Square Garden
Prize winning, money-making fowl. Instructive, practical.

Fancy Gauntlet Real Kid

$3.85
Black Cross
Attractive Color Combinations
The World's Greatest Leather Store

ORDERS INQUIRY INTO GEN. HART'S ACTION

War Department to Investigate Reserve Charges, Says Colonel Burnham.

"RULE OR RUIN" IS ALLEGED

Spokesman for Civilian Officers in Quartermaster's Row Attacks Chief's Attitude.

Charging that Major Gen. William H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army, is pursuing a policy of "rule or ruin" toward the Quartermaster Association, an organization of Reserve, National Guard and Regular Army officers, Colonel Franklin J. Burnham, spokesman for the civilian officers, last night said the War Department had begun an investigation.

Colonel Burnham in a statement at the Hotel Plaza, said he had been informed that Major Patterson of the Inspector General's staff, had been detailed to investigate into the charges made against General Hart. The Quartermaster General was accused of trying to "get" Colonel James Ross, one of the Army's best known officers, through a demand that he resign the editorship of the Quartermaster Review, the official organ of the association's 1,500 members.

The fact that a branch of opinion threatened to cause Reserve and National Guard officers to withdraw and form an association of their own came out early Thursday after a stormy meeting of members at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. Colonel Burnham traced the trouble back to a meeting in Washington in December, at which officers adopted a resolution criticising General Hart for his attitude.

Charges Rule or Ruin Policy.

"As soon as General Hart was elected National President of the Quartermaster Association," said Colonel Burnham, "he began to find fault with the agreement which the Executive Committee had made with Colonel Ross, doubting its wisdom, questioning its legality, and what not. Everything possible has been done to adjust the trouble. Colonel Ross himself having made half a dozen efforts to talk the matter over with General Hart, offering, for the sake of harmony, to make every possible concession, but General Hart would never grant him an interview, holding that the only possible adjustment was for Colonel Ross to get out.

"It has been suggested to General Hart that he either perform his duties as President of the Association in accordance with the will of the majority of the Executive Committee, or that he resign. However, he has failed to do either, but instead, using the power and influence of his position as Quartermaster General of the Army, which differs in separate and distinct from that of President of the Quartermaster Association, he has precipitated in his efforts to rule the Association, in violation of the constitution and by-laws, His attitude, unfortunately, seems to be that of rule or ruin.

"It is the attitude of the members of the Executive Committee there is absolutely no desire to hurt Major Gen. Hart, save in the case of the controversy in that General Hart, for reasons best known to himself, started in to get Colonel Ross, and that the rest of the whole trouble is based on personal animosity, as evidenced by several things, including the unwarranted personal attack General Hart made on Colonel Ross at the meeting of the Board of Managers last December, when a resolution censuring General Hart for his attitude in the whole matter was unanimously adopted. It was at this meeting that General Hart publicly made the amazing statement: 'It is an accepted and received army saying that "the commanding officer is always right, thus commanding in another form the adage, "The King can do no wrong," or the doctrine of the divine right of kings.'

Fears for Organization.

"There is every reason to believe that a number of officers on duty in the office of the Quartermaster General, taking advantage of the organization and machinery of the Quartermaster Corps, are endeavoring to dominate the Quartermaster Association, by what might be called 'invisible influence,' through the 200 regular Quartermaster officers who are members, although there are 2,000 Reserve and several hundred National Guard officers in the association.

"Unless the activities of this coterie of officers are stopped at once by those in authority they will cause a breach between the Regular Army members and the Reserve Corps and National Guard members that will disrupt the Quartermaster Association and kill the fine work the association has been doing to increase the spirit of the Quartermaster Corps and bring about a mutual understanding of helpfulness between the Regular quartermasters and the Reserve and National Guard quartermasters."

TO GREET POSTAL CONGRESS

Measures Are Taken for Hospitable Welcome in Stockholm.

The Eighth World Congress of the Universal Postal Union, now completing about seventy sessions, celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Union, will be held in Stockholm, Sweden, in June, 1924. This was revealed when the directors of the Swedish Postal Department requested the government to submit to the Riksdag a proposal for a liberal appropriation in order to make suitable arrangements for the reception and entertainment of about two hundred foreign guests expected on this occasion.

In connection with the planning for this event, the designs for the two new Swedish postage stamps have been accepted for the Postal Department, after a public competition in which forty-two hundred entries were made. One of these stamps symbolizes Sweden's gateway to the Postal Union, and the other symbolizes the universality of the Union.

The request for appropriations calls for at least 250,000 kroner to be used for entertainment and other expenses connected with the World Congress. No effort is being spared to make the social side of the Congress a success. The city of Stockholm, the Royal theatres and other institutions are expected to co-operate by giving special performances in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Postal Union.

TO OPEN FREE TALK SCHOOL

No Limit to Children's Speech Under Mrs. Gifford Pinchot's Plan.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, wife of the Governor of Pennsylvania, announced today that an educational experiment, under which children would be permitted to talk as much as they want in the school, will be tried shortly in the Executive Mansion. The school will open with twelve pupils, among them her twelve-year-old son, Gifford Jr. The children will be instructed how to learn something for the complete delight of living in the world to-day.

Mrs. Pinchot said she believed that if a child has the privilege of talking about whatever is in mind it would be more individual and interesting and would grow. She has arranged for a teacher, but will keep out of the way with the children.

LARGE PERCENTAGE ENGAGED IN SPORTS

Ninety-One Per Cent of Student Body Competes in Athletics at Colgate.

HAMILTON, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Colgate University has 91 per cent. of her student body of 735 men engaged in athletics during the college year, statistics announced today show. The adoption of an elaborate minor sport program enabling practically every man in the college to enter sport, if he desires, undoubtedly makes the percentage as large as it is.

Leading the entire list in football, which annually engages the attention of ninety-eight men; fifty-five are in the varsity football squad, and laboratory football makes up the balance. Closely pressing on the heels of football is track, which, with thirty-one men in varsity track and twenty-three in laboratory competition, has a total of eighty-four men. Basketball interests a large part of the student body, especially during the Winter months. Twenty men are on the varsity squad, with forty engaged in laboratory basketball. Baseball, which leads all sports in the Spring months, holds the attention of twenty men on the varsity squad and twenty in the laboratory games, played only between the two lower classes.

The minor sports, mostly adopted, enable men who could not make a varsity squad to compete in intercollegiate competition in their special branch of activity. Rowing, the newest sport at Colgate, has thirty men on the squads. Lacrosse leads all the minor sports with thirty-five men and soccer and tennis, with twenty-eight and twenty-four respectively, complete the minor sport groups.

Interfraternity competition in the various branches of athletics takes the attention of the remaining group of men who are not engaged in varsity or minor sports. Basketball and baseball lead, with a total of 525 men for the two sports during the year, and track, football and golf complete the list with seventy-nine men.

THOMPSON WILL QUIT; LUNDIN IS INDICTED

City Hall Machine in Chicago Gets Two Hard Blows in a Day—Mayor Won't Seek Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Thompson-Lundin political machine, which has ruled long at City Hall, received two hard blows today.

One was the announcement in the press this morning that Mayor W. H. Thompson would not be a candidate to succeed himself either in the Republican primary or as an Independent at the Spring election. The other was the indictment of Fred Lundin, his ally and former boss, for conspiracy to defraud the Board of Education.

The announcement of the Mayor's withdrawal from the field caused dismay among his followers. Some were very angry over his failure to give them advance notice so that they could get under political cover somewhere else.

There was a general break-up of the Thompson-Lundin machine, while the Deneens, Crowe and Brundage forces stood audibly behind Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder, who has been named as the anti-machine candidate for the nomination for Mayor.

The indictment of Lundin followed six months of investigation by a special Grand Jury on charges of fraud and conspiracy in the letting of bread. He is named in a blanket indictment which is said to include twenty-five others, whose names have not been made public.

WILLIAM P. GREEN MISSING.

Family of Advertising Man Learns He Was Mistaken About Illness.

A search of hospitals and hotels is being made for William P. Green, director of the work of the National Welfare Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs, who has been missing since Monday night. The police of New York and neighboring cities were notified last night. Mr. Green's home is in the Hawthorne Street, East Orange, N. J. He is married and has one child.

Mr. Green's associates, who believe he either is in a hospital or a hotel, issued a circular yesterday, to hotels and hospitals

He went to his home Monday evening to pack his grip for a business trip to Columbus, Ohio, but did not take the train. He was last seen in the lobby of the York Hotel, on Seventh Avenue, near the Pennsylvania Railway Station, at 11:30 Monday night. A friend met him there and he complained of a severe headache, and said he had stopped to rest. An attendant of the hotel later said he was in the lobby for some time, and did not appear to be fully conscious of his surroundings.

His associates say that Mr. Green had neither business nor domestic troubles. He was enthusiastic and happy in his employment, and hopefully awaited the appointment of Joseph Lamar, whom he championed. His family has definitely established that the unlucky dress which he believed he outlook, and which was the basis for his fear, did not exist.

The circular issued describes him as 34 years old, about 5 feet 10½ inches tall, and slender. He has dark hair and gray eyes, and wore a blue suit, brown overcoat, brown soft hat, and horn-rimmed glasses. The circular asks that information be communicated to Carl Hunt, Manager of the Associated Advertising Clubs, or the Bureau of Missing Persons, New York Police Department.

PARIS ROYALISTS TO MASS.

Plan Big Demonstration at Burial of M. Pichon.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—The burial of Marius Plateau, Secretary of the Republic Organization L'Action Francaise, who was shot by an unreliable girl last Monday, will take place tomorrow, and the Royalists have planned a big demonstration. They intend to turn out in full strength, and the police, fearing trouble and possible riots, are taking special precautions and mobilizing strong forces in readiness under.

Despite serious publications on both sides there is known, regarding their followers in that grandiose hoax, planned only between the two lower classes.

The minor sports, mostly adopted, enable men who could not make a varsity squad to compete in intercollegiate competition in their special branch of activity. Rowing, the newest sport at Colgate, has thirty men on the squads. Lacrosse leads all the minor sports with thirty-five men and soccer and tennis, with twenty-eight and twenty-four respectively, complete the minor sport groups.

Interfraternity competition in the various branches of athletics takes the attention of the remaining group of men who are not engaged in varsity or minor sports. Basketball and baseball lead, with a total of 525 men for the two sports during the year, and track, football and golf complete the list with seventy-nine men.

THOMPSON WILL QUIT; LUNDIN IS INDICTED

City Hall Machine in Chicago Gets Two Hard Blows in a Day—Mayor Won't Seek Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Thompson-Lundin political machine, which has ruled long at City Hall, received two hard blows today.

One was the announcement in the press this morning that Mayor W. H. Thompson would not be a candidate to succeed himself either in the Republican primary or as an Independent at the Spring election. The other was the indictment of Fred Lundin, his ally and former boss, for conspiracy to defraud the Board of Education.

The announcement of the Mayor's withdrawal from the field caused dismay among his followers. Some were very angry over his failure to give them advance notice so that they could get under political cover somewhere else.

There was a general break-up of the Thompson-Lundin machine, while the Deneens, Crowe and Brundage forces stood audibly behind Postmaster Arthur C. Lueder, who has been named as the anti-machine candidate for the nomination for Mayor.

The indictment of Lundin followed six months of investigation by a special Grand Jury on charges of fraud and conspiracy in the letting of bread. He is named in a blanket indictment which is said to include twenty-five others, whose names have not been made public.

JIM LARKIN MAY ADD NEW IRISH ELEMENT

His Family Expects Him Back Soon and His Friends Prepare a Welcome.

DAIL DEPUTY IS KIDNAPPED

Campaign of Destruction Takes on New Vigor—Three Armed Robbers Are Executed.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26.—A new element in Ireland's troubles arises with the return of Jim Larkin suspended soon. He has sent a cablegram to his wife here and she and their four sons anxiously await his arrival. Two of the boys attend colleges at Castleknock. The eldest son is a man of great build, standing more than six feet. The youngest son is about 20 years old and barely remembers his father.

His family and friends and the Labor leaders are busy arranging a welcome. The arrangements so far as the women workers are concerned are in the hands of Jim's sister, Miss Colgan.

There are speculations as to what side Larkin will take in the present fight, some stating he is a Free Stater, others a Communist and still others believing he will create an entirely new political cult.

The campaign of destruction throughout the Free State has begun not afresh in a most disastrous manner, and the attempt to bring about economic collapse is renewed vigorously. A passenger train from Dublin was held up last night between Castlebar and Westport, in County Mayo. The passengers were ordered out and the train sent at full speed toward a break in the line and completely wrecked. The line is still blocked. Telegraphic communication with the South and West was cut last night and remains interrupted.

Destruction of barracks occupied by the unarmed civic guard was successfully wrought this morning at Dundrum, a few miles from Dublin. Armed men entered the telegraph office, destroying the communication instruments, and then ordered the occupants from the barracks and set the building ablaze. Similar incidents are reported in many parts of the country.

At Birr, King's County, three men convicted of armed robbery were executed at 8 o'clock this morning. The men were Patrick Cunningham, William Conway and Colm Kelly of Tullamore.

Joseph McGrath, member of the Dail for Mayo, was kidnapped yesterday by armed men near his home in Castlebar, it is reported that he will be held as a hostage in accordance with the vendetta which is being pursued by the republicans against the members of the Dail and Senate.

Army reorganization orders issued tonight indicate important changes in the higher command. General Mulcahy remains as Commander-in-Chief. The chief of staff is Major Gen. McMahon, Commandant General Sean O'Muirthile is appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieutenant General. The army commands have been increased from eight to nine, one of the Western commands having been divided into two, with Major Gen. Madigan and Major Gen. Michael Hogan, brother of the Minister of Agriculture, as the officers in command.

DUBLIN, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—The plan of reorganization of the Irish Free State Army was announced today. The old brigade formations, under which the men served in their own districts are abandoned, being substituted by a system of battalions and regiments. No regiments have yet been formed, but there will be sixty-five infantry battalions, each numbering 600 men.

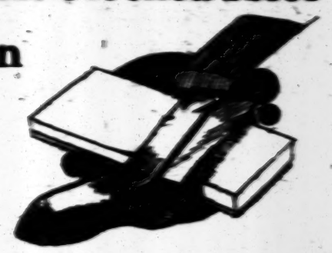
The commands are re-arranged, numbering nine in number, one each in Donegal, Clonmacnois, Limerick, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, Athlone, Dublin and Curragh.

The titles of the officers also are changed. The present Commandant-Generals becoming Colonels. It is not known whether the officers' commissions will be issued in the name of the King, the Governor General or the President of the Free State Cabinet.

SAKS & COMPANY

Will Offer This Morning

Pure Silk Clocked Hose for Men at 55c pair

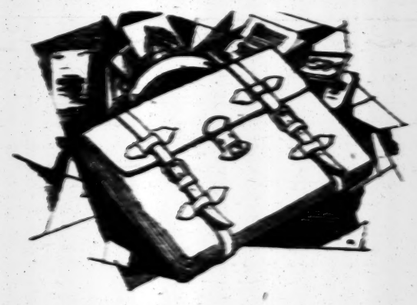


The quality and durability of the silk—the reinforced tops, soles and heels of lisle—the handsome side silk clocks on black with white, or blue and purple—and finally the most astonishing point of all, the low price of 55c, are features which combine to make this an offering of here no man can afford to overlook. Every pair is perfect, and the sizes range from 9½ to 11½.

Also—Clocked Wool Hose at 35c Pair

Made of cotton combined with wool in smart heather mixtures and camel's hair shades. Sizes 10 to 11½.

Street Floor



PRACTICAL

Cowhide Brief Cases are specially priced at 4.50

Very sturdy brief cases that will give satisfactory service to any man or woman. They are made of genuine cowhide in tan, cordovan or black. Each case is equipped with three inside pockets, extension lock and straps all around. Sizes 11 x 16. *Truly wonderful values at 4.50!*

Street Floor

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

B. Altman & Co.

Final Price Reductions

have been made in the remaining assortments of

Men's Winter Overcoats

Most of these Overcoats are in sizes 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, priced at

$38.50

(Department on Sixth Floor)

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

B. Altman & Co.

An Important Saturday Sale

for men who like life out-of-doors

Men's Imported Sweaters

coat style, and fashioned; of brushed worsted, plain and in striped effects, some trimmed with contrasting color

every Sweater an extraordinary value at

$7.50

Men's Brushed Wool Mufflers

(American-made)

in plain colors, heather mixtures and striped effects

phenomenally low-priced at

$1.35

(Sale on the First Floor)

The Boys' Clothing Department

offers an attractive purchasing opportunity in

Boys' Blue Serge Suits

(sizes 8 to 18; all with extra knickerbockers)

at $17.75 & 22.50

Smart, manly models, excellently tailored from quality materials; in regular stock, but very special values

Also Tweed Suits

(sizes 8 to 18; with extra knickerbockers)

at $15.50

And Boys' Hats and Furnishings

in the newest and most wanted styles, similar to those for men, which every boy admires

(Sixth Floor)

Madison Avenue-Fifth Avenue, New York

Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

ADVERTISEMENT.

Don't Let That Cold Turn Into "Flu"

Rub on Good Old Musterole

That cold may turn into "Flu", Grippe or, even worse, Pneumonia, unless you take care of it at once.

Rub good old Musterole on the congested parts and see how quickly it brings relief.

Colds are merely congestion. Musterole, made from pure oil of mustard, camphor, menthol and other simple ingredients, is a counter-irritant which stimulates circulation and helps break up the cold.

As effective as the many old mustard plaster, it does the work without the blister.

Just rub it on with your finger-tips. You will feel a warm tingle as it enters the pores, then a cooling sensation that brings welcome relief.

35c and 65c, in jars and tubes.

Better than a mustard plaster

MUSTEROLE

GOODMAN'S SPAGHETTI

Bargains in Sets

Fine bound books 20% off during January, special reductions on a few unique items.

Send for Catalogue.

DUTTON'S

Phone Plaza 7400 681 Fifth Ave.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Thick Lustrous Hair Kept So By Cuticura

At night touch spots of dandruff and irritation with Cuticura Ointment. Next morning shampoo with a suds of Cuticura Soap and hot water. Rinse with tepid water. Keep your scalp clean and healthy and your hair should be luxuriant.

GRANT CASE DIVIDES CLERGY AND LAITY

The Churchman, Mouthpiece of Liberals, to Take the Rector's Side.

BISHOP MAY ACT TODAY

Synod Issue Must Be Met, Says Living Church Editorial, Assailing Dr. Grant.

Bishop William T. Manning remarked after yesterday, as did Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, last evening with a hint that the Bishop might move today upon some indications that the Protestant Episcopal clergy and laity were behind him in two groups—liberals for Dr. Grant, and conservatives for Bishop Manning.

The Churchman, mouthpiece of the liberal element and the oldest religious publication in America, will make certain and "decidedly" in favor of Dr. Grant. This was learned authoritatively. The Living Church, organ of the High Church parishioners, championing the attitude of the Bishop, assured Dr. Grant squarely, in an editorial yesterday.

In line with the divergence of thought on the controversy inspired by Dr. Grant's sermon on the divine power of Jesus Christ, were the views of Congressman Percy D. Nunn, who is the Rev. Dr. Richard E. Weiss, Bishop of Albany. In letters to the Albany newspaper Mr. Peabody asked with Dr. Grant's right to speak freely, while the Bishop aligned himself with Dr. Manning. Mr. Peabody is an officer of the Episcopal Convocation of Utica, which adopted resolutions in the churches.

May Be a Parallel Case.

This movement is headed in England by the Rev. H. D. A. Major, Anglican author, whose treatment said the heresy will furnish a parallel of accusation and defense if Dr. Grant is ever brought to trial. The ecclesiastical assembly, The Modern Churchmen, now edited by the former principal of Ripon Hall, Oxford, has been adopted as the official magazine of the movement launched in this country seven weeks ago.

The Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, former rector of St. John's Church, Washington—called the council of the Protestant Episcopal Church the immediate movement here. Dr. Smith declared that the organization had officially determined to support the rector of the Church of the Ascension. He added that he did not know the minds of the individual members.

The Rev. J. Howard Melish, of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, one of Grant outspokenly adhering to Dr. Grant, referred to the hostility of newspapers between the members of the modernist movement and, Dr. Grant. Neither Dr. Grant nor Dr. Melish are members of the movement.

"It has reply to Bishop Manning," said Dr. Melish, Dr. Grant has expressed the intellectual and moral disposition of many broad-minded churchmen, not only in the Episcopal Church, but in every Protestant church. The religious liberals can stand behind that statement with hearty and enthusiastic approval.

"The issue, as now defined, is one purely Chapter in the century-old conflict between the conservatives and the progressives, between the old thought and the new.

The Modernist Movement.

On the modernistic movement, and the report that Dr. Grant had won its support, Dr. Melish said:

"So far as I know they have not expressed themselves, but the issue as it is now defined, is one that profoundly affects all that the movement stands for."

This terse and many others refused to discuss whether two presidents, the number needed to formally file charges to bring Dr. Grant to trial, had yet been found. One congressman, however, expressed the opinion that if Bishop Manning wants them, he will be able to find more than two.

"The Churchman," said a clergyman close to the management of the publication, intends to carry out Shelbourne's for Dr. Grant on the ground that he has not violated his ordination vows, and that he is simply taking the position required by all liberal thinkers today. The whole issue today turns on the fact that the public has begged the question. In other words, the public has known little about Dr. Grant's sermon, thinks that Dr. Grant has said something contrary to the doctrines of the Church. Of course, if that were true, the issue would be entirely different.

In the opinion of many churchmen, Dr. Grant is not going to the Bishop on an admittedly sound ground.

As a forecast of the position the publication is to take, this clergyman cited an editorial in the issue out today. This is part, said:

"We have to consider the problem of just what a type of faith in Jesus Christ is held by those persons who walk about the intellectual universe in full shout, having a 'lot' that may discharge the planets. Most of all we must ask of those who are responsible for the spiritual welfare of a college and seminaries . . . a very grave handling into print to tell Dr. Grant that he is a person either of questionable morals or a theological imbecile. Just why the public should be interested in the opinion of a man who is universally and fundamentally in search of the truth, and applauds the perfectly sincere efforts of those persons who indulge in personal abuse, is one of the mysteries of this bifurcated world that we hope may some day be made plain to us.

The Case for Dr. Grant.

The case for Dr. Manning, editorially expounded by The Living Church, was put this way:

"If Dr. Grant had been perfectly frank in his repudiation of what he evidently does not believe, there would be some mitigation of his offense. He carefully covers up his opposition in error in such a way by innuendo, hiding it from any direct expression. For himself, the intellectual doubt the whole world has respect. For the sort of hypocrisy which characterizes Dr. Grant's utterances there can have nothing but contempt. His conception of what is consistent with the faith does not entitle him to be called a Christian, and he is entitled to the position of a teacher of the faith. He is entitled to the position of a teacher of the faith. He is entitled to the position of a teacher of the faith. He

...OTES FORD PLAN FOR MUSCLE SHOALS

...ench Advises Stipulation for Production of 40,000 Tons of Nitrogen Yearly.

URGES PERSONAL GUARANTY

Speaker Gavin Attacks Speculators's Offer and Gray Silver's Advocacy of It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Acceptance of Henry Ford's offer for Muscle Shoals, provided no better offer is received, conditioned on the actual production of nitrogen for fertilizer of the kind of 40,000 tons a year, on recommendation of a special report made to the American Farm Bureau Federation by Raymond R. French, a statistician hired by Gray Silver, Washington representative of the federation, asserting that the Ford offer would make possible a reduction of three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer, and on a bill on the Silver statement by Senator Heflin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, in which he requested Mr. Silver was trying to double the farmers, brought the Muscle Shoals project to the fore again today.

Mr. French's letter, addressed to Mr. Silver, was as follows:

"Pursuant to your request I am handing you a report on the situation relative to the development of a nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals. This report was originally prepared some weeks ago for the use of the late Senator Harding, but in his absence, I feel sure, Colonel L. Ennalls, Chief Clerk, I think there is no more timely subject to deal.

"There is the way it has to my mind, in the first instance doubt of all, and it is that I am unable to decide as to whether Muscle Shoals is a necessary or valuable asset to the country. Indeed, I do not believe I am competent to pass upon this question. This would include any bids or offers that did not carry an obligation to produce and develop commercially a nitrate product. This can be done in the following ways:

"1. By the Government development. This would be a last resort. I am opposed to this on account of the inherent disadvantages.

"2. By combination of industry either with Government co-operation or independently.

"3. By the Ford development. This apparently is the only offer that has come forward as for from a private source, promising development without commercial loss. If no more advantageous offer should be made, the acceptance of the offer of Henry Ford would not be surprising.

Wants Ford to Be Personally Liable.

"Without commenting upon the terms of the contract, or considering the adequacy of the price, there are certain modifications or clarifications that should be made. Among these is the one made on the bottom on page eight in the letter from the Secretary of War, December 26, wherein the Secretary draws attention to the fact that the Ford proposal extends to assignees of a corporation to be formed by Mr. Ford. It is necessary, in my opinion, that Mr. Ford be personally liable to the Government for the performance of the contract required to carry out the terms of the proposal. All doubt in regard to Mr. Ford's personal liability should be removed.

"The most important thing that ought to be clarified is in the following: Mr. Ford undertakes to make 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per year, and if he does not make it the property is to revert to the Government. After all, it is the fixing of the nitrogen that is the crux of the whole matter. I see quite clearly the reasons for the provision in this part, but I should be made clear.

"However great the possibility to-day might be to Mr. Ford, or to any one else who will undertake it, there will be added a considerable element of uncertainty as to the future of American agriculture and the safety of America in time of war.

"With Mr. French's letter there was made public the engineering report which guide his conclusions. The conclusions, Mr. Hoover's staff would make from a supplement of the plant to a group of industries able to develop an industrial centre which would absorb the power and convert the raw material to best advantage of the country in welfare.

"Mr. Ford can make complete the engineering of Muscle Shoals at a price that will be effective," the engineer declared, "but his immediate possibilities lie in the electro-metallurgical field for which this plant is so well adapted. Therefore, the larger the water features of the installation can best be preserved by the disposition of the plant to one who could guarantee the production of a sufficient quantity of fixed nitrogen. The Ford offer, relative to it is no doubt paid for this available power, ignores the greater economic benefit to the Government and the most efficient conservation of our available power.

"However may be needed Muscle Shoals will receive, I think the Government is entitled to a definite statement which may affect the economic management of the particular industry to which it is applied."

At the same time there was made public a statement by Mr. Silver which said that acceptance of the Ford offer would make possible a reduction of three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer.

Says Attacks Prevent Settlement.

"Mr. Silver is trying to involve the American farmer by injecting into the Ford offer something that is not there," said Senator Norris's statement. "The Ford offer makes no such guarantee and offers no such promise and Mr. Silver knows that. The implication he is trying to draw from Mr. Ford's offer is absolutely untrue.

"In spite of representations that Mr. Ford is not serious in the offer, he has made it clear that it is a personal proposition of Mr. Ford, binding the Ford estate and his heirs to carry out the provisions of his offer in reference to the engineering of nitrogen to the effect that Mr. Ford is personally bound to do this. This is more than the engineering required to carry out the terms of the proposal. All doubt in regard to Mr. Ford's personal liability should be removed.

"The most important thing that ought to be clarified is in the following: Mr. Ford undertakes to make 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per year, and if he does not make it the property is to revert to the Government. After all, it is the fixing of the nitrogen that is the crux of the whole matter. I see quite clearly the reasons for the provision in this part, but I should be made clear.

"However great the possibility to-day might be to Mr. Ford, or to any one else who will undertake it, there will be added a considerable element of uncertainty as to the future of American agriculture and the safety of America in time of war."

With Mr. French's letter there was made public the engineering report which guide his conclusions. The conclusions, Mr. Hoover's staff would make from a supplement of the plant to a group of industries able to develop an industrial centre which would absorb the power and convert the raw material to best advantage of the country in welfare.

"Mr. Ford can make complete the engineering of Muscle Shoals at a price that will be effective," the engineer declared, "but his immediate possibilities lie in the electro-metallurgical field for which this plant is so well adapted. Therefore, the larger the water features of the installation can best be preserved by the disposition of the plant to one who could guarantee the production of a sufficient quantity of fixed nitrogen. The Ford offer, relative to it is no doubt paid for this available power, ignores the greater economic benefit to the Government and the most efficient conservation of our available power.

"However may be needed Muscle Shoals will receive, I think the Government is entitled to a definite statement which may affect the economic management of the particular industry to which it is applied."

At the same time there was made public a statement by Mr. Silver which said that acceptance of the Ford offer would make possible a reduction of three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer.

North Dakota Farmers' Spokesman.

"Mr. Silver is trying to involve the American farmer by injecting into the Ford offer something that is not there," said Senator Norris's statement. "The Ford offer makes no such guarantee and offers no such promise and Mr. Silver knows that. The implication he is trying to draw from Mr. Ford's offer is absolutely untrue.

"In spite of representations that Mr. Ford is not serious in the offer, he has made it clear that it is a personal proposition of Mr. Ford, binding the Ford estate and his heirs to carry out the provisions of his offer in reference to the engineering of nitrogen to the effect that Mr. Ford is personally bound to do this. This is more than the engineering required to carry out the terms of the proposal. All doubt in regard to Mr. Ford's personal liability should be removed.

"The most important thing that ought to be clarified is in the following: Mr. Ford undertakes to make 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per year, and if he does not make it the property is to revert to the Government. After all, it is the fixing of the nitrogen that is the crux of the whole matter. I see quite clearly the reasons for the provision in this part, but I should be made clear.

"However great the possibility to-day might be to Mr. Ford, or to any one else who will undertake it, there will be added a considerable element of uncertainty as to the future of American agriculture and the safety of America in time of war."

With Mr. French's letter there was made public the engineering report which guide his conclusions. The conclusions, Mr. Hoover's staff would make from a supplement of the plant to a group of industries able to develop an industrial centre which would absorb the power and convert the raw material to best advantage of the country in welfare.

"Mr. Ford can make complete the engineering of Muscle Shoals at a price that will be effective," the engineer declared, "but his immediate possibilities lie in the electro-metallurgical field for which this plant is so well adapted. Therefore, the larger the water features of the installation can best be preserved by the disposition of the plant to one who could guarantee the production of a sufficient quantity of fixed nitrogen. The Ford offer, relative to it is no doubt paid for this available power, ignores the greater economic benefit to the Government and the most efficient conservation of our available power.

"However may be needed Muscle Shoals will receive, I think the Government is entitled to a definite statement which may affect the economic management of the particular industry to which it is applied."

At the same time there was made public a statement by Mr. Silver which said that acceptance of the Ford offer would make possible a reduction of three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer.

North Dakota Farmers' Spokesman.

"Mr. Silver is trying to involve the American farmer by injecting into the Ford offer something that is not there," said Senator Norris's statement. "The Ford offer makes no such guarantee and offers no such promise and Mr. Silver knows that. The implication he is trying to draw from Mr. Ford's offer is absolutely untrue.

"In spite of representations that Mr. Ford is not serious in the offer, he has made it clear that it is a personal proposition of Mr. Ford, binding the Ford estate and his heirs to carry out the provisions of his offer in reference to the engineering of nitrogen to the effect that Mr. Ford is personally bound to do this. This is more than the engineering required to carry out the terms of the proposal. All doubt in regard to Mr. Ford's personal liability should be removed.

"The most important thing that ought to be clarified is in the following: Mr. Ford undertakes to make 40,000 tons of fixed nitrogen per year, and if he does not make it the property is to revert to the Government. After all, it is the fixing of the nitrogen that is the crux of the whole matter. I see quite clearly the reasons for the provision in this part, but I should be made clear.

"However great the possibility to-day might be to Mr. Ford, or to any one else who will undertake it, there will be added a considerable element of uncertainty as to the future of American agriculture and the safety of America in time of war."

With Mr. French's letter there was made public the engineering report which guide his conclusions. The conclusions, Mr. Hoover's staff would make from a supplement of the plant to a group of industries able to develop an industrial centre which would absorb the power and convert the raw material to best advantage of the country in welfare.

"Mr. Ford can make complete the engineering of Muscle Shoals at a price that will be effective," the engineer declared, "but his immediate possibilities lie in the electro-metallurgical field for which this plant is so well adapted. Therefore, the larger the water features of the installation can best be preserved by the disposition of the plant to one who could guarantee the production of a sufficient quantity of fixed nitrogen. The Ford offer, relative to it is no doubt paid for this available power, ignores the greater economic benefit to the Government and the most efficient conservation of our available power.

"However may be needed Muscle Shoals will receive, I think the Government is entitled to a definite statement which may affect the economic management of the particular industry to which it is applied."

At the same time there was made public a statement by Mr. Silver which said that acceptance of the Ford offer would make possible a reduction of three-fourths in the price of nitrogen used as fertilizer.

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OPPOSES LONGWORTH

Asks Pennsylvania Boys in the House Not to Vote for Ohioan for Floor Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Opposition to Representative Longworth for Republican floor leader of the next House was voiced today by Homer W. Tope, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Anti-Saloon League, in a letter addressed to Pennsylvania members of the House. While it was understood that the Anti-Saloon League had not formally decided to fight the Speaker here on the contest, Mr. Tope's action is interpreted to mean that the organization will use its influence in various States. The dry workers from Pennsylvania have openly ignored Mr. Tope's request that they refrain to support Longworth. Others have replied that the wet and dry issue would not figure in the choice of floor leader.

Mr. Tope's letter says in part:

"I am informed that Mr. Longworth has always been wet, voting both in the Legislature in Ohio and in Congress against any and every measure that would interfere with the liquor traffic. His record in Congress has been absolutely against prohibition.

"There is no good reason why the Republicans of the House—who by a majority of more than two to one are in favor of prohibition and its enforcement—should elect a floor leader opposed to prohibition and enforcement. Republicans in Congress represent a district which will demand that he use his influence as floor leader against every temperance measure."

SAYS PILOTLESS PLANE COULD BOMB NEW YORK

Council Patrick Tells Boston It Would Be Possible Now to Send a Fleet Controlled by Radio.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—A bombing air warfare that needs no pilots has been developed, Major Gen. Mason M. Patrick, head of the Army air forces, announced in addresses during a two-day visit here in advocacy of aviation, among them the "unmanned air warfare."

"This has been so highly developed, he says, that even now it would be possible to send a pilotless plane with a cargo of bombs from Boston to New York at a given altitude and on a set course at predetermined speed, which at a given time to correspond with a predetermined point in New York, the bombs would drop. A whole fleet of airplanes could safely sail by radio, he says.

Gyroplanes to be fitted with balloons, which will be able to go to the North Pole and back without refueling, are now being planned. They will act as mother ships for airplanes, of which they will carry several each. The airplanes will be caught and held while the gyroplane is in flight by a device below the latter, which synchronizes have proved practicable.

CANADA SUBMITS TERMS.

Sends Definite Proposals for New Border Compact to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Formal proposals for a new agreement covering armaments on the Great Lakes to replace the historic Rush-Bagot agreement, which has existed since 1817, have been submitted to the United States Government by the Canadian Government. Details of the Canadian proposal were withheld today by State Department officials, but the proposals in the absence of the visit which Prime Minister Mackenzie King made to Washington some months ago, and is being studied carefully by experts of the American State Department.

It is understood that as it now stands the proposal is not entirely acceptable to this Government, and it is expected some counter-proposal will be made.

The Rush-Bagot agreement, under which the Canadian and American Governments limited their naval forces on the Great Lakes to what was then a century ago considered a sufficient force for the preservation of order, provides for maintenance of one vessel each on Lake Champlain, one on Lake Ontario and two on the upper lakes. It restricted these vessels to 100 tons burden and a crew complement of not more than eighteen persons.

FRAUD HEARING BEGINS.

Business Builders Accused of False Statements in Pamphlet.

James W. Elliott, President, and William C. Bentley, Treasurer of the bankrupt James W. Elliott Business Builders, Inc., appeared under summons in the Commercial Pleas Court yesterday in an action relative to publishing false advertisements. The basis of the complaint is a pamphlet written by Elmore Sidney Pope while employed by the Business Builders, and alleged to contain false statements and figures relative to the corporation's stock holdings.

The present action was brought by David E. Lehman, attorney for the various creditors in the bankruptcy proceedings that are being heard by Peter B. Olney, 68 William Street, as referee. Public presentation in the hands of Assistant District Attorney Max Schmertz, Lehman, Bentley and Lehman, assisted by John J. Cavalli. The complaining witness is John Marsh C. Martin of 24 Central Park West, who alleges that he was led to invest in Business Builders' stock through statements contained in the booklet.

Paper submitted that the figures and facts contained were furnished him by Elliott and Bentley. In the complaint against the defendants Mr. Lehman states that the Business Builders claimed assets of $3,000 shares of Odeon Radio Patents Corporation, Inc., common stock, and 3,000 shares of Cadillac Tire Corporation common stock.

Hearings will be resumed by Referee Olney on the leading suit next Friday afternoon.

INDIANS SEE PENN RECORDS.

Papers of 1684 Carolina Chiefs Land Claims Are Unearthed.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Deeds records showing the land titles granted by William Penn and his Commissioners in the early days of the founding of Philadelphia have been brought forth at the City Hall in an effort to determine Chief War Eagle and Chief Annawon, Jr. heirs of the Oneida tribe of Indians, representing the Six Nations, that a plot of ground in Second Street below Chestnut does not belong to the Indians.

The chiefs, who recently came from Washington, D. C., to present their claim to the City Fathers, want to sell the property and divide the proceeds among members of the tribe. They claim that the land was granted to their forefathers by William Penn, in 1684, in return for a peace treaty between the Indians and the Colonists.

RESERVES DECISION IN CHADBOURNE CASE

Court Calls for Briefs on Charges Against Lawyer in George Gould Litigation.

GUTHRIE OPPOSES DELAY

Protests Move for Reference by Bar Association, Complainant in the Action.

Testimony taken in the case of Thomas L. Chadbourne Jr. in connection with charges of unprofessional conduct based on his connection with George J. Gould was submitted yesterday to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court by the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, which, through Henry L. Stimson, asked that the Court follow the usual procedure of appointing a referee to consider the charges. William D. Guthrie, former President of the Bar Association, representing Mr. Chadbourne, objected. He said that the thorough airing of the charges over a period of three years had been marked by delays that caused much suffering to his friend and client.

Presiding Justice John Proctor Clark was informed by Mr. Stimson that the Grievance Committee was willing to waive the reference process, and the Court announced that the case would be considered on its merits, without appointment of a referee. The Court reserved decision and directed both sides to submit briefs.

The charges against Mr. Chadbourne, one of the best-known members of the bar, growing out of the receipt of more than $600,000 by Mr. Gould in the form of commissions from the buyer of 70,000 shares of stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company included in the estate of Jay Gould, were outlined by Mr. Stimson. The stock was sold at $75 a share, with a bonus of $50 a share. This and other alleged irregularities, including deals in Missouri Pacific stock, were described in the action brought by Frank Jay Gould seeking the removal of George Jay Gould as trustee of the family estate. The payment of commissions to George Gould was contested in the action seeking his removal.

Mr. Guthrie asserted that Mr. Chadbourne was entirely innocent of any wrongdoing in connection with legal representation of George Gould as trustee. He argued that his client had been employed by George Gould when the latter wanted to have connection with other beneficiaries of the Gould estate, and particularly with his brother, Edwin Gould.

"This is the case of a young lawyer," said Mr. Guthrie, "who in 1909 was associated with George J. Gould in the matter of his legal affairs. Mr. Gould was the acknowledged executor of men of affairs. When, in the organization of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Gould estate's holdings of the Western Union were purchased, part of the money paid was in the form of commissions. Why? Perhaps for their knowledge of the actual price paid. If it came to the public, it would mean the price of Western Union to be cut. Mr. Chadbourne, I contend, owe to Mr. Gould the confidence paid, and had a right to suppose that what ever money came to Mr. Gould in that transaction would be turned over to the estate. It would have been impertinent for this young lawyer to have questioned authority."

Mr. Chadbourne is charged by the Bar Association with negligence and incompetence in not advising Mr. Gould to account to the estate for money received by him in connection.

CHARGE THEY BOUGHT DYED STONES AS COAL

Dealers Cause Arrest of Seller to Whom They Say They Paid $1,400 on 200 Tons.

Charged with delivering 200 tons of dyed stones instead of coal, and accepting $1,400 as part payment for it, Vincent Harris Ghent of 2,473 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was held by Magistrate Hilperin in Atlantic Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday in $1,500 bail for a hearing Wednesday on a charge of grand larceny.

Ghent said he was acting merely as agent for the Tidewater Fuel Company of Manhattan. The Tidewater Company went into bankruptcy on Dec. 2 and its affairs are now under investigation. Ghent said he delivered his consignment and turned the money over to the company.

The complaint was made by Benito Barbera, coal dealer, of Hicksville, L. I., who charged that on Nov. 1 they made the $1,400 payment for the stones delivered. Barbera declared that he had been misled by representations that the stones were merely stone dust which, with some fragments of lignite and shale mixed in.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following missing persons were reported to the Police Department yesterday:

JERRY LEBLANC, 18 years old, 320 West Fifty-first Street, missing since Wednesday morning; wearing a dark suit, light overcoat and brown cap; had about $20 in pocket; left home without permission.

HAROLD HARRIS, 12 years old, 320 West Fifty-first Street, missing since Wednesday morning; wearing a dark suit, light overcoat and brown cap; had about $20 in pocket; left home without permission.

THOMAS HIGGINS, 48 years old, 401 West Fifty-fifth Street, missing since Wednesday morning; wearing a dark suit, light overcoat and brown cap; had about $20 in pocket; left home without permission.

MARY HIGGINS, 38 years old, 401 West Fifty-fifth Street, missing since Wednesday morning; wearing a dark suit, light overcoat and brown cap; had about $20 in pocket; left home without permission.

PETER PETERS, 38 years old, 401 West Fifty-fifth Street, missing since Wednesday morning; wearing a dark suit, light overcoat and brown cap; had about $20 in pocket; left home without permission.

MARY MEYERS, 38 years old, 401 West Fifty-fifth Street, missing since Wednesday morning; wearing a dark suit, light overcoat and brown cap; had about $20 in pocket; left home without permission.

O

Ovington gloves whose formerly priced from $50 to $100 in the January Sale.

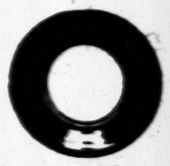
Service plates in the month of china and crystal

All of Ovington's richness with crystal is included in the time-honored January Sale. Many are the noteworthy opportunities, and well in the foreground of opportunity stands the collection of place plates.

The finest kind of hospitality from England, France and America are featured at Ovington's, and the products are chosen from those countries.

Made up of some of the finest examples of the work of the world's most eminent potters, the prices of these place plates have always been the moderate and reasonable prices that are so typical of Ovington.

And though this January Sale takes off 10% to 50% of the former prices of these plates, it does not diminish their charm in the slightest or lessen their distinction one whit!



Most service plates shown, but all Ovington china and table crystal in the January sale, 10% to 50% less.

OVINGTON'S

"The Gift Shop of Fifth Avenue"

FIFTH AVENUE AT 39TH STREET

Mid-Winter Sale of a Dependable Furniture Specialist

Flint's Fine Furniture

Mid-Winter Sale

COME to the Flint & Horner Sale. You will find values such as come, even with us, but twice a year. And you will find a type of furniture that you can get only from furniture specialists. This specialization enables us to offer you astonishing values.

Dining Room Suites from $289 to $2590
Bedroom Suites . . from $339 to $3937
Upholstered Sets . . . from $189 up

FLINT & HORNER CO., Inc.
20-26 WEST 36TH STREET
A few yards from Fifth Avenue

Fudge!

—The first choice of eight generations

Baker's Chocolate

(PREMIUM No. 1)

For making cakes, pies, puddings, frosting, ice cream, sauces, fudges, hot and cold drinks.

For more than one hundred and forty years this chocolate has been the standard for purity, delicacy of flavor and uniform quality.

It is thoroughly reliable.

MADE ONLY BY

WALTER BAKER & CO. LTD.

Established 1780 DORCHESTER, MASS.

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

Russian Red Is Turning Pink

The scarlet hue of Russian Communism is fast fading into Capitalistic white. Just now it is quite pink.

This is the only conclusion that can be drawn from the working out of the new economic policy launched by the Bolsheviki several months ago.

Very little news has come out of Russia during the past six months, although it has been perhaps the most eventful period of Soviet control. Now we know what has been going on—and it is all very enlightening.

The Tribune will publish, beginning to-morrow, a series of articles by a man who has been an eyewitness of the Russian flop from Communism to Capitalism.

He tells how hard-boiled business executives are now turning the wheels of industry, and creating the "NEPS," as the newly-rich are called.

Talks with Lenine and Trotzky—what the factory and mine workers think of Communism—how strong are the Bolsheviki—personal observation of their army operations—what of Russia's future—

These are some of the intensely interesting points discussed in these articles.

Read Them Daily

Beginning To-morrow (Sunday)

in the

New York Tribune

What of the Turk?

Has He an Appeal to Civilization?

ISMET PASHA broke the silence of centuries when he made passionate reply to Lord Curzon at the Lausanne Conference. His is the first Turkish appeal to the conscience of civilization, a defense of Islam against alleged calumnies. The full text, never before published, is in the February number of CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE, under the caption "Turkey Denounces Five Centuries of Calumny."

THE same issue contains the authorized text of Secretary of State Hughes's notable exposition of the foreign policy of the United States, with comments upon it by Victor Morawetz, Charles Davison, Bishop Manning, Irving Fisher and Irving T. Bush, President Chamber of Commerce, State of New York.

Among the Score of Other Articles Are:

What Has Germany Paid?
Europe's Tangled Problem.
How the Greek Political Leaders Faced Death.
French Invasion of the Ruhr.
Aviation's Progress in America.
New Negro Faces America.
The Progress of Science.

OUT TODAY

On news stands 25 cents. By the year $3.00.

FEBRUARY

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

Times Building, New York

Published by The New York Times Company.

MANY TOURISTS SAIL ON LINERS TODAY

Famous Stars Off on the Celtic to Play in Conan Doyle's "Fires of Faith."

CARRIES $3,240,000 GOLD

Ships Carry Lists of Passengers for Bermuda and the West Indies—Yesterday's Arrivals.

Many of the passengers who are sailing today for Liverpool and London on the Celtic of the White Star Line are Miss Wanda Hawley, Flora le Breton and Nigel Barrie, Vitagraph stars, who will play the principal roles in the motion version of Conan Doyle's novel "Fires of Faith," a number of scenes for which will be filmed in Egypt.

The Celtic's passengers will also include Lieut. Col. Robinson-Duffy, European sales manager for the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who is returning to England after a brief business trip; Lord Reading, Sir William H. H. Priestley, Chairman of Priestley's, Ltd., London; Lady Kemp, wife of Sir Harold Kemp, member of the Canadian Senate; H. Chalmers Roberts, editor of World's Work; V. A. W. Wellesley, of the British Foreign Office, who comes to this country with the Duke; Rhodes-Professor William D. Whitney, of New Haven; Colonel J. Anderson, of the British Army, who has been buying mules for the Indian artillery; Richard W. McFarland, representative for Douglas Fairbanks in Europe; Campbell Brown, manager of the London branch of the Waterman Pen Company; R. O. C. Isenberg, New York engineer, and Robert Michaels, English actor, who has been playing one of the leading roles in Chu Chin Chow.

Others sailing are Mr. and Mrs. Gray Miller Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bertram Wells, Mrs. Madeline Bramhall, Mrs. Quincy Bangs, formerly of New York, and Mrs. William E. C. Dee, Mr. and Mrs. Bert Matthews of Toledo, Mrs. Mary Swanson of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leslie, E. A. Bellamy, George Quinnet and Joseph Kinnear of Montreal.

In addition to passengers and mails the Celtic will carry to her sailing points gold and silver bullion, amounting to $3,240,000 consigned to Liverpool.

Passengers on the Iroquois.

Among the passengers sailing today for Havana and Cienfuegos on the Ancon line Acapulco are:

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald, Miss Antonia, Miss Jane Antonia, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Miss Eleanor, Miss Ruth, Miss Dorothy Ann Ruth, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Elizabeth Peck.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today on the Providence Line for Naples and Trieste are:

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Ellen Edwards, Mrs. Bryan, Miss Isabel Bryan, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Lawrence Lamont, Mrs. Vera Lamont, Miss Vera Lamont, Mrs. A. Lehmann, Mrs. H. Peters, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Marion Peters, William C. Peters, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Elsie Gibson, Mrs. Bryant, Dr. and Mrs. Charles F. Bryant, Miss Bryant, Miss Mary Bryant,

Most Spring Overcoats Are Here

Young Business Men

know that one of the essential factors in their success is self-confidence, and that correct clothes not only insure a good appearance but fortify their faith in themselves.

If you want to look the part of one of these successful business men, we suggest that you take advantage of the unusual saving afforded by our between-season sale.

A Suit and Extra Trousers or Knickers for the Price of the Suit $65, $65, $75 and up

Wm. Iorrest and Sons
1242 BROADWAY
near 31st. Street
NEW YORK
and
CHICAGO

ADVERTISEMENT.

Famous for Quality
7-20-4
CIGAR
Sold Everywhere

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
FOR THE WELL DRESSED MAN
Smart Derbies
$3.50

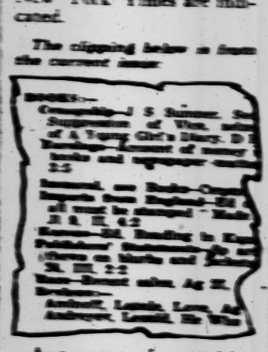
Genuine Velours, $2.00
Broken Lots—Were $5 to $8

New Books

Information about books may be found by consulting The New York Times Index.

The date, page and column of appearance in The New York Times are indicated.

The clipping below is from the current issue:



Any matter of general interest reported in the daily press may be traced through The Index. Because of concurrence of publication, The Index is a matter key to all American newspapers.

The New York Times Index
Published by The New York Times Company
Times Square, New York
$12.00 a volume $14.00 a year

$500,000 OFFERED DEMPSEY FOR BOUT

Harry Frazee Reported to Have Bid That Sum for Meeting With Harry Wills.

O'ROURKE NAMES BACKERS

Says Stockdale and McGraw Are Behind Republic A. C. in Efforts to Secure Champion.

An offer of $500,000, or 50 per cent. of the receipts, for a world's heavyweight championship bout between Jack Dempsey, the titleholder, and Harry Wills, New Orleans negro challenger of the colored, is understood to have been submitted to Jack Kearns, Dempsey's manager, yesterday by Harry Frazee, owner of the Boston Red Sox. The offer was made through Dan Mahoney, Frazee's Boston representative, by Bill Weber, representing Frazee. It was said with the offer came a proposition to deposit a sum in the neighborhood of $50,000 as a guarantee of good faith. It was said, but a demand by McKetrick for a deposit of $100,000 clouded the progress of the offer.

Neither McKetrick nor Frazee would confirm the reported offer. McKetrick declined to discuss the exact details of a conference he had with Weber on the ground that to do so would bring publicity to Frazee's offer and thus be unfair to the baseball magnate. Frazee refused to discuss his offer in detail, saying that he preferred that any announcement of his proposition come from either McKetrick or Kearns. The Boston Baseball Club owner, however, admitted that he had dispatched Weber to McKetrick's office with an offer for a bout between Dempsey and Wills.

"I have made an offer for a bout between Dempsey and Wills," said Frazee. "It is the only bout I care to be identified with. It is the only match I want. I will not publicize the terms of the offer. I have made it to McKetrick or Kearns."

Tom O'Rourke, spokesman for the Republic A. C., which sponsors all the Pelo Grounds, who is handling for Dempsey's acceptance in the ring, declined to become excited when discussing the reported offer of Frazee.

"I have been told of Frazee's offer of $500,000 or 50 per cent. of the receipts for a Dempsey-Wills bout and I advised McKetrick to grab it. If anybody is ready to guarantee that sum for the bout I think there should be little time lost in signing articles. If I had a champion and received such an offer I'd accept without a second thought," said O'Rourke.

Stockdale and McGraw Named.

O'Rourke announced yesterday that he had the backing of Charles A. Stockdale and John J. McGraw of the Giants in his efforts to land and conduct the series of three bouts for which he is seeking Dempsey's services. This is the first time that a direct connection has been made by any one connected with the Republic A. C. as to the identities of those behind the scenes. John M. O'Connor, president of the club, refused to confirm or deny O'Rourke's statements in connection with Stockdale and McGraw were without comment.

O'Rourke did not submit his proposition for three bouts in which Dempsey would meet all the Pelo Grounds boxer-contenders for the championship. The Pelo Grounds matchmaker would favor a return at the appointed hour, only to find the champion's manager sulking. O'Rourke proposed to McKetrick, representing Kearns, about the action of Kearns in blocking himself in a six-day agreement with Frazee. This Kearns, which prevents the champion's promoter accepting any other offer than O'Rourke favored a plan under which the three bidders for the heavyweight bout would submit their offers, accompanied by certified checks, to Kearns. Kearns would have a reputable business man open the envelopes at a specified date. To this O'Rourke said the services of Dempsey could be awarded to the highest bidder.

O'Rourke added that he will not proceed further with his negotiations until next week, when Kearns's appointment with Kearns expires. In the meantime he plans to make an effort to improve Kearns the desirability of proceeding with the bids according to the method suggested by McKetrick. O'Rourke declared he would not consider Luis Firpo, South American heavyweight, or Tom Gibbons, St. Paul lightheavyweight, as rivals for Dempsey in the event he secured the champion's services.

Firpo Only a Yearling.

"Firpo is big and strong, but he is a novice and is not entitled to consideration as an opponent for Dempsey in an important match involving big money," said O'Rourke. "Gibbons is not too small, but he would not be a drawing card against Dempsey," O'Rourke added.

The Pelo Grounds matchmaker also revealed the preliminary steps that he had taken toward bringing Dempsey and Wills together. When I made the offer it was entirely the three bouts I had in mind probably would not. Dempsey REMARKED, but I did not offer him the first bout."

Dempsey and Kearns are scheduled to visit the Pelo Grounds in Madison Square Garden today and discuss terms for a bout later with Richard. The Republic A. C. matchmaker would not admit yesterday that he had accomplished anything definite in his negotiations for Dempsey to defend his title, but indicated that when he is ready he will make Dempsey an offer which the champion will accept.

PRO BOXING TO BE BARRED IN AKRON

City Manager Tucker Announces Lid Will Be Clamped Down on Feb. 7.

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Because they are "getting worse and worse," there will be no more boxing bouts permitted in Akron after Feb. 7, City Manager H. F. Tucker announced tonight. His ruling was sanctioned by the City Recreation Commission, which may continue to issue permits for amateur shows.

Mr. Tucker said that professional bouts scheduled for Jan. 29 and Feb. 1 may be held, but after that the 10 will be closed down tight for an indefinite time. His ruling has followed numerous complaints of fans that there is no fun in the bouts in the professional games that promoters have been unable to furnish first class boxers and that the public is losing its confidence in the quality of the exhibitions.

BOXING BOUTS TONIGHT.

Commonwealth Sporting Club—Jack Reynolds vs. Red Reid; Rocky Smith vs. Whitman Gould. Both twelve-round bouts.

Ninth Regiment Armory—Johnny Martin vs. Bobby Saunders, twelve rounds; Danny Lyons vs. Billy Brown, ten rounds.

Ridge Sporting Club, Brooklyn—Whitey Bimstein vs. Johnny Williams, twelve rounds; Al Reich vs. Jack Hubbard, ten rounds.

Ridgewood Grove, L. I. C.—Benny Leonard vs. Jimmy Duffy, Tuesday night.

Rush Ryan Refuses to Sign Contract Offered by Giants

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26.—Wilbur Rush (Rube) Ryan, baseball pitcher of the New York Giants, has refused to sign the contract tendered him for this year, E. Lorraine Tanner, baseball manager of Worcester, announced today. Ryan returned the proffered contract with a request for more money. He said that while he would make every effort to get into shape so that he can be found here, he was not a holdout to the extent that he had refused to join the club unless his terms were met. In any event, he said, he would go to the early Spring training camp at Marlin, Texas, and there make up his demands if the matter was not adjusted meantime.

SCHOLZ REINSTATED TO GOOD STANDING

Suspension of New York A. C. Sprinter Lifted by the Met. A. A. U. Committee.

Jackson V. Scholz, New York A. C. sprinter who formerly held the Western Conference title, yesterday was reinstated by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Chairman Steve Reyes announced the reinstatement of Scholz's good standing after receiving a satisfactory explanation of the athlete's failure to appear before the Registration Committee meeting last Thursday night. For this Scholz had been suspended indefinitely.

Reports were made by the Registration Committee to the St. Augustine's A. C., Laughlin Lyceum, New York A. C. and Newark A. C. that the organizations return the prizes awarded them for the Metropolitan A. A. U. half-mile and 2,400-yard relay championship races. The committee has received the individual medals in order to recover the prizes according to the revised order of finish in each race. The St. Augustine's A. C. have been requested to return first medals in each race because of the Registration Committee ruling under which John Spencer and J. F. Mitchell were declared to be ineligible to represent the club in open competition.

The revised order of finish disclosed the St. Augustine's A. C. team first in both races and gives the Laughlin Lyceum second first prize in the half-mile relay, with the New York A. C. the third. Newark A. C. fourth. This is the first time the eligibility of Spencer and Mitchell, who competed as members of the St. Augustine's A. C. team taking second in both relay races, has been questioned. Spencer and Mitchell are to be held ineligible to represent the club in open competition.

HARVARD OUTSKATES TECH.

Crimson Hockey Team Overwhelms Engineers, 10 Goals to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—M. I. T. proved an easy match for the Harvard hockey team here tonight, the Crimson winning by 10 to 0. The Engineers were unable to stop the Harvard six, the latter battling them by their passes. Crosby led the scoring by Harvard with four goals, while Pease played well for Tech. Higgins, the Crimson goal tend, stopped a total of shots in the net, netted the M. I. T. nets making their final unsuccessful tally.

The lineup:

HARVARD (10).		M. I. T. (0).
Beals	r. w.	Pease
Wallace	l. w.	Hayden
Hill	c.	Holmes
Gross	r. d.	Murray
Higgins	l. d.	Mahler

Goals—Crosby, Hill, Crosby (4), Beals, Gould (2), Walker.

Substitutions—Gould for Beals, Beals for Gould; Gross for Hill, Hill for Gross; Hayward for Gross, Gross for Hayward; Hayward for Walker, Walker for Hayward; Beals and Wallace for Beals and Wallace. Time—Three 15-minute periods.

EVELETH REDS DEFEATED.

Cleveland Hockey Team Wins Final Game of Series, 1-2.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 26.—The Cleveland hockey team defeated the Eveleth Reds, 2 to 0, tonight in the final of a two-game series in which the final of the Western Group of the United States Hockey Association is at stake.

Although Eveleth used a five-man offensive during a greater part of the game, the Reds were unable to stop the Bennett-Gill-Rowlett, who figured in all of Cleveland's scoring. Each scored one goal. Rowlett, the third member of the Bennett-Gill combination, was held scoreless by the Eveleth defense, but he was the busiest man on the ice. The teams will play again tomorrow night.

LEE OUTPOINTS EDWARDS.

Wins Decision Over Pacific Coast Boxer in 12-Rolled Match.

Danny Lee, Harlem boxer, carried off the decision over Danny Edwards, Pacific Coast negro featherweight, last night in their twelve-round bout, which served as the feature attraction at the Pioneer A. C. Lee, with a sportsmanlike assault through the closing four rounds, established himself as the winner over his colored rival, and when the decision was announced it met with favor from one of the largest crowds the Pioneer Club has held this season.

A whopping left from his rival, a move which Edwards favored throughout the eight bouts, Lee used to advantage in the fourth round. This was in Edwards's favor, but the Coast lightweight was unable to follow up his advantage in the fifth, sixth and seventh rounds. Lee, aided by a left to the head, won all the rest by unanimous decisions. Lee weighed in at 126 pounds and Edwards 128.

HAVANA ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonito	112	Ward	3 to 1
Mary W.	112	Hoffman	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	8 to 1

SECOND RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

THIRD RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 3-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

FIFTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

EIGHTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds; selling; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Bonnie Bird	112	Ward	3 to 1
Ocean Wave	112	Mooney	4 to 1
Oro Belle	112	Ambrose	6 to 1

BABE ADAMS QUITS AS PIRATE PITCHER

Expects to Engage in Independent Baseball at Kenosha, Wis.—Praised by Dreyfuss.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 26.—Charles B. (Babe) Adams, veteran pitcher of the Pittsburgh National League club, announced from his home at Bethany, Mo., that he will not appear in a Pittsburgh uniform this season and will retire permanently from organized baseball. In the event this information is substantiated it would mean that Adams will be ineligible to play with any club in the National League, as he has never officially asked his release as a player. Adams has been offered a four-year contract with the Kenosha club.

Dreyfuss Hopes Report Is Untrue.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26.—Babe Adams may play ball with the Pittsburgh Pirates until he is ready to quit the game forever, according to Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh National League baseball club.

"I hate to lose a good player like Babe Adams got out of the game," said Dreyfuss, referring to the report from St. Joseph, Mo., that the veteran pitcher had announced his retirement from baseball.

"Although he has played a good many years, continued Mr. Dreyfuss, "he is a valuable kid of baseball left in him yet, and it was our intention to have him with us one of these days as a coach. Adams is one of our regulars. He has been with us for many years and has been a credit to baseball. He is a man of clean habits and one of the very best I have ever had on the pitching staff. I am sorry that he has decided to quit baseball, but if that is his decision we will have to accept it. I hope that he will change his mind."

ICE RACES POSTPONED.

Outdoor Title Events to Be Run Off Today and Tomorrow.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—The National Outdoor Speed Skating championship races scheduled for today were postponed on account of the softness of the ice. Today's events will be made part of tomorrow's and Sunday's programs.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SECOND RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

THIRD RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

FOURTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

FIFTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SIXTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

EIGHTH RACE—Purse $1,000, claiming; three-year-olds and upward; 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

BASEBALL GAMBLING ATTACKED BY LANDIS

Commissioner Also Scores the Past as Other Matters—Dunn Honored at New Haven.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—Commissioner Landis as guest of honor and 400 baseball fans attended a banquet at the Hotel Taft here tonight to celebrate the winning of the Boston League championship by New Haven and the latter's victory in the post-season series with the Baltimore International League champions. Stanley Ware paid to Wild Bill Donovan, former manager of the Yankees and Tigers, who led the New Haven club last season. Landis, who was the final speaker on the program, was not reached until nearly midnight.

Commissioner Landis, in his speech, delivered a bitter attack on gambling in baseball, but made no mention of the Black Sox scandal, which John Conway Toole, Portland baseball magnate, declared was only a few days away from him at the speakers' table.

"There are two reasons which have held baseball back," said the baseball czar. "The first is the professional baseball player who seeks to corrupt the game and the second is the baseball magnate who is not willing to spend the money to keep baseball clean. The baseball magnate who is not willing to do his part is responsible for the baseball scandals. I ask the help of all you here in keeping baseball clean. I promise you that in the remaining three years of my term baseball will be kept clean. I will never tolerate a crooked baseball player. I will never tolerate a baseball magnate that destroys the morals, the very foundation, from the popularity of baseball grows.

"I am glad to see that baseball has come back to New Haven. I'm going to bring baseball back to New Haven. I know how that when I say I'm going to do a thing I do it. I'm going to bring the game and I'm not going to do it for myself, but for the kids.

"I'm glad a world's title is to Boston and I'm glad that the Yankees won the pennant. I'm glad to see Frankie Frisch here. I'm glad to see Wild Bill Donovan here. I'm glad to see Stanley Ware here. I'm glad to see Acting Mayor John W. Murphy voted the gentleman of the city by the baseball writers. I'm glad to see Mayor Frank Fitzgerald, Postmaster Thomas F. Reilly, Sheriff of New Haven County, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Connecticut and Fitzie for the Governorship of Connecticut, Commissioner of the American League, and all the men of worthy name and fame present to-night and the voting of Connecticut to-morrow.

"Dan O'Neil, President of the Boston baseball club, presented the members of the Boston and pennant winning baseball team with a gold watch.

Among those who were introduced to the guests were Mrs. John Conway Toole, President of the Boston baseball club; Governor Washington Catlin, Mayor Frank Fitzgerald of New Haven, Postmaster Thomas F. Reilly, Secretary Thomas of the Giants, and Wild Bill Donovan, former manager of the baseball team.

BABE ADAMS QUITS AS PIRATE PITCHER

Expects to Engage in Independent Baseball at Kenosha, Wis.—Praised by Dreyfuss.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 26.—Charles B. (Babe) Adams, veteran pitcher of the Pittsburgh National League club, announced from his home at Bethany, Mo., that he will not appear in a Pittsburgh uniform this season and will retire permanently from baseball. Adams might be ineligible to play with any club in the National League, however, as he has never officially asked his release as a player. Adams has been offered a four-year contract with the Kenosha club.

Dreyfuss Hopes Report Is Untrue.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 26.—Babe Adams may play ball with the Pittsburgh Pirates until he is ready to quit the game forever, according to Barney Dreyfuss, President of the Pittsburgh National League baseball club.

"I hate to lose a good player like Babe Adams got out of the game," said Dreyfuss, referring to the report from St. Joseph, Mo., that the veteran pitcher had announced his retirement from baseball.

"Although he has played a good many years, continued Mr. Dreyfuss, "he is a valuable kid of baseball left in him yet, and it was our intention to have him with us one of these days as a coach. Adams is one of our regulars. He has been with us for many years and has been a credit to baseball. He is a man of clean habits and one of the very best I have ever had on the pitching staff. I am sorry that he has decided to quit baseball, but if that is his decision we will have to accept it. I hope that he will change his mind."

CVENGROS SIGNS CONTRACT.

Southpaw Will Join Giants' Other Pitchers at Marlin.

Mike Cvengros, the stocky little left-hander from Little Rock of the Southern Association, sent in his signed contract to the Giants yesterday, making the eleventh player to enroll under the McGraw banner for next season. He has been ordered to report at Marlin Springs, Texas, on Feb. 20, with the other pitchers. Mike was with the Giants the last half of last season and pitched a ball game against the Phillies at the Polo Grounds. He held the opposition to a handful of hits, but lost because of poor support. McGraw considers him one of the brightest prospects since the job of assistant to Arthur Nehf in the southpaw division.

CATHARINE MARRONE WINS.

Leads Field in Featured Event at Tijuana Track.

Special to The New York Times.

TIJUANA, Mexico, Jan. 26.—Catharine Marrone, the four-year-old daughter of Gladiator, which runs in the silks of J. McKay, captured the major share of the money in the one-mile contest which held the position of honor on today's racing card at the local track. C. H. Thatcher's colt Durbin ran second and C. R. Irwin's entrant Bonspiel annexed third part of the purse.

Miss Marrone, J. A. Allen's young racer, was the favorite of the crowd of the meeting when it had a head of the three-year-olds in the five-furlong dash, but was nosed out by Jack Bauer, who finished first and Chris Badger was third. Friday has been suitable for money only once in the starts during the current meeting.

FIRST RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SECOND RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

THIRD RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 3-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

FOURTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

FIFTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SIXTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SEVENTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

EIGHTH RACE—Purse $500, for two-year-olds and upward; claiming; 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:08 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

N. Y. STATE LEAGUE MAY HAVE 8 TEAMS

President Farrell Hopes to Include Four Pennsylvania Cities in the New Circuit.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 26.—John H. Farrell, President of the New York State Baseball League, formed here last night, hopes to complete a league of eight teams divided equally between New York and Pennsylvania. Four cities were granted in Harrisburg, Johnstown, Reading and Williamsport, and an application received from Utica.

When this playing schedule is prepared provision will be made for the opening games on May 1 and final games on Sept. 3, making a total of 120 games. President Farrell and two other members of the organization will work out the details of the schedule. The league's eight clubs will be represented at the meeting by Herbert L. Sullivan, Binghamton; E. Hurst, Middletown; A. J. Williams and Edward O'Hara, Schenectady; James S. Rooks, Elmira; Frank A. Cooney of Utica, and the Knights of Columbus of that city would take the franchise in the newly formed league.

May Change Name of League.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Secretary John H. Farrell of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues and President of the New York State League, mentioned today that the newly formed New York State League, consisting of Wilkes-Barre and Binghamton, Pa., Albany and Schenectady, Utica and Elmira, N. Y., may be expanded into an eight-club league.

Application was received today from Reading for a franchise in the new league, it was said, but if accepted by the league directors, Pennsylvania towns will be added, in which case the new league will be called the New York and Pennsylvania League.

AMERICAN LEAGUE WILL MEET FEB. 19

May Adopt Home Run Zone Rule at Philadelphia Conference Despite Opposition.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The Spring meeting of the American League will be held in Philadelphia Feb. 19, President Johnson announced tonight.

The decision to hold the meeting in Philadelphia instead of here was reached because the annual banquet of the Philadelphia baseball writers will be held on that night. Ban Johnson, league president, Harry Frazee, Boston owner, and Ty Cobb and George Sisler will be the guests of honor. More than 1,000 will attend.

The principal question to be considered at the meeting will be the adoption of the home run zone rule, which President Johnson says the Chicago, Detroit and Washington clubs favor. Johnson's suggestion to the directors of the club-owners at their December meeting met with considerable opposition. The National League, however, approved of the home run zone plan and Johnson is confident that the league will adopt it. He does not favor it, and that it will not be adopted by the league, however, that the American League will be the first baseball organization to adopt the rule.

The plan is to mark off a distance varying from 250 feet to 350 feet from the plate. While the plan may help the batters, it will also help the pitchers, Johnson said it would not be a handicap on the real home-run hitters, such as Ken Williams and Babe Ruth.

CATHARINE MARRONE WINS.

Leads Field in Featured Event at Tijuana Track.

Special to The New York Times.

TIJUANA, Mexico, Jan. 26.—Catharine Marrone, the four-year-old daughter of Gladiator, which runs in the silks of J. McKay, captured the major share of the money in the one-mile contest which held the position of honor on today's racing card at the local track. C. H. Thatcher's colt Durbin ran second and C. R. Irwin's entrant Bonspiel annexed third part of the purse.

Miss Marrone, J. A. Allen's young racer, was the favorite of the crowd of the meeting when it had a head of the three-year-olds in the five-furlong dash, but was nosed out by Jack Bauer, who finished first and Chris Badger was third. Friday has been suitable for money only once in the starts during the current meeting.

FIRST RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 2-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

THIRD RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 3-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

FOURTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

FIFTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SIXTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

SEVENTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

EIGHTH RACE—For two-year-olds and upward; claiming; purse $500; one mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:48 4-5.

Horse	Wt.	Jockey	Odds
Yellow Gold	110	Ward	3 to 1
Billy Cooper	110	Mooney	4 to 1
Dr. Dee	110	Ambrose	6 to 1

Washingtons Are Expelled From Hockey Association

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 26.—The Executive Committee of the United States Amateur Hockey Association, acting by telegraph today, decided to expel the Washington Club of New Haven from the league. Roy D. Mendum, Secretary, announced here tonight. Action was taken against the New Haven club when it failed to appear for a scheduled game with the Boston A. A. this week.

WASHINGTON CREW PREFERS 3 MILES

Oarsmen Vote on Question of Distance for Varsity Race at Poughkeepsie Regatta.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 26.—Appealed to when the Board of Stewards of the Poughkeepsie regatta was deadlocked over whether the rowing classic on the Hudson next Summer should be for three or four miles, the University of Washington decided for three miles.

The vote was taken at a meeting of the varsity oarsmen, the varsity boat club men, Coach Rusty Callow and Darwin Meisnest, graduate manager. It developed that Washington would have no strong objections to four miles.

Vote Does Not Decide Question.

Professors of the University of Washington for a three-mile varsity race in connection with the Intercollegiate regatta will not decide the distances question, over which the Intercollegiate Rowing Association has been deadlocked, it was declared yesterday by Morton C. Bates, Chairman of the Board of Stewards.

Washington would enter the regatta, Mr. Bates said he believed, whether the distance were three or four miles. He declared no decision would be reached until the regatta next in New York in 1924, at which three representatives of Columbia, and Syracuse, who favor four miles, will meet to compare their views with those of Cornell and Pennsylvania, opponents of the three-mile distance.

SIXTH VICTORY WON BY CHIEF SPONSOR

Canadian-Bred Racer Continues Good Showing at Havana by Taking Feature Event.

HAVANA, Jan. 26.—The Canadian-bred racer Chief Sponsor scored his sixth victory of the meeting at Oriental Park this afternoon when he won the Hinchinbrook Handicap. Ridden by G. Williams, Chief Sponsor set the field a swift pace from start to finish, opening up a length lead after the break, which Dr. Hershey cut by a length and a quarter. Belle of Hinchinbrook, ridden in close quarters at the half mile, lost her run on the inside and she was pulled up at this stage and her chances were over. Time of the race was 0-22 3-5 and 1-08 3-5, 1:41.

In the first heat, over a mile, called for Cuban-bred three-year-olds, Frank S. and Havana Electric, the Stoddert entry, finished first and second, respectively. They were held at prohibitive odds in the betting. Frank S. raced into the lead from the start and was never headed, and finished under restrained handling Havana Electric by a length and a half.

Valentine d'Or, the odds-on favorite in the second race, was hemmed at the start and Brunner was forced to pull up. The jockey changed with a rush, his mount getting clear and even terms with Adonis, the winner.

Different Eyes had to be ridden hard to beat Redmon by a neck in the third event. Redmon set a fast pace from the break; he was five lengths in front of the field running the far turn, but the seventh run tired badly, being beaten by Different Eyes in the final stride.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds; foaled in Cuba; purse $500; one and a half furlongs. Time, 1:48 2-5. First, Mrs. Hershey's Catherine Marrone, 108 pounds (G. Walsh), 1 to 6; second, Yvonne, 108 (Stallings), 1 to 2; third, Dixie—1.48. Also ran, Pinella, 108; Frank S. and Havana Electric Redshort entry.

SECOND RACE—For four-year-olds; claiming; purse $500; one and a half furlongs. Time, 1:48 2-5. First, Mrs. Hershey's Valentine d'Or, 112 pounds (Ward), 2 to 1; second, Redmon, 107 (Mooney), 3 to 1; third, Dixie, 112 (Ambrose), 1 to 2. Also ran,

MISS WAINWRIGHT SETS FOUR RECORDS

Breaks World's 20-Yard Indoor Pool Marks for 300, 400, 440 and 500 Yards.

RETAINS TITLE WITH EASE

Defeats Misses Mallory and O'Hara in Race for Women's Nat. 500-Yard Championship.

Miss Helen Wainwright, crack young swimmer of the Women's Swimming Association, shattered four world's indoor swimming records for a 20-yard pool last night in successfully defending her title of Metropolitan A. A. U. women's champion 500-yard exhibition. Miss Wainwright made her remarkable performance in the pool of the West Side Y.M.C.A. Baths, where she defeated two rival contenders for the title in fellow fashion. After one of the most remarkable exhibitions of her brilliant career, the young swimmer established her title by a margin of about thirty yards over Ethel Mallory, a debutante, who finished second, and Miss Doris O'Hara, another W. S. A. A. entrant, who was third.

Miss Wainwright swam the 500-yard distance in 6 minutes 32-4-5 seconds, clipping the best previous record, held by herself, of 7:09 3-5. On her way to the 500-yard mark Miss Wainwright shattered three records for intermediate distances, clipping the 300-yard, 400-yard and 440-yard records for a 20-yard pool. Miss Mallory was the holder of the previous 500-yard mark. Miss Wainwright held the records for 400 yards and 440 yards.

Two years ago, at just this time, Miss Wainwright, captain of the 1921 edition of Washington Irving High School's championship swimming team, was confined to her home with a severe attack of grippe. It was then that Miss Wainwright established her records for 400 and 440 yards in competition at the Y. W. H. A. pool, a mark which Miss Mallory had duplicated a few weeks ago for the Red Cross Seals. In the 500 last night Miss Wainwright passed 300 yards in 4:42 3-5, 400 yards in 5:58 3-5 and 440 yards in 6:26. The old 300-yard mark was 4:51. Miss Wainwright's old records for 400 and 440 were 5:58 4-5 and 6:28 2-5, respectively.

Won This Race Easily.

Miss Wainwright was not pressed to win. She demonstrated from the start of the race that she was superior to the young swimmers who furnished the competition for her title. Miss Gertrude Ederle, rival of Miss Wainwright for the distinction of being America's foremost woman swimmer, was expected to enter the 500, but did not start. In the absence of Miss Ederle, Miss Wainwright proceeded to capture the title for the second successive time without dangerous opposition, despite the desperate efforts of both Miss Mallory and Miss O'Hara to overhaul her.

Miss Grace Lyons, holder of the W. S. A. A. title won in the 1922 event, was the only other entry when she captured the 1923 championship after a keen struggle with Miss Kathryn Brown, another member of the W. S. A. A. Miss Frances Carey finished third in this event. The race furnished one of the keenest contests of the season in women's aquatic competition. A blanket would have covered the three at the end of the race. Miss Grace Lyons scored her victory in 7:17 3-5, which is another report in the closing five yards which gave her the title by a scant margin over Miss Brown.

Miss Martha Norelius of the People's Palace of Jersey City proved an impressive victor in a 100-yard event for amateurs, in which she finished a fraction of a second faster than did Miss Kathryn Brown, the junior title. Miss Norelius repeated her victory in 1:16 2-5, finished with an advantage of about two yards over Miss Brown. Miss Grace Lyons, holder of the W. S. A. A. title, finished third for the A. A. was third.

In a 50-yard handicap event for members of the Women's Swimming Association, another close finish was furnished. This event went to Miss Ethel Baker, who received a start of 4 seconds. She was closely followed by Miss Minnie Kathryn Brown and Ethel O'Hara. The time was 29 2-5 seconds.

Miss Florence Bolton, competing unattached, scored a victory in a handicap relay diving contest in which Miss Wainwright finished second. A handicap of 4 points was given to this event to Miss Bolton, who got two of the divers and won with a total of 211.2 points. Miss Wainwright's total, Miss Brown's third.

The summaries:

20-yard swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. women's junior championship): Won by Miss Grace Lyons, Women's Swimming Association; second, Miss Kathryn Brown, Women's Swimming Association; third, Miss Frances Carey, Women's Swimming Association; fourth, Miss Gertrude Ederle, Women's Swimming Association. Time—0:17 3-5.

20-yard swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. women's senior championship): Won by Miss Martha Norelius, People's Palace, Jersey City; second, Miss Kathryn Brown, Women's Swimming Association; third, Miss Grace Lyons, Women's Swimming Association; fourth, Miss Ethel Baker, Women's Swimming Association. Time—0:16 2-5.

20-yard swim (members of the W. S. A. A.): Won by Miss Ethel Baker; second, Miss Minnie Kathryn Brown; third, Miss Ethel O'Hara; fourth, Miss Grace Lyons. Time—0:29 2-5.

20-yard swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. women's senior championship): Won by Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association; second, Miss Ethel Mallory, Women's Swimming Association; third, Miss Doris O'Hara, Women's Swimming Association; fourth, Miss Florence Bolton, Women's Swimming Association. Time—0:32 4-5.

20-yard swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. women's junior championship): Won by Miss Martha Norelius, People's Palace, Jersey City; second, Miss Kathryn Brown, Women's Swimming Association; third, Miss Grace Lyons, Women's Swimming Association; fourth, Miss Ethel Baker, Women's Swimming Association. Time—0:17 3-5.

20-yard swim (members of the W. S. A. A. who have won championships): Won by Miss Ethel Baker; second, Miss Minnie Kathryn Brown; third, Miss Ethel O'Hara; fourth, Miss Grace Lyons. Time—0:29 2-5.

20-yard swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. women's senior championship): Won by Miss Helen Wainwright, Women's Swimming Association; second, Miss Ethel Mallory, Women's Swimming Association; third, Miss Doris O'Hara, Women's Swimming Association; fourth, Miss Florence Bolton, Women's Swimming Association. Time—0:32 4-5.

20-yard swim (Metropolitan A. A. U. women's junior championship): Won by Miss Martha Norelius, People's Palace, Jersey City; second, Miss Kathryn Brown, Women's Swimming Association; third, Miss Grace Lyons, Women's Swimming Association; fourth, Miss Gertrude Ederle

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

Published Every Day in the Year by The New York Times Company.

Adolph S. Ochs, Publisher and President.
R. C. Patrick, Secretary.

OFFICES: [illegible]

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1923.

MR. M'KENNA ON INFLATION.

People who recall the illuminating statement on the intensified debt question, made last Autumn by Reginald McKenna of the London Joint City and Midland Bank, are likely to read with perplexity the cabled report of his address on "deflation" at the bank's London meeting last Thursday. The very first statement of his position shows the obscurity of the reasoning. Deflation, Mr. McKenna told the London meeting, has no more to recommend it as a national policy than inflation. What is wanted is "stability in the value of money"; which can hardly have any other meaning than stability of prices at or around an unchanged level. But Mr. McKenna, wholly dismisses from mind a situation in which correction of past abnormalities in the field of prices is unavoidable, and the consequent implication of his statement is such as to lead to absurdity.

Naturally, he can not and does not deny the monstrous scope of the wartime inflation of currency and credit, whose permanent continuance was made impossible, not only because Governments ceased to put out irredeemable paper money to meet war expenditures, but because the abnormal demand for staple goods for war purposes suddenly came to an end. But although not denying these familiar facts, he ignores them. That prices under purely artificial and temporary influences had gone to preposterous heights he does not accept as implying readjustment on return to normal conditions. On the contrary, deflation will be an evil equal to, if not greater than, the preceding inflation. The "stability" for which Mr. McKenna argues must assume perpetuation, with the connivance of banks and Government, of the very economic conditions which the war had caused. The teaching of economic history is that such perpetuation of a state of inflation is impossible under any circumstances.

With the enormous propelling force of Government's war-time use of credit removed, there is nothing left to sustain the artificial structure except equally lavish use of private credit. But to assume permanent results from that expedient is to assume that any extravagant movement in the credit market—the "boom" of an 1857, an 1872 or a 1907—might equally have been perpetuated if the banks had kept on lending ever-increasing sums. The experiment was fairly tried in 1919-20, when, as Mr. McKenna surely ought to know, it broke down, not because of a sudden overnight adoption of a "policy of deflation," but because the resources of the leading banks were overstrained and because millions of consumers cut down their purchases of goods to the smallest practicable minimum.

If in Mr. McKenna's ignoring of the basic economic facts of 1919 and 1920 which particularly calls for comment. From first to last, His Grace Canon and the somewhat scatter-brained critics of our Federal Reserve, he assumes the existence of a deliberate policy of forcing down prices. In 1919 and 1921, we are told, "the United States adopted deflationary methods, in concert with our own financial authorities." We are not enlightened as to what that deflationary program was. In his speech at the same bank's annual meeting a year ago, Mr. McKenna appeared to argue, though with some obscurity, that the advance in the Bank of England's rate from 5 per cent. to 6 and 7 was the machinery deliberately applied to break down prices. He is a practical banker, yet he made no reference to the fact that, just before the 6 per cent. rate was fixed in 1920, enormous sums at the Bank of England had been withdrawn to finance the [illegible] and that the reserve fell to 10 per cent. In a month, to an abnormally low figure.

The Bank of England's policy under such conditions had been fixed by more than a century of experience. It was followed precisely in the bank rate changes of 1919, 1920 and 1921. It can hardly be unknown to Mr. McKenna that, when the New York Reserve Bank advanced its rediscount rates to 6 per cent. in January, 1920, its ratio of cash reserve to deposits and circulation was 37½ per cent., or below the figure stipulated by the Federal Reserve law, and that this position had been brought about not only by heavy decrease in reserve but by the abnormally large increase in rediscounts for private banks. One cannot help wondering whether Mr. Keynes himself—a trained banker, ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer and Chairman of the greatest London joint-stock bank—would have endorsed in those advances of the bank which had to be taken on the hazards of directors, or whether he would have stood out against any such action and for letting the impairment of the banks' position continue, on the ground that thereby the "financial policy of deflation" might be discountenanced and "stability in the value of money" insured.

NO SOVIET MYSTERY.

The letter which Secretary Hughes sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with the accompanying documents, probs a huge bubble of greedy and mystification which Senators had for years been blowing. Who read this man Bullitt? The assumption of some was that he was only a dubious official left over by the Wilson Administration to embarrass President Harding. Who appointed him? Who paid him? What had he done except to implicate our Government in affairs which do not concern it? These and other questions had been slightly disturbing the peace of mind of Senators, who felt that they could not long hold their peace, but would be compelled to attack the Administration in open Senate unless their hunger for information about Mr. Bullitt were allayed.

Secretary Hughes sought to allay it by a plain tale putting down all the exaggerated rumors. It is true that Mr. Bullitt was first appointed by President Wilson, but on Feb. 19, 1921, the outgoing Administration withdrew all our unofficial observers abroad. Yet the new Administration soon found it desirable to have a representative in touch with the Reparation Commission, and accordingly on May 6, 1921, again designated Mr. Bullitt to attend meetings of the Reparation Commission as an unofficial agent of this Government. Mr. Hughes explains convincingly the need and benefit of such services. Without them this Government might have been left in ignorance of discussions and decisions by the Reparation Commission of vital interest to this country. The cost of maintaining Mr. Bullitt at Paris has been slight. The value of his work has been great. All this the Secretary of State sets forth in a lucid and convincing manner.

That he will succeed in persuading or silencing the unscrupulous critics of the Administration in the Senate is not to be expected. Mr. Hughes was writing for reasonable men, not for those eaten up with prejudice and suspicion. But he has certainly succeeded in dispelling the great Bullitt mystery. The Senatorial imagination will now have to create another one.

ANOTHER ELDER STATESMAN FALLS.

Mr. William Hale Thompson has been Mayor of Chicago since 1915. His renown has spread over the country. It was supposed that he would be a candidate for a third term. Surely here was a statesman fated to survive the war, in regard to which his record was so noble, to overcome the exactions of the peace and to continue triumphantly his beneficent labors. Chicago was not worthy of him. He will not seek another reelection. He was late in coming to this cruel decision. He had his primary petition sheets printed. "They are to be circulated," said The Chicago Tribune on Wednesday, "and the petition probably will be filed." They were to be ready for the weekly meeting of the ward leaders.

Was their report on the reception of his "pledge cards" unfavorable? There has been a surprising amount of wavering and hesitation in the course of this gentle character. One day he was all for running. The next day he was all for not running. At last the "Nays" had it. The primary will not be held until Feb. 27, but the Republican opponents of Thompson and civic righteousness have done their evil work early and well. Ten days ago the three Independent Republican factions united upon Postmaster Lorimer as the Republican candidate for Mayor. The Democrats are united upon Judge William E. Dever.

Remembering the mutual testimonials of approval between Mayor HYLAN and Mayor THOMPSON, remembering how largely Mr. THOMPSON's hopes depended upon the support of Mr. HEARST's Chicago connection, it is public to record that Mr. HEARST approved the candidacy of Judge DEVER. A generous spoke of Thompson propaganda has thus given way. Apparently this and desertion quite extinguished the historic "absorbable" Mayor. In "a five-cent fare" and "people's ownership," the Rabbi and Boss of Mr. THOMPSON's Temple of Truth, luminously fell down. Yet he was not wholly honorable. While not a candidate, Mayor THOMPSON "will take an active part in the campaign." He refuses eclipse but consents to promotion.

THE AMERICAN FAREWELL.

There is no doubt that, whatever the Americans thought of it, the calling of the St. Mihiel while the battle beyond the national skies, was fraught with embrace for the Belgians and for the little groups of French and British on the dark at Antwerp. The fact that the Allies together seemed to have been revealed. It was farewell to America. Calculation could not but contrast the gallant bearing and the high hopes of the soldiers in khaki who arrived in France to win the war and "save civilization" with their recall and departure. The soldiers had done their work well, but the statesmen had undone much of it. Every honest Englishman and every loyal Frenchman who read of the ceremony of the flag coming down at Ehrenbreitstein forgot for the moment the mistakes of public men and thought only of what the Allies owed the American army that fought so splendidly at Cantigny, Château-Thierry, Belleau, St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne, and through that rest of machine guns, the Argonne Forest.

The achievement and the glory are for all time. History will say that the American invasion decided the war, and the controversies about who won it will die down. Nothing could be finer than this nation's intervention. It was a crusade for liberty. America was ready to stake her all, the lives of her sons, the accumulation of her treasure. That moment of exaltation and sacrifice will never be erased from human memory, though there be many on both sides of the Atlantic who think of it coldly now. The worst thing said about the departure of the Americans from Coblenz was uttered by Colonel Repington. It was for France and Italy as well as for England that he spoke:

> No matter what happens, the remembrance of this great American adventure, the manifestation of the whole-hearted co-operation in a war fought for right and justice and the memory of all those that fellows who made light of their difficulties, as they did of danger, will never be effaced from our minds.

WHAT IS HOME RULE?

Governor Sharpe's reply to Mr. Ernest P. Wareham, who, in a letter to THE TIMES, asked what matters are "wholly local" and as to be settled by municipalities under "a greater grant of power by the State," doesn't get us any nearer the heart of that mysterious and elusive "political principle," as the Governor called it in his message, home rule. The Governor merely gives one dogmatically asserted instance, the construction of subways. If New York were a self-subsisting community, disowned from the State and the United States on some distant Atlantic island, that might be true. New York is so bound up with the State, it is so inseparably a part of the whole, that its transportation system can't be regarded as "wholly local."

Mr. WAREHAM had properly said that when the citizens of this city are dissatisfied with the local officials they should have, as they do have, the right of appeal to the Legislature. "That is not right," according to the Governor. Well, a great many people, the firemen, for instance, the police, the school teachers, don't agree with him. Moreover, the persons most devoted to the theory or "political principle" of home rule are perpetually disagreeing among themselves as to its application. As Governor MILLER said last year:

> Most of the people that are clamoring for home rule are up here demanding the Legislature to pass laws and not to sign them, violating the principle of home rule.

The Legislature of 1921 passed a home rule amendment. Governor SMITH said the Legislature of 1923 that "if, in your judgment, this amendment accomplishes the purpose, it should promptly pass. If objections raised against it are of a minor nature, it might be well to pass it anyway and then start the legislative machinery again looking to further amendment that will cure any defect to which any real objection has been made." Home rule is so important that any measure, although defective, to confer upon municipalities the Great Secret must be encouraged. It has just been discovered at Albany that the amendment would not give home rule. So difficult is the formula.

The recent State Conference of Mayors recommended the abandonment of the proposed home rule amendment and the preparation of one "which would give the cities a broad grant of general powers," and so on. It is conceivable that the power to run city buses is yearned for by all the home-rule men. In this were the virtues of the bus as a political vehicle are well known. It is noticeable, too, that the home rulers would have the city support in doubtful, costly or impossible operations. Hospitals have many useless and chronically dangerous inebriates of a municipal character, chiefly interested in politics. It is a political city, not a "political principle," that nobody knows just what it means.

THE FRENCH PLANS.

It has frequently been said during the past few days that the French plans for the occupation of the Ruhr have completely broken down. One English correspondent hit and out of Düsseldorf has explained that they were foolishly conceived, and that the French, moreover, have been very "clumsy" in executing them. Let this simple fact a nation always acted that and delicacy pass for what it is worth. But what the real hopes of the French were, what the purposes they entertained, can be found better than anywhere else in their notification to the German Government on the eve of the advance into the Ruhr.

In it, it is true, the French Government declared that it had no thought of a military movement, nor of a political occupation. It was simply moving into the Ruhr a technical mission with defined steps. Troops were to accompany it only as a guard, and in order to guarantee the execution of its orders. Then followed the assertion: "No disturbance, no change whatever, will be wrought in the normal life of the population, which will be able to keep on working with order and security." At this point comes the charge that the original French plan had to be changed. But the change was forced by the attitude of the German Government and of the people in the towns of the Ruhr, and this very possibility was foreseen and provided for in the French notification of Jan. 10. Its final sentences gave warning that if in any way whatever the work of the French mission was opposed or hindered by the local authorities, or by the action, or the refusal to act, of the German people directly concerned, "all measures of coercion, and all sanctions, held necessary will be immediately applied." Thus there was, indeed, a change of the plan as it was tried on in the first few days, but it was a change which the French from the first perceived might be necessary, and of which they gave due notice in advance.

THE FAIR NAME OF HOLLYWOOD.

Mr. HAYNES of the prohibition service and Colonel NUTT of the enforcement bureau have been hailing over Hollywood, and report that it is no worse than most other places. According to one version, they found that it was "bad enough, but not as bad as reported." That verdict would fit the entire universe. The stories of "orgies" have been greatly exaggerated, as many readers have all along suspected. But we fear that this testimony won't do Hollywood much good. The great American people loves its myths and legends. If it has become convinced that Hollywood is a mecca of iniquity, and it will remain in that conviction. Preachers and amateur reformers will continue to explode about orgies; and it must be confessed with shame that a good many newspaper men will forget Mr. HAYNES's report while they still remember that "Dope Probe Leaves" film will hold a headline.

Hollywood will keep its evil repute, and so will Greenwich Village. The moral element of that part of our city is out on another clean-up and has hired a professional reformer from out of town to supervise it. Yet Greenwich Village has changed greatly in the past few years, and certain unsavory rumors connected with account events there suggest that though a cleaning-up is desirable, the cult lingers do not need it so badly as some other persons. Probably the Village isn't wholly pure; no village is, not even Wilmerding, Ohio. But the great public will never believe that it has been purified at all; the moral citizen will always thrill with conscious rectitude when he reads about a "raid" in the Village.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Brooklyn Has a Mystery.

Quite the most puzzling thing revealed by Thursday evening's raid on a meeting of a Ku Klux Klan in Brooklyn was the apparent respectability of those arrested—the fact that some of them are holding positions of responsibility in reputable business houses and therefore might be expected to have at least average intelligence as well as average regard for the laws and institutions of their country.

What their employers and associates will do and say to these strange products of American education remains to be seen, but their continued affiliation with an organization with which, either to outside it knows, no good citizen can have any relation except that of hostility, shows that there is something amiss in their mental or moral make-up. And unhappily, now, our duties to the apparent of what the Ku Klux Klan is. It has come to its fine and perfectly natural and inevitable flower in the little Louisiana town of New Roads. To be sure, the Klansmen there, as yet, have been only arrested, not convicted, but that requires a suspension of judgment only as to individuals.

The testimony given has left no question as to the conditions which the Klan creates when it has the power—the conditions which it certainly will create wherever its ambitions are backed by the strength required for achieving them. Yet some seventy-five Brooklyn men gather by night, in secret, under a [illegible] to do, and—to what? Doubtless about what?

The police, who had detectives at the meeting, chose to make their arrests not for anything they learned in the course of the proceedings, but for offenses revealed when they searched the car in which the presumably prominent members of the Brooklyn "Klavern" started away together from the place of assemblage. There was a bottle of whisky, a hand and two blackjacks in the car, and its driver had no license. Things are petty offenses, and irrelevant, except as showing a generally lawless disposition, to the "dull and definite" grounds of complaint against the Ku Klux Klan.

What the public will want to know, and what it has a right to have promptly, is what moved the police to make the arrests they did. They could not have been moved by a mere suspicion that a bottle of whisky, two blackjacks, a hand and an unlicensed driver would be discovered.

Hon. Penn Treasurer His "Principle" Is Not an Asset.

Hon. PENN TREASURER, most complaisant one among those at All "Sacred" "bosses of the area" who so eloquently and so subtly "proclaims" that "no man can be punished for obeying the laws of his country."

As he just had been punished for doing what he claims to have been exactly that, his proclamation is distinctly absurd and creates an almost irresistible temptation to call again the an excellent tale of the man who couldn't be jailed, but had been.

What Hon. PENN TREASURER obeyed was not the law of his country, but the instructions of certain high Government officials who, probably at the instigation or command of himself and the other cabal bosses, had told him to defy commands received from the French military authorities in the Ruhr. Even if he had been obeying his country's laws, that would have been no defense against this charge, or at any rate the stronger, here presented by armed men with the power and the determination to enforce their will, and subsidiaries to that will would have put him in no danger from the "sacred principle" of his child imagination.

Of course, there is no principle of the sort he mentions. The laws that a man must obey or endure punishment are those which happen, at a given time, to be backed by the strength adequate for their enforcement. It was HON. PENN TREASURER's privilege to follow instructions that came to him from Berlin, instead of those received from the French, but it also was his privilege to stand the consequences of his contumacy. That he did, and up yet the consequences have been such that he can afford to laugh at them. Later, the situation may seem to him more serious, and his "sacred principle" will not give him a bit of help in meeting it.

They Have an Eye for Profits.

A possibility not often taken into account in dealing with death rates from one or another disease is called to general attention by the Public Health Service in a report on tuberculosis. Deaths from that malady have shown a marked decline of late, but this does not indicate, necessarily, that tuberculosis soon will be conquered or even that it is in process of defeat.

For it and other like afflictions have a habit of rising and falling—of claiming more or fewer victims—for reasons not directly or closely related to the efforts made for their control. They increase while there are many persons susceptible to their attack, and they decrease when correspondingly few not immune are left.

This is very obvious in the case of such diseases as influenza and infantile paralysis. They come in waves, with intervals between, longer or shorter. Such a phenomenon is suggested as accounting in some measure for the lessening of tuberculosis deaths, for it seems that the statistics show like cycles in the past.

The Public Health Service has no desire, of course, to discourage present efforts to combat the white scourge; its purpose, rather, is to prevent the relaxation of effort that might result from a belief that victory already had been won or at least was in sight.

Work for Willing Hands.

KING TUTANKHAMEN has a chance to remain in his chosen tomb, instead of becoming a specimen royal mummy in a museum, for the curious reason—a reason that never could have occurred to him while alive—that he will be more interesting to tourists if left in the place which he chose for his long sleep. That would mean a larger harvest for the people living near the Valley of the Kings, and naturally they are making vehement protests against the removal to Cairo or further of "remains" which interest and enhanced alike are eager to see.

TUTANKHAMEN has been magnificently and gratuitously advertised all over the world. He is as well known now as the Kaiser used to be, and while Mr. PENN may still be in the land the space between them is small.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it may be of interest to some of your readers to learn about a new phase of the work which the United Neighborhood Houses is undertaking. Almost without exception, the Settlement Houses which make up the group are headlamped by a host of volunteers to direct various branches of their work. There are also many young men and women who would welcome the opportunity of doing their services if they knew where to turn. Recognizing this unusual need, the United Neighborhood Houses is establishing an employment bureau to serve as a clearing house between those in need of volunteering their services and the settlements where such services are desired. Volunteers are needed at present as club leaders, dramatic directors, dancing teachers, music instructors, arts and crafts instructors, office workers.

Applications, which entail no fee, from individuals should be sent to the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, 70 Fifth Avenue. A campaign of explanation, in which the members of the group may be enrolled, is to be launched.

HARRIET E. BARNARD, President.
New York, Jan. 23, 1923.

EXPERIENCE.

When I heard the hermit thrush
Singing in the hollow,
It seemed to me I had no choice
But to rise and follow.

So I went down a little hill
And found his willow thrush,
But when I came near to him
He would not sing for me.

I went back to my garden
That is set on a hill,
And there at noon and evening
I heard him singing still.

Oh, some there are that call you,
And some that bid you stay,
But if you wish to hold a friend
Let him go his way!

LOUISE DRISCOLL.

TAX EXEMPT BONDS.

Settling the Question Without Impairing the Powers of the States.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his article in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Jan. 21 SECRETARY FALL attempts to answer some of the "exploitations" of Professor SELIGMAN, and in doing this falls into at least one important error himself. Under Subdivision III. of his argument Mr. FALL quotes the Secretary of the Treasury as to four different sources of escape open to the recipient of a very large income, and then concludes:

> "Secretary Mellon's report for 1921 shows that in 1918 of incomes of over $300,000 there were reported for taxation..... $951,377,000
> And in 1919..... 346,356,000
> Decrease $704,618,401
>
> "Assuming that the securities which yielded this difference carried 6% per cent. interest, the principal involved would have been $10,800,000."

"Does Dr. SELIGMAN want us to believe that there having incomes of over $300,000 have bought up all, behold more than all, of the $10,800,000,000 of untaxed bonds?"

Mr. FALL makes the initial error in assuming that the 1918 taxable incomes of $951,377,000 was the income on a 6% per cent. basis; as a matter of fact the 1918 gross incomes of taxpayers having incomes of $300,000 and over was roughly $3,300,000,000, of which the income from dividends was $947,000,000, from interest on notes, bonds and mortgages, $70,000,000, and the income from business, trade, commerce, partnership gains, salaries, commissions, professions, &c., $2,283,000,000.

It is safe to assume that this income represented at least an 8 per cent. return on the capital invested; that capital, therefore, can be figured at twelve and one-half times the taxable income, or $41,412,500,000. Now, computing the 1920 taxable return of $340,354,000 on the same basis, we get $4,679,000,000; deducting this amount from $41,412,500,000 we have $36,833,500,000 as the largest amount of principal involved in furnishing the tax exempt "blue of safety" for the original 1,700 taxpayers.

No one questions the legal or moral right of taxpayers to avoid the payment of 30 per cent. or more of their annual income to the Government by investing their money in tax exempt bonds. No one would seriously advocate taking away from States and municipalities the right of issuing tax exempt bonds if it were not for the fact that these tax exempt bonds are creating "tax exempt class of citizens and yet 5 or more times are injuring the industries of the country by practically giving very rich men the chance to withdraw their money from railroads and other public utilities and commerce and to invest it in a manner which will pay them a much larger net return than investments in stocks, bonds or even in business.

For example, under the act of 1921, for the year 1921 and subsequent years, a man with a $300,000 taxable income will pay

U. S. Government	$142,000
New York State	8,250
Total	$197,750

or 39% per cent. of his income.

If he invested the capital which produced the $300,000 in tax exempt bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, the principal sum would have to be $7,333,333.

If, however, he took the $7,333,333 and invested it in preferred and common stocks, in real estate or in business, it is reasonable to assume that he could get a return of 8 per cent.

$7,333,333 at 8 per cent.	$586,666
If Congress became aware of the economic facts of our absurd tax system and limited the total income very large incomes to 25 per cent., he would pay the Government...	141,178
Balance of income	$445,939
He would pay New York State.	18,361
Balance of income	$427,148

This would give the taxpayer the very best reason in the world to convert his tax exempt securities into taxables—namely, an increase of income of $227,148.

The benefits of this reduction of taxes to a maximum of 25 per cent. are:

The Federal Government would now get $141,178, where there was no previous income.

New York State would get $18,361, where there was no previous income.

Industry gets the use of $7,333,333, which means more work for labor and more prosperity for every one.

On Jan. 7, 1923, THE NEW YORK TIMES published a letter by the writer criticising Professor SELIGMAN's article; this letter was properly headed by the title "Remedy for Tax Avoidance."

This remedy consisted of the plan of forcing rich citizens, in the interest of their own pockets, to reverse the steps they have been taking since 1918 and get rid of the tax exempt securities, because under the plan herein suggested the exemption would no longer be valuable. This plan is again briefly outlined above and consists in working out a maximum tax percentage on larger incomes which will still leave the taxpayer a substantially larger income than he is getting today on his tax exempt bonds and give the Government millions of dollars of income where no income whatever is collected today.

After the publication of my letter in THE NEW YORK TIMES Professor SELIGMAN wrote to me on Jan. 9 as follows:

> My Dear Mr. Rothschild—I was very much interested in your letter to THE TIMES a day or two ago.
>
> I cordially agree with you in your diagnosis, but I expressly refrained from taking up that question as it would have led into an entirely different field of discussion and I did not want to mix matters up.
>
> The tax exemption is well worthy of an extended separate article. With kind regards, faithfully yours,
>
> EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN.

Here is a frank admission of a very high authority that the tax exempt bond question can be practically settled without taking from the States the power to continue to issue evidences of State, county and municipal debts entirely free of tax.

MEYER D. ROTHSCHILD,
Chairman Business Men's National Tax Committee.

New York, Jan. 24, 1923.

Cotton Yarn Contracts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to take exception to statements made at the convention of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association saying yarn makers are evading contracts. The record of cotton yarn merchants and cotton yarn spinners for delivering yarns on contracts is second to none in the country. The writer's firm have been in the cotton yarn business for over thirty years, dealing with cotton yarn spinners in the South and the East, and the instances of default in contracts on the part of spinners would average less than one a year. Occasionally we have had cases where cotton yarn spinners should find all buyers and all sales yarn up to their contracts and the work of the Cotton Yarn Association's Committee of Adjustment proved a most valuable institution in handling such cases. Practically every cotton yarn spinner

MISS HOPPIN MAKES HER DEBUT AT DANCE

Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin Introduce Their Daughter Mary at the Ritz.

DINNER BEGINS FESTIVITIES

Most of the Buds of the Season Among 500 Guests—Dinner for Miss Georgette Yeomans.

Mr. and Mrs. William Warner Hoppin of 23 East Seventy-fifth Street gave a dance-dinner last evening at the Ritz-Carlton to formally introduce their débutante daughter, Miss Mary Gallatin Hoppin. The guests were seated at many tables, and among those at Mrs. Hoppin's table were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Cleveland Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Charleton Parker, Howard Beekman Hoppin, Harold Pitcairn and Edmund P. Hoppin.

Other dinner parties were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gardner, Gerry, Phyllis Bedford, James Y. Barker, Leila Hadley, Cornelia Ely, Betty Graham, Ruth Ridgely, Abigail Hilton, Cary Bright, Augustus Peabody, Nancy Porter, Mary Lee Bowne, Miss Brown, Marcia Chilton, Betty Cameron, Katherine Post, Ramah Pfeiffer, Burton Willard, Audrey Chase, Betty Hutchinson, Esther Stevens, Mildred Taylor and Margaret Shaw.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Cavanagh Tracy and Arthur T. Whitney, Frederick W. Rhinelander, George Rose Jr., A. Custis Schermerhorn, Dudley P. Gilbert, Dexter Hawkins, André Lord, Hamish Mitchell, Robert B. Harding, Stuyvesant Peabody Jr., John Hunter, Lyon Phelps, William J. Watkins, Robert Goelet, Philip G. Cammann, Frederic G. Bourne, Lewis Sloan, Walter L. Cook, Charles H. Coster, John Cook, Reginald Pratt, Reginald Rowell, and F. Ambrose Peabody Jr.

There were about 200 guests for the dance, including a majority of the buds of the season.

Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cabello, Mr. and Mrs. Allston Boyer, Dr. Eugene H. Pool and Mrs. Pool, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Taylor Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Cabot Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Oelbermann Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton Lanston Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Reginald E. Lanier, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund O'Brien, Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Gibson and Mr. and Mrs. Chalmer de Hart.

Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans entertained at dinner at her residence, 17 Eighty-sixth Street, for Miss Georgette Yeomans, one of last year's débutantes, and afterward the guests, with Miss Yeomans, went to the dance for Miss Hoppin.

MISS DAPHNE DALE TO WED.

Débutante to Be Engaged to Walter Hamilton Marshall.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Dale of 36 East Eighty-second Street have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Daphne Lorraine Dale, to Walter Hamilton Marshall, a son of Mrs. Hamilton Marshall of 19 West Fifty-fourth Street. Mr. Marshall is a son of the late Hamilton Marshall, a descendant of one of the old families of New York and also of Mrs. Van de Water of The New York Herald and also of Mrs. Dale of The World.

Miss Dale made her début this Winter in afternoon tea that she entertained for her daughter at the Ambassador shortly after their return from a year spent abroad. The wedding is planned to take place after Easter.

Mr. Marshall served in the American Expedition with the Ninth Field Artillery.

SENIORS GIVE FIRST DANCE.

Mrs. J. H. Ijams Receives at Hostess at Plaza—Bachelors Dance.

The Seniors, a series of dances for young married people and the older girls, held their first dance of the season in the Rose Room at the Plaza last evening. Mrs. J. Horton Ijams received the hostess and was assisted by Mrs. Ralph Sollenberger in receiving. Those having tables included Mr. and Mrs. Johnston Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Conner Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Ballantine, Mr. and Mrs. Orlando Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Hudson Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Dewitt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hardwicke, Mr. and Mrs. Breckinridge Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ellwood Pitcairn, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Post, the Rev. Gilbert Darlington and Mrs. Darlington, also the Misses Louise Hoffman, Sarah Bubler, Bertha Barclay, Cornelia Chapin, Elsie Crall, Gertrude Gee, Grace and Mary Brown and Marion Peck.

The Bachelors have arranged another series of five dances, the first of which took place last evening at the Ambassador. The proceeds will go to the fund for disabled American soldiers and other charities. The future dates are Feb. 2, 9, 16 and 23. The Bachelors are made up of Frederick S. Allen, Frank Crowninshield, Allston de Saussure, Richard Peters, Percy R. Pyne 2d, William Rhinelander Stewart Jr. and Harold S. Vanderbilt.

Concert to Aid MacDowell Colony.

A concert for the benefit of the MacDowell Colony, Peterborough, N. H., will be held at the residence of Mrs. Vincent Astor, 840 Fifth Avenue, on Monday afternoon, Feb. 12, at 3 o'clock. Edward Johnson of the Metropolitan Opera House and Beltra Gardini, soprano, are among those who will sing.

The purpose of the MacDowell Colony is to furnish a pleasant place away from city distractions where writers, musicians and artists may work in their creations undisturbed. It received its inception in the dream of the composer, Edward MacDowell, whose old farm at Peterborough, N. H., was turned into the original Colony, the rapid growth of which has made a larger fund imperative.

Among the patronesses of the benefit are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Mrs. Kornfeld Edgar, Mrs. Sondheim, Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell, Mrs. Edward de C. Sargent, Mrs. John W. Alexander.

Tickets, which are $5 each, must be had from Miss Juliana Cutting, 820 Fifth Avenue.

Dinners Before Woman's Era Debate

Mrs. Willard Straight of 1130 Fifth Avenue will entertain at dinner on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, before the meeting at which Frank I. Cobb, Hollis Ogden, Stewart Strahy, and Miss Ward Park will speak on the significance of the entrance of 7,000,000 women into the electorate at a national parley in American Democracy. Among others who will give dinners are Mrs. Ellerton L. Whitlock, Mrs. Grenville C. Emmet, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Newbold Leroy Edgar, Mrs. Henry Marquand Jr., Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, Miss Ruth Morgan, Mrs. Frederick Peabody, Mrs. Frederick Lewisohn, Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany, Mrs. Percy R. Pyne and Miss Katherine Ludington.

Warren's Municipal League Benefit.

Through the courtesy of the Equity Players, a special matinee performance of "Why Not" will be given at the Forty-eighth Street Theatre on Wednesday, Jan. 31, for the benefit of the Warren's Municipal League.

Mrs. Leonard Chamberlain, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. William J. Schieffelin, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Robert Shaw, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. Hendrik Fabbri, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau are among those interested in the affair.

Maggie Cline Better.

Maggie Cline, the former vaudeville comedienne, who has been critically ill with pneumonia at her home in Red Bank, N. J., was better yesterday.

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Princess and Princess Andrew and Prince Christopher of Greece, who left at the Ambassador, are going to Washington today in order to be present at the memorial service there for the late King Constantine. Their visit will occupy seven or eight days. Princess Christopher is remaining somewhat longer, going owing to a bad cold.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred C. Bossom had as their guests at the opera last evening Mr. and Mrs. E. Townsend Maitland, Miss Abby Markham, William Sullivan and Chandler Parsh.

Mr. and Mrs. James C. Rorr entertained at the opera last night in Box 32, Grand Tier, those by Miss John T. Pratt, for Miss Leslie Pratt of Baltimore, who is the house guest of her aunt, the Duchess de Gramont. Miss Dorothy Stewart, Jessie Lee and John H. Stuart were the other guests.

Mrs. M. Orme Wilson of 3 East Sixty-fourth Street will entertain at dinner tonight, after which they will be guests of Mrs. E. Townsend Maitland.

Christian M. Schwab will sail for Europe on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. Fillmore Hyde is giving a dinner for her daughter, Miss Sybil E. Hyde, tonight at Pierre's.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret A. Hobart are at the Lorraine for a visit.

The Count and Countess Jaxon, who will arrive on the Berengaria, will be at the Ritz-Carlton for a few days before going to Chicago to visit Mrs. Francis E. Hay.

Mr. and Mrs. Alverda Adler Moore of 21 East Thirty-second Street entertained at dinner last night at the home of Mrs. and Mrs. James J. Anderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Bedlington of 1421 Park Avenue will give a small dinner for their daughter, Miss Betty Bedlington, at their home on Friday evening, Feb. 2.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Arthur Brooks of 21 East Seventy-third Street are giving a small dance at their home this evening for their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Brooks, who was a débutante of last season.

Miss Sigrid Gronlich of 820 Park Avenue will go to Washington, D. C., next Wednesday for a stay of several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Black of 66 Madison Avenue will leave today for Bermuda, where they have purchased a cottage, and will be away for two months.

Mrs. Osborn Howe, who is engaging at the Plaza, gave a dinner at the hotel last evening as a farewell to Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peck Schwenkler, who are leaving for California within a fortnight. There were thirty guests at the dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell L. Dyer of 70 East Seventy-seventh Street left yesterday for Miami to spend the remainder of the Winter.

Mrs. John Howard Child gave a luncheon yesterday at the Plaza. Her guests were Mrs. G. Hunter Bruce, Mrs. Lee Delafield, Miss Angel Phelps, Mrs. Arthur Kyle, Mrs. F. R. Coudert, Miss de Wardt, Mrs. J. J. Fleming, Mrs. William Beckman and Mrs. Charles B. Cronkright.

Princess Andrew of Greece and the Princess Alice are at the Leopold Hotel, Lakewood, N. J., guests of Mr. and Mrs. Archibald D. Russell.

PLAN TO X-RAY MUMMY OF KING TUTANKHAMEN

Archæologists Also Intend to Make Film as Hundreds of Tombs of Boutiques Are Unwound.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to The New York Times.

LUXOR, Egypt, Jan. 26.—Representatives of the Egyptian press with seven American and British newspaper men were allowed to visit Tutankhamen's tomb this morning by order of the Egyptian Government.

Of the original contents of the tomb previously described in The New York Times, three remaining include two life-size statues of the King, the bodies of gold-studded chariots, and pair of wheels, two large ceremonial couches, one with lion-shaped heads and the other with hippopotamus heads and the feet of cows, two black-and-white leopards of flowers in a bad state of preservation, a collection of fishes made of ebony, several inlaid figures and an ivory mace with a broken alabaster head.

All the rest of the treasures which had previously been described in The New York Times have been removed to the tomb of Seti II. for preservative treatment.

It is understood that requests of policy dictated the Egyptian Government's order that tombs open must be allowed to enter the tomb this morning, as there has certainly been no new entrance discovered to necessitate a visit. This visit will be paid to the tomb of Seti II. until Wednesday, when it will be decided when the inner chamber will be opened.

H. Rose was elected that the necessary X-rays be X-rayed before the bandages are removed, as it is expected that this will throw light on the ritual of embalming as practiced by the ancient Egyptians.

CITY WILL ADVOCATE MORE FISH ON MENUS

Markets Department to Teach Housewives How to Prepare Raw Dishes.

The Department of Public Markets announced yesterday that plans had been perfected for an intensive campaign to stimulate the consumption of fish.

Mrs. Louis Reed Weismiller, Deputy Commissioner, has charge and has prepared a questionnaire to be sent to thousands of housewives in the city. Members of the Housewives' Committee, composed of practically all women's organizations in the city, have been invited to attend a luncheon to be held at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Monday, Feb. 5, at 12:30. The luncheon, Mrs. Weismiller said, will consist only of fish and vegetables.

The purpose of this propaganda, Mrs. Weismiller explained, is solely to get housewives to buy more fish. We have the assurance of local fish dealers that if consumption can be increased, and we intend to assist them because we believe that fish is a wholesome food, cheap in cost and should be generally eaten to provide a balanced diet.

"Many housewives are not familiar with the many delectable fish dishes that can be prepared, and with the assistance of such preparations. The dinner we are giving to the members of the Housewives' Committee will give them delightful taste this act.

"We would like to have all the housewives of the city fill in this questionnaire. It is, of course, impossible for us to mail a copy to each of them, but if they apply to the nearest market we will fill in and send them one. With this information in hand there is no doubt we will be able to bring down the cost to the consumer and thus make fish a food for every day instead of for Friday, as it is at present."

In Aid of Vienna Children Fund.

A concert will be held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Adler, 125 West 72d Street, on Monday evening, Feb. 5, under the auspices of the Vienna Children Relief Fund. The New York Trio, Gertrude Schaffner, Conrad's Ensemble and M. De Jong, who among those on the program who have volunteered their services.

GEO. D. SMITH LEFT $357,275 ESTATE

Leading Expert on Rare Books Made No Will, and Widow and Son Get Property.

VALUE OF BUSINESS SHRINKS

Death of Famous Collector Removed the Chief Competitor, and the Market Price Drops.

The estate of George D. Smith, who was the leading expert on rare books who is died suddenly on March 4, 1920, was appraised yesterday at $357,275, the net value of $335,000, which with other deductions left a net estate of only $307,275. He had no will and one-third of the estate went to his widow, Hannah M. Smith, of 9 East Forty-fifth Street, and the remainder of the estate to his son George D. Smith, born after his death.

The estate included $200 cash and an option valued at $100,000. He had a half interest in the building owned by Mr. Brown, Dodge & Co., which was sold for $300,000, the option to the brothers of selling their holdings, amounting to $150,000, and the remainder of the estate was valued at $100,000.

In submitting the figures as to the value of the business, Richard Rosenberg, one of the appraisers, declared that the value had depreciated 20 per cent. because of the death of Mr. Smith and that there would be a further cut of 75 per cent in selling them. He said, therefore, that the $335,000 valuation was figured on the basis of the Smith estate's 50 per cent interest in the building. The stated that the business was purely personal, and that the good will was valueless.

In support of Mr. Myers he stated that the $307,275 of the property had been collected and that the net sum received was $307,275. He stated that in July 1 last there still remained to be sold books and other material belonging to the estate and being appraised by the appraisers. Because of the death of Mr. Smith had increased the value of other property at book sales, with the result that the highest price would be realized for the books at a reasonable sum, he said.

Testimony as to the value of the books at a reasonable sum, he said.

RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE BREWING IN MEXICO

Forty Revolutionary Generals Organize to Combat the Church and the Fascisti Movement.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.—The first rumblings of an impending political struggle in Mexico were heard today when a group of more than forty generals who had fought to put Obregon into and formed a society to oppose, politically, socially and financially, the Catholic Church. They have issued a call for the support of all men who have taken part in Mexico's past struggles, especially the ex-enemies of those soldiers who supported Diaz and in opposition to the Catholic Church.

The founders of the new society assert that the Catholic Church is secretly supporting the Fascisti, and a bitter struggle is foreseen, with no one side the victor, but the interests of the country suffering. The Fascisti movement, started by Prudencio Morales, is said to be the other Liberals, endangering the free thinkers, revolutionists and labor organizations.

The chief demands of the Constitution as proclaimed at Querétaro in 1916-17 and Obregon, whereby the Church is firmly established, while the Liberals are anchored all through the republic.

From other States reports say that new anti-Catholic organizations are forming. In Guadalajara, the birthplace of the Fascisti movement, a call for the organization of Mexican Fascisti was issued by Dr. Filippi, who was an alleged discoverer of the antidote to the formation of a drug known as the "secret twelve," who went to Rome, charge in directing the movements of Cia Fascisti.

HALF MILLION TO CHARITY.

Death of Blumenthal Family in Auto Crash Highmost Bequests.

The appraisal of the estate of Alfred Blumenthal, who was killed, with his 16-year-old son, Alfred, Jr., in an automobile accident in Spain on June 7, 1921, and whose wife, Hannah Hays-Blumenthal, sustained injuries in the same accident, from which she died twelve days later, was filed yesterday, showing that the $1,000,000 estate left by Mr. Blumenthal was to be divided equally between his wife and their daughter, Elsie. The latter's share was to be held in trust by the Bankers Trust Company, which was appointed executor of the estate, with the provision that the income from the trust should be paid to Mrs. Blumenthal during her lifetime. Upon the death of Mrs. Blumenthal the principal was to be divided equally between the two children of Alfred Blumenthal, Sr., by his first wife, Elsie Blumenthal Crall and Mary Blumenthal Brown.

The appraisal shows that Mrs. Blumenthal would have received the $500,000 from the residuary estate, amounting to $500,000, but, because of her almost immediate death after the accident, the property went to twenty institutions at once. Mt. Sinai Hospital and the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies each received a fifth of the estate, and the remainder went to eighteen other organizations.

ARNOLD ESTATE $943,186.

Wife Gets Half Residuary—Missing Daughter Dorothy Not Mentioned.

The estate of Francis B. Arnold, who was the father of the missing Dorothy Arnold and who died April 1 last, was appraised yesterday at $943,186. The report shows that in 1920 he paid out $40,000 to F. B. Arnold & Co., which was composed of F. B. Arnold, Dorothy Arnold and Arnold Constable Corporation, to his sons, John W. and Dan H. Arnold, and accepted from them two notes of $20,000 each and $20 in cash. The note then changed hands, the latter as general manager of the business at $15,000 a year.

Mr. Arnold gave a half interest in the residuary estate, or $471,593, to his wife, Mary M. F. Arnold, and left the remainder of the estate to his sons and his daughter, Marjorie Brewster La Montte. The bulk of the estate was in securities.

BANKER LEFT $1,570,497.

Alfred S. Hutchison Bequeathed Bulk of Estate to Wife.

Alfred S. Hutchison, president of the Hutchison Realty Corporation, died March 4 at Ormond Beach, Fla., after a short illness. His will, left on file yesterday in the office of the Surrogate, was executed on Feb. 7 last, left an estate appraised yesterday at $1,570,497, the gross $1,500,000 for life to his wife, Nella Hutchison, and upon her death to his grandchildren, Alfred S. Hutchison Jr. and Nella Hutchison. The principal interest in the building from which $1,500,000 and his Stock Exchange seat was valued at $15,000.

Mr. Hutchison's collection of paintings in Paris was appraised by the French Government at $20,000, and the proceeds of the sale will be divided equally between the two children for the construction of a Paris residence.

Frank W. Hodgdon, Engineer.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Frank W. Hodgdon, who as State Civil Engineer built the big dry dock here and the Commonwealth Pier and supervised other harbor development projects, died today. He was a member of the Boston Board of Consulting Engineers, which had charge of construction of the Cape Cod Canal.

In 1912 Mr. Hodgdon served as a member of the commission which settled a boundary dispute between Nicaragua and Colombia. During the last quarter century he had practiced as consulting engineer on many projects in Mexico, on the coast from Maine to Florida.

GEN. DANIEL D. WYLIE DIES.

Civil War Veteran Was Once State Commissioner of Immigration.

General Daniel D. Wylie, soldier and lawyer and at one time Commissioner of Immigration of this State, died yesterday at his home, The Chatsworth, Mount Vernon, N. Y. He was in his eighty-third year. General Wylie was born in Paterson, N. J., and entered the National Guard as a private in Company I, Eighth Regiment, in 1858. In that grade he accompanied the regiment to the war in April, 1861, and served in the division of General Meade. He was later detailed to General Sherman's division as Colonel of the First Brigade of Cavalry of the First Division.

In 1867 he was appointed Adjutant of the Washington Grays, Company C, and when the battalion was ordered to a camp he was elected Captain on March 31, 1870. On May 1, 1870, he was appointed Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Major General Shaler, and two years later he was appointed Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Major General Alexander Shaler. He was later appointed Chief of Ordnance, with the rank of Brigadier General. General Wylie was brought prominently forward during the Presidency of Chester A. Arthur, and was in command of the troops for three years.

General Wylie was one of the original members of the New York Athletic Club, which was founded in 1868, and was a director of the Fifth National Bank of this city.

HON. R. C. PARSONS DEAD.

Noted Water Works and Drainage Expert Was Son of Earl of Rosse.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The death is announced of the Hon. Richard C. Parsons, long noted as a valley works and drainage expert.

The Hon. Richard Clere Parsons superintended the design and construction of the water and drainage works of the City of Buenos Aires and prepared complete designs for a drainage system for the City of Petrograd in 1888. He also designed and erected and plans for the drainage works of the Dardanelles.

The Hon. Parsons was a Companion of Civil Engineers of the Society of Civil Engineers of France, a Governor of the Imperial College of Science and the Imperial College of the University of London and Vice President and a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. He contributed many papers to scientific societies.

He was born in 1851, the third son of the Earl of Rosse.

Fields S. Pendleton.

Fields S. Pendleton, President of Pendleton Brothers, the largest owners, builders and operators of milling vessels in America, died yesterday after a short illness at his home at Ridge Boulevard and Eighty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. He was 72 years old.

Mr. Pendleton, Mrs. Pendleton owned the fleets of Indiana, Ill., where they maintained extensive shipyards. He personally owned shipyards at Mystic, Conn., and a coal yard at Jamaica in the West Indies.

The Pendleton family came originally from Ireland and for generations they have been builders and operators of sailing clippers. During the war Mr. Pendleton made a business of ship salvaging with great success. He left a widow, two sons and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

BARNES, MORRIS, in the wrecking business on Broadway at his home, 451 South Street, Baldwin.

F. PATT, GUTHRIE, a member of the extinct Vanderbilt fleet of steamers on the Hudson River, died yesterday at his home, 128 Clarence Street, Brooklyn, at the age of 84 years.

CHARLES BAUER, 60 years old, a silk printing and finishing business and a well-known figure in the silk industry, died yesterday at Flushing of a coronary clot in Flushing Hospital.

JOHN H. HOOD, general insurance broker, died at his home, 152 West Fifty-fifth Street, yesterday, of heart disease. Mr. Hood was a member of Constantine Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. LAURENCE A. SKELLY, wife of Mr. Skelly, who was the owner recently with E. C. Dun & Co. died on Wednesday of her home, 1,000 East Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

PATRICK KEATING, formerly for twenty-eight years with the firm of E. S. Appleby & Co., wholesale grocers, died of his home at 147 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday at the age of 69 years.

JOHN HENRY HEDDEN, formerly owner of the Old Park Hotel in Bowling Green, died on Thursday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Caroline Parker Randolph, 200 Hooper Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. CARRIE PARKER RANDOLPH, wife of Charles F. Mayo, a Democratic district leader, died on Wednesday at the home of her daughter, 1,007 Bushy Street, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

FREDERICK E. SCHNEIDER, a former alderman of Brooklyn and a member of the Democratic General Committee, died on Wednesday at his home, 249 Pulaski Avenue, Brooklyn, in his sixty-fifth year. He was a member of Star of Hope Lodge, F. and A. M.

Mrs. ISABELLA TURNER, widow of C. J. Turner, former member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Thursday at her home, 15 Prospect Avenue, Montclair.

ALBERT FALK, President of the Falk Rolling Company, died on Thursday at his home, 220 Riverside Drive, after a long illness. He was 67 years old.

JACOBS H. WAGNER, 70 years old, an ex-State examining engineer, died at his home in Flatbush, N. Y., yesterday.

FRED S. MOORE, for many years proprietor of the Hotel Chatham in North Plainfield, died on Thursday at Jacksonville, Fla., in his seventy-first year.

JOHN B. FAGAN, 79 years old, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home in Newark, N. J., yesterday. He was formerly a member of the Board of Health and of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Soldiers' Home.

WILLIAM S. HARTSHORNE, publisher of the Herald of Gospel Liberty, died at an advanced age at his home in Dunkirk, N. Y., yesterday.

HENRY G. TAYLOR, publisher, Western representative of the Iron Age, died at his home in Chicago yesterday.

JAMES TRUSDELL, one of the leading Democrats of New York State, died at his home in Queens, L. I., yesterday in his seventy-ninth year.

GEORGE STARR, 72, for many years manager of a department store, died yesterday at his home, 139 West 122d Street.

CORNELIUS MURRAY, 47 years old, a Brooklyn contractor, died at his home in Woodhaven, L. I., yesterday.

ASHLEY J. MELVIN, 65 years old, a clerk there at 169 West Fifth Street, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J. He had been in the building at 10 Church Street since he was a boy of fifteen.

Dr. GODFREY M. CROWELL died at his home in Hammonton, N. J., yesterday at the age of 69 years, as the result of a stroke of paralysis suffered on Wednesday.

Rev. ABBEY GUDDY BARKER, widely known as a writer of history and as a missionary to Persia, died in Washington after a long illness. He was a native of Pella, Iowa.

PETER RUPPE Jr., Director of the Colonial and Arlington and Director of the Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey, both in Jersey City, died yesterday at his home in Orange, N. J. He was sixty-seven years old.

Engaged.

GOODMAN—WOLF—The engagement is announced of Charis Wolf to H. Francis Goodman, which was to take place Jan. 28, at Hotel Astor, is postponed indefinitely.

Married.

ABRAHAMS—Franklin Lodge, No. 456, F. and A. M. Brooklyn. There will be a meeting in attend at regular communication of said lodge, at the corner of Bedford Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 29, at 7:30 P. M. sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, ABRAHAM ABRAHAMS. By order of the Master. ISAAC C. MUNN, Secretary.

ADAMS—In Washington, D. C., William Newton Adams of Bridgehampton, L. I., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, at the chapel, Connecticut Avenue at the church. Interment at Bridgehampton, L. I., Monday, Jan. 29, 1923, at 11 A. M.

ALLEN—Elinor Woodward, at St. Luke's Hospital, Jan. 26, beloved daughter of Theodore H. Allen, Jr., and Anna Bonnell Allen. Funeral private.

BAKER—Edna, in her 77th year, beloved wife of Richard and dear sister of Phillip and Henry Bagnall. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 21 West 10th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday, Jan. 28, at 2 P. M. Members of Clarendon Lodge, No. 211, F. and A. M., are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

BAKER—Sisters of Saint Ludger, No. 4, and relatives of Sister Mary Ludger, are requested to attend the funeral of our late sister, Sister MARY LUDGER, from the Motherhouse, Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson, Jan. 29, at 10 A. M. Requiem mass at St. Joseph's Church at 10 A. M. Interment private.

BARRETT—Suddenly, at Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, Richard D., beloved husband of Mary Gaffney. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 145 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 29, at 8:30 A. M., thence to St. Mary's Church, Orange, N. J., where a solemn requiem high mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment Holy Sepulchre Cemetery. Kindly omit flowers.

BEEBE—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Jan. 24, 1923, Mary Ann Beebe, widow of Charles Beebe, and mother of Mrs. Frank Hall, Mrs. Charles Beebe and Mrs. Frederick Beebe. Funeral services will be held at the residence of her son-in-law, Frank Hall, 20 Lincoln Avenue, Passaic, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 29, at 2 P. M. Interment Lakeview Cemetery.

BELL—Suddenly, at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 25, 1923, Mary Ann Bell, widow of Charles Bell

Will Cash or War Come Out of the Ruhr?

"NOT CASH, BUT CLASH," says Lloyd George, is what France will get in the Ruhr. But General Charles G. Dawes, Director of the Federal Budget System, telegraphs The Literary Digest that "the invasion of the Ruhr by France is, in my judgment, essential, both to bring France to a realization that only a reasonable reparation can be collected, and to bring Germany to the knowledge that it cannot avoid its payment. No one need fear Bolshevism at this time in Germany, pending the inevitable ultimate decision of the German people to form such a firm government that it can take the economic measures which will get them rid of the French army, just as France did when the German army, in 1871, occupied Paris. Long within two years it will be universally recognized that the reasonable settlement of the reparations problems, which by that time should have been reached, was made possible by the French invasion of the Ruhr."

Yet the majority of the American press condemns the French move, some for reasons of expediency and some asserting that great moral questions are involved. Many papers, however, stoutly defend France, and individual leaders of public opinion, for the most part, support the French course on legal, moral, and practical grounds. Many of them have joined with the editors of the country in discussing, in this week's LITERARY DIGEST, the "Right and Wrong of the Ruhr Invasion."

Europe is aflame over the question, as shown in a symposium of British, French, and German periodicals. "Gripping the industrial heart of Germany" is how France's occupation of the Ruhr valley is described in dispatches from abroad. But "what is the Ruhr, anyway?" is the question everywhere asked. THE LITERARY DIGEST answers it with an article showing just "Why the Ruhr Is Vital," giving an impressive statement of the area, population, industrial activities and resources of the region.

America is vitally concerned in the settlement of this tremendous problem, and every citizen should avail himself of the opportunity to gain a full understanding of the situation from every angle, as presented by the illuminative articles in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week, January 27th.

OTHER FEATURES

In This Week's LITERARY DIGEST

A Substitute for Coal Strikes
Mr. Harding as a Pension "Watchdog"
The "Dirt-Farmer" Banker Arrives
Russo-Turkish Solidarity
Japanese Reproof for "Militaristic" America
Uncle Sam's Coming Famine
How Live Mountains Make Deadly Earthquakes
Hemp the Barometer of War
Moving a Viaduct

See for Yourself
The Whole Situation in the Ruhr
AS REVEALED IN THE LARGE
FREE COLORED MAP
OF THE ALLIED OCCUPATION ALONG THE RHINE AND THE FRENCH ADVANCE IN THE RUHR
Also the Special Ruhr Map Showing Its Great Industrial Riches, Its Railroads and Canals for Distribution of Its Products, and the Relative Importance of the Cities Now Held by France
IN THIS WEEK'S LITERARY DIGEST
January 27th

OTHER FEATURES

In This Week's LITERARY DIGEST

Curing the Movies
The Bible Not Demolished Yet
A Non-Pacifist Appeal Against War
Good News for the Crystal-Set Radio Fan
Is Radio Hurting the Church?
Saving the Babies
Fodder from Dried Milk
Last Year's Pace in Literature
Topics of the Day
The Spice of Life

Look for "Fun From the Press" in Your Picture Theater

The directors of American motion picture theaters strive to obtain the best for their patrons. From a vast celluloid treasury they must select what they think you will enjoy most. A feature is first. But the available stock is always ample. A new reel or a novelty adds variety and interest. Then a comedy. Everybody *likes* to laugh, but every comedy does not evoke mirth. The manager is in a constant quandary. So The Literary Digest has solved this problem for over a thousand theatrical directors by selecting the best of the world's current wit and humor for presentation on the silver screens. A new "Fun From the Press" flashes across the nation every week with the latest laugh-provokers. And where this rollicking reel is showing you can be reasonably sure the same discriminating taste is exercised in selecting the other amusement numbers for you, the best in their respective classes. For good, clean, well-balanced cinema entertainment go to theaters showing "Fun From the Press." Produced by The Literary Digest. Distributed by W. W. Hodkinson Corporation.

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

For a Single Dime at the News-Stands Each Week

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary) NEW YORK

COURT WARNS KLAN OUT OF BROOKLYN

No Room for Ku Klux There, Says Magistrate Dale, Holding Eight in Bail.

HAD ATTENDED MEETING

Prisoners Seized in Auto in Clermont Avenue Accused of Disorderly Conduct.

COUNSEL MAKES COMPLAINT

Asserts His Clients Were Held in Jail for Many Hours Without Food.

A warning to all members of the Ku Klux Klan to get out of Brooklyn was issued yesterday by Magistrate H. H. Dale in the Gates Avenue Court, Brooklyn, during the arraignment of the eight men arrested early in the morning by Lieutenant James J. Gegan and his bomb squad after an alleged "disturbance" at 32 Clermont Avenue, where the Brooklyn Traffic Court sits in the daytime.

Magistrate Dale at first refused to admit the men to bail until after he had conferred with the District Attorney. Later bail was fixed in each case at $1,000. The prisoners were not charged with being members of the Klan, but with disorderly conduct. An additional charge of possessing a blackjack was made against John Collins of 25 Bridgewater Street, driver of the automobile in which the men were riding at the time of their arrest, and an additional charge of possessing a bottle of whisky was made against Robert Fisher, 19 years old, of 236 Quincy Street, and an additional bail of $1,000 each was fixed on them.

Collins, Arthur C. Clark of 1,200 Calyer Avenue, alleged Grand Cyclops of Brooklyn Klan 2; Ellsworth S. Morse, 321 East Eighteenth Street, W. D. K. Simmons, 256 Sullman Street, and Charles T. Mulford, 38 Hawthorne Street, furnished bail and were released for examination next Thursday. Fisher, Thomas Jones of 203 Grand Avenue, and Leo K. Gilmore, 74 New York Avenue, were still in the Raymond Street Jail at nightfall.

Malcolm Ross Mathews, attorney for all the prisoners, except Collins and Mulford, asserted that obstacles had been placed in the way of furnishing bail, and charged that the prisoners were deprived of food for more than twelve hours. Mr. Mathews denied the power of Magistrate Dale to impose a sentence of banishment upon members of the Ku Klux Klan and characterized arrest of the eight men as "Star Chamber."

Denounced by Magistrate.

Magistrate Dale gave his opinion of the Klan when the eight prisoners were first arraigned before him. "I am talking for myself as a citizen when I say that Brooklyn has no room for the Ku Klux Klan or persons who believe in it or are in any way interested, or those who intend to become interested in such an organization," he said. "My advice to all persons who are thinking of becoming affiliated with the Klan is to get out of Brooklyn.

"The Ku Klux Klan will get no room in Brooklyn. This is a serious matter and I shall not fix bail until I have conferred with the District Attorney."

Magistrate Dale questioned the prisoners but received evasive answers. He turned to Mr. Mathews and said:

"What is all this about? Here is a crowd of men with masks, hoods and robes in their possession, as well as blackjacks and whisky. With so many hold-ups and robberies going on around us, the citizens of this town are entitled to protection. I ask you, counselor, what is the meaning of it all?"

"Your Honor can see that they are not the type of men who carry blackjacks," Mr. Mathews replied.

"Were they going to a masked ball or what?" asked the Magistrate.

Mr. Mathews talked with one of the prisoners and said:

"I am informed by my client Fisher that he was invited to ride in his home. He had no knowledge of the presence of whisky or blackjacks in the machine. I am informed that they had been a meeting of the Brooklyn Citizens Club to which he had been invited."

Lieutenant Gegan stepped forward and put on the Magistrate's bench a robe and hood which he said were found in the automobile. The robe had a purple cord and a white cape with a bright red lining. On the front of the robe was an insignia in purple, yellow and red. The hood was also with symbols and a tassel. The robe was on the robe with the letters "Ku."

Called It Ku Klux Meeting.

"It was a meeting of the Ku Klux Klan, your Honor," Lieutenant Gegan said.

"I am informed by my clients that it was an open meeting of Ku Klux Klan No. 2 and that there was more invited there to hear new stuff about the order," Mr. Mathews explained.

"Who is the leader?" asked the Magistrate.

Mr. Mathews said that Clark, understood to be a dancing teacher, owned the robe, and the latter admitted it. Magistrate Dale then committed the men to the Raymond Street Jail and fixed bail later in the day after consultation with the District Attorney.

The building in which the meeting was held was formerly a church. William Hadden, the superintendent, said that the building was owned by the Ars Square Club which was said to be the local organization of Masons.

The Board of Trustees of the Ars Square Club owned the hall to a group known as the Brooklyn Circle Club about six months ago for use on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month, he said. "I never thought the Circle Club was part of the Ku Klux Klan."

Magistrates Alfred Steers and Francis McClusky are sitting in Traffic Court in the same room during the daytime this week. Neither Magistrate knew that the Klan had used the courtroom at night. The city's contract for use of the building as a courtroom provides that the room may be used by the court only until 7 P. M.

Complaining that several obstacles had been placed in the way of his providing bail for the prisoner, Mr. Mathews said that Magistrate Dale had told him that he would be at the Adams Street Court at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and that he, when there and waited, would be met by the Magistrate's secretary. He said he repeatedly went over the telephone at 2:30 that the Magistrate had just left the Gates Avenue Court and at the same time was informed by a friend of the prisoners that they had had nothing to eat since their arrest at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Criticism of the Magistrate.

Mr. Mathews commented sarcastically upon Magistrate Dale's warning for all Klansmen to get out of Brooklyn, and said:

"This is the first intimation that I have ever had that a City Magistrate had the power to inflict summary banishment, unless he wants to make his own laws and make membership in the Klan a crime. I thought that the lawmaking power was a prerogative of the Legislature.

"I am not a member of the Ku Klux Klan, but the example of Hun law enforcement is a sufficient commentary to my mind on the un-American and unfair spirit of its enemies. I think that it will be the surest way to bring real Americanism who believe in real freedom of thought and religious belief to a realization of what is going on."

Henry C. Hesick, Warden of the Raymond Street Jail, said the prisoners did not receive dinner until after 9 o'clock in the afternoon, too late for the midday meal, and were not served with food until the evening meal at 4 o'clock. He said he did not know whether they had received food before their arrival at the jail.

Lieutenant Gegan, who questioned the prisoners for several hours at Police Headquarters, Manhattan, would not discuss the information he had obtained. Records of the Klan were found by the police in the automobile, and were said to have given them information concerning the membership of the Brooklyn Klan. Lieutenant Gegan said the District Attorney of Kings County was cooperating with the police in the case.

"If I had my way I'd let him stay in jail," I am not in sympathy with the Klan," declared John Gilmore when interviewed in Adams Street Police Court last night with his wife, Miss Emma M. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore, who pledged a bond at $2,000, with a mortgage of $1,000 on his home, Lawrence Flat, accepted the security and released Collins and Mr. Gilmore attempted to bail out Robert Fisher, the Pratt Institute student, but for equity in the property was not sufficient.

Collins, the chauffeur, was released on bail, another in the equity.

There was a crowd in the court room, which was cleared of all except those who had business there. A large crowd remained outside, many of them apparently Klan sympathizers.

Thomas Attorney Doyle of Kings County said that he had seen the first complaint against the alleged Klansmen.

"No organization or group of persons can trifle with the law in Brooklyn and get away with it," he said. "We have the machinery and the necessary force to cope with such a thing. On the other hand all such persons will have a fair trial. We have good and sufficient laws in this State and we intend to see that persons who take upon themselves the execution of the laws."

CALL KLAN UN-AMERICAN.

Indiana Episcopalians Denounce It as Menace to Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 26.—The Ku Klux Klan was condemned in a resolution adopted by the Indianapolis Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a business session here today as an "Un-American menace to peace and order."

"We feel that we should . . . record our strong disapproval and condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan and other secret and political societies as un-American and as a menace to peace and order, and to good government and well-being," the resolution said. "The so-called enforcement of law and the attempted regulation by bands of hooded and masked men can accomplish no good."

SEARCH FOR SWINDLER WHO SERVED 6 ARMIES

Bayens, Alias the "Mysterious Grenadier," Is Wanted by the Paris Police.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Known in Belgium as the "mysterious grenadier" and in France as "Progil," possessing a string of false names and forged identity papers, Pierre François Bayens, alias Charles Godron, alias Paul Martin, is considered by Paris detectives to be the cleverest crook with whom they have dealt. They are hot on his track today and are putting forth order to catch him because they owe him a grudge.

Many times Bayens has fooled them slipped through their fingers just at the moment when they triumphantly believed they had him. Yet his appearance is well known. He is a striking looking man, nearly six feet tall and strong technically in his mouth.

Bayens was born in Belgium 42 years ago. During the war he served in the Belgian Army, French, Italian, English and American armies. He served four years each time in order to enlist. Not content with this record he achieved a further glory by creating into the enemy camp and serving with the Germans as a soldier.

While with the French Army he was court-martialled but acquitted owing to lack of evidence. The Colonel presiding at the court-martial called him a "Boche" during the proceedings. Bayens demurred and a few weeks later the Colonel received a letter containing his photograph in a German uniform, bearing the inscription:

"You called me a Boche. Quite right. Here I am."

While serving in various armies the resourceful Belgian acted as a spy everywhere, but refused the enemy espionage.

Amid his latest exploits in Paris was to cash a check upon an account and cash 200,000 francs worth of false checks. Then he published a Ku Klux Paris journal of 30,000 francs. A warrant covering a little craft soon attracted Bayens's attention. The widow also owned savings of 35,000 francs and Bayens had slept in her house. Now she still has the cash but her savings have disappeared with Progil. It is to her time that the detectives are on a chase for him now.

ERROR IN GAMBLING CHARGE

Warden Released—Mayor Said He Lost $13,422.50.

Edward R. Marden, 68, who said he was a real estate operator and lived at 235 West Ninety-second Street, was discharged by Magistrate Peter A. Hartung in the Chief Magistrate's Court yesterday when he was arraigned on a warrant charging him with being a common gambler. The warrant had been issued by Chief Magistrate William McAdoo on the complaint of Charles F. Meyer of White Plains, N. Y., who alleged that he lost $13,422.50 in a gambling house in which he said Marden was interested in West Forty-fourth Street. Meyers stated in his complaint that he lost the money in 1920, and that the house ship cost $50.

Magistrate Hartung released Marden when his counsel discovered an error in the complaint charging Meyers as the loser. It was Mayers, not Meyers, who lost the money, Marden's counsel said.

KLAN HEAD ASSAILS MER ROUGE HEARING

Imperial Wizard Attacks Governor Parker and Louisiana Authorities in Chicago.

CHARGES POLITICAL PLOT

Evans Declares Klansmen Have No Right to Take Law Into Their Own Hands.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Ku Klux Klansmen have no right to take the law into their own hands, Hiram Wesley Evans, Imperial Wizard of the organization, said today in a statement in which he charged that Governor Parker of Louisiana had political or other motives in instigating the Mer Rouge investigation of the deaths of Watt Daniel and T. F. Riddle.

Asked if the Klan would defend any man who may be accused or indicted in connection with the Louisiana case, Evans said:

"It would depend entirely upon the condition of the Klansman. If he was unable to prove his innocence, the Klan would naturally see that his rights as a Klansman were looked after and that he got justice. We would not use any effort anywhere to prevent a man from getting the just penalty for a crime committed.

"There is no set of circumstances under which the Klan would have a right to take into its own hands or be responsible in any way for the enforcement of the law, except in so far as their every duty as Klansmen would place them under the affirmative charged with the enforcement of the law.

Quotes Klan Oath.

"Every Klansman specifically takes the following oath, which has never been published before: 'I furthermore promise and swear that I will always, at all times and in all places, help, aid and assist the duly constituted officers of the law in the proper performance of their legal duties.'

"There is nothing contained in any such that in any way permits, allows or encourages

"The result is but a portion of our regalia. It is only worn within our Klaverns during the ceremony of naturalization or initiation, or when special dispensation is granted in public parades. In the case of Klansmen, or a man who has served the Klan or the country in an outstanding way, or upon an award of chivalry. On the two latter occasions, it is not worn except that the Klan may express, as a Klan, either its sorrow at the passing, and that the station might be conferred. Individual organization, but representatives of the Klan.

"The Klan is not attempting to build upon the personality of men but upon the principles of principalism.

"The Klan is not a political organization, but if it is builded upon them, its denial of principles, it might become one. Under the organization, in maintaining its secrecy, permits to exploit members for personal gain and profit. It is necessary, it does not follow, therefore, that, the greater the identity of our members from the personalities of Americans, alien or foreign influences which would promote the membership of the Klan more than they were otherwise. Organized by the persecution of members of the Klan being carried out in Chicago today, simply because they believe in our principles, and have associated them into the local life."

"We are not a religious organization. We admit Protestant Christians. We advocate Protestant Christianity, but not religious prejudice."

Attacks Mer Rouge Inquiry.

Regarding the inquiry and hearing into the Mer Rouge torturers and murders the Klan Wizard said:

"The first and most notable declaration and one which is apparent to everybody is that the conduct of the Ku Klux Klan, as a whole, in the case of Watt Daniel, was staged a burnished effort to put over a frame-up on the Ku Klux Klan and that they have signally failed. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan do not approve or condone in the slightest degree any kind of violence, lawlessness of any kind, and the local inquiry has at least definitely proved this fact as having been brought out clearly by that investigation.

"The hearing at Bastrop has also brought out the fact that those who assisted the Klan and are the bitterest foes of the Klan are the ones who have made the most serious charges against it. Those who would impute or attempt to attach lawlessness to the Klan are compelled to use as witnesses people of low character and lawless regard.

"It is lamentable that the Governor of the great State of Louisiana, whose people rank high as loyal and law-abiding citizens of America, should allow for political purposes, to vent spleen or gain notoriety, or for forgot the responsibilities of his office so to prostitute it and thus bring disgrace upon his own State. The hearing at Bastrop clearly brought out the fact that the Governor of Louisiana was endeavoring to indict a particular organization rather than to apprehend criminals and see that justice was done.

"The inquiry developed the absolute incompetency and lack of ability of the Chief Executive of the great State of Louisiana and a lack of veracity or character on the part of that executive. Governor Parker, of Louisiana, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, stated at the close of the Examination, in spite of his pronounced action, plainly followed to try to prejudice that in Morehouse Parish, this deputy sheriff, whose name I do not recall, whose record is not a good one, was murdered in the line of duty, a fact which, if true, would not in the slightest degree condone the murder of Watt Daniel, but would place the latter in the light of a martyr to the cause of law and order.

"Richards or Daniel, or both, may have been murdered. The Klan gave its entire support to this inquiry in the sincere hope that the real truth might be developed and the guilty punished."

An all nations rally to form the basis of a national organization to unite the Ku Klux Klans of the world in a convention will be held at the Coliseum here beginning Feb. 19 and continuing for one week, Patrick H. O'Donnell, Chairman of the American Unity Congress, announced tonight.

The American Unity Congress has accepted an invitation to make the opening address at the rally on Feb. 20, and Governor Smith of New York is expected to speak, Mr. O'Donnell announced. Other prominent speakers representing various races and creeds will be invited to address members of the meetings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Captain J. K. Skipwith, Exalted Cyclops of the Morehouse Parish Klan, will have an opportunity in court to explain what he knows about the fate of Watt Daniel and T. F. Richards, according to a statement made today by Assistant Attorney General Gegenheimer in connection with an injunction filed in the Ku Klux Klan Bastrop case, in which it was alleged he had declared Daniel and Richards "killed Daniel." Skipwith, a self-styled minister to ministers, Dr. R. M. McKinley and that Richards was still alive, had been placed on a train and sent out of the country after he had betrayed Daniel to the executioners.

The time will come for Skipwith to explain these matters," said Gegenheimer. "Until then we are not authorized to comment on anything so utterly ridiculous and absurd."

Special to The New York Times.

MER ROUGE, La., Jan. 26.—A threat that outrages by the Ku Klux Klan are to continue in Morehouse Parish was made by Mer Rouge residents today in open publication of a letter from a Baptist minister of Bastrop, in which he declared Klansmen would continue to be active in "guarding the morals of the community." Copies of the Fellowship Forum, a Ku Klux Klan newspaper published in Washington, D. C., were received here today containing the letter, which branded the citizens of Mer Rouge as moral lepers and obviously assailed the authorities for their conduct of the open hearing and for sending troops to prevent the Klan of vengeance. The letter closed with this paragraph:

"In the meantime the Vigilance Committee is an efficient as ever and will maintain its watch over the welfare and morals of the community."

Vincent Astor Plans Newport Air Service; 90-Minute Trips from Here at $30 a Head

A week-end air service between New York and Newport will be established this Summer. Details will be arranged by Vincent Astor and T. Suffern Tailer, acting as a committee representing the Summer residents of Newport, as soon as Mr. Astor returns from the South. It is expected that the service will be started on the first Saturday before July 4.

The Summer colonists at Newport decided some time ago that the finest air service along the coast should be inaugurated between New York and the Summer resort. It was at first thought that the service might be run by those desiring to use it, but investigation showed that the cost would be about $100 a round trip, which was thought too expensive. Accordingly money was subscribed to enable the project to be taken up with a definite plan. The company operating Curtiss boats, and Mr. Astor and Mr. Tailer were asked to make the arrangements.

They have found that the service might be conducted at a cost of about $30 each way, and negotiations have been begun with two companies who will bid for the route. The proposed service calls for three boats holding four persons each, and there would be room for a golf bag and a small amount of hand luggage.

The boats will leave the foot of East Thirty-first Street and land at a hangar to be built in Newport near the Arthur Curtiss James yacht landing. One boat will leave Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive in Newport at 4:15 P. M., an hour and a half later. Another will leave at 6 o'clock and arrive with a few minutes to dress for dinner. The third boat will probably leave on Saturday at noon, or soon after the close of the Stock Exchange. The boats will return on the passenger flights, one probably on Monday morning at 9 o'clock and another Monday afternoon.

MORE PROSECUTORS FOR FUEL CASES

C. W. Wickersham Writes District Administrators to Speed Up Trials.

WANT THE LAW AMENDED

Queens Grand Jurors, After Inquiry, Would Empower County Attorneys to Try First Violations.

The assignment of Assistant District Attorneys to the offices of the District Fuel Administrators, in order to expedite the prosecution of alleged violators of the fuel laws, was suggested yesterday in letters to the District Administrators by Colonel C. W. Wickersham, counsel for the State Fuel Administration.

"Prompt prosecution is what we want," Colonel Wickersham wrote. "When a case comes up in this way it can be presented to a Magistrate or similar summary court without asking for an indictment except in the more flagrant instances."

Recommendations that the fuel law be so amended "as to empower the District Attorney in each county to investigate and prosecute in the first instance all alleged violations of the fuel laws" were made in a resolution adopted by the Queens County Grand Jury, which has been investigating the coal situation. The resolution was presented to Supreme Court Justice James C. Van Siclen. Commenting upon the report, Justice Van Siclen said that the inquiry had been very helpful.

District Attorney Dana Wallace, after a conference with Samuel L. Smith, District Fuel Administrator for Queens, designated Assistant District Attorney Frank E. Phillips for duty in the Queens fuel office. Mr. Smith announced that he had received a consignment of 4,000 tons of coal for Queens, and that it would be ready for distribution early next week.

Samuel J. Drummond, District Administrator for Brooklyn, submitted to J. F. Birmingham, New York representative of the Pittsburgh authorities distributing coal in Brooklyn and Queens, calling for 36,000 tons. Among the items was 1,200 tons of coal for the pulmery pond in Brooklyn and 1,200 tons for Queens.

Fuel emergency appeals for coal received and acted upon yesterday, the Health and Police Departments reported. Previously on 28 coal emergency orders were issued. Returns on the reports showed thirty-four of the complainants with coal for at least two weeks on hand and fifteen having deliveries coming. There were 800 cars, or 80,000 tons, of steam size anthracite, and nineteen cars of pea coal in the Lackawanna yards yesterday. Conditions up-State were reported by fuel officials as clearing up very rapidly. Coal is being delivered, the fuel publication is being relieved, and shipments are going through with less delays.

OFFICIAL PAPER QUOTES KATO ON NAVY TREATY

Japanese Embassy at Washington Mystified by Conflicting Reports as to 'Understanding.'

TOKIO, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—The official gazette of the proceedings in the Diet on Tuesday quotes Premier Kato as declaring with reference to the possibility of France and Italy not ratifying the Washington agreement that "an understanding has thus been reached among the three powers (America, Great Britain and Japan), concerning what should be done, or desirable to be done."

The Premier's statement came about in the following manner:

Viscount Kato, leader of the opposition in the Diet, had asked whether an agreement existed between the United States, Great Britain and Japan in the event France and Italy failed to ratify the Washington treaty. The Premier's reply in full, according to the official gazette, was:

"Nothing formal has been proceeded with in the way of negotiations with Great Britain and America, but through diplomatic channels, the Military Attachés, or by telegraphic dispatches mutual communication has been properly maintained on such subjects, or policies. Some of them are very subtle and concrete. As to the details of the matter, I am not authorized to disclose them, but I am sure that the Government considers nothing what should be done or desirable to be done. Only this understanding lacks the formal diplomatic proceedings."

The Japanese Embassy at Washington and London have asked for information regarding the Premier's statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Officials of the Japanese Embassy appeared today to be mystified by the conflicting reports regarding the statement made in the Japanese Diet Tuesday by Premier Kato with relation to possible future action by the United States, Japan and Great Britain, should France and Italy fail to ratify the Washington naval treaty.

The embassy issued a denial last night of a dispatch which quoted the Premier as saying there was "an understanding" between Japan, Great Britain and the United States. It was added that the treaty failed of approval at Paris and Rome. This denial, it was said at the embassy, was based on dispatches from the Foreign Office.

It was added that embassy officials knew that had not published the quotation from the official gazette, carried in Associated Press dispatches.

39 Killed in Ceylon Rail Wreck.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Thirty-nine persons are reported killed in a railway accident in Northern Ceylon, says a Central News dispatch from Colombo this morning. Many others were injured, the dispatch adds. The accident which worked some part of the track.

HYLAN WAVERS OVER GAS CUT-OFF ACTION

Undecided Whether to Sign Ordinance or Seek New One to Put Cost on Company.

GETS OPINION FROM HEARST

Legality Possible and Proper to Place Expense on Corporation, Says Lawyers' Brief.

Mayor Hylan is undecided whether to sign the automatic gas cut-off ordinance or to send it back to the Board of Aldermen for amendment to place the cost upon the gas companies. It was said last night upon excellent authority. There also was said to be a possibility that the Mayor might sign the ordinance as it stands and then send a bill to the State Legislature for the amendment of the city charter in an attempt to place the cost upon the gas companies in that way. The Mayor has until the meeting of the Board of Aldermen next Tuesday to disapprove the ordinance, otherwise it will become effective without his signature.

The Mayor indicated that he had taken no definite action when questioned by reporters as he left City Hall last night. "I have nothing to say," he said in reply to a question as to whether he intended to sign the ordinance. "It is nothing to get excited about."

The opinion of Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson as to the legality of placing the cost of the automatic device upon the companies had not been received by the Mayor last night, but is expected to be in his hands today. The Mayor has announced that he will make no decision until he has received this opinion.

Told Gas Co. Should Pay Cost.

The Mayor, however, did receive an opinion that to place the expense of the device upon the gas companies would not only be legally possible but proper. It is a joint note from Martin W. Littleton, Attorney for the New York Americans and Evening Journal in this matter, and A. C. MacNulty, counsel of the Real Estate Board of New York. This note, which took the form of a brief, was headed "The Board of Aldermen has the power to adopt an ordinance requiring gas companies to install cut-offs on the gas lines between the meter and the street line in all buildings." The brief referred to a number of judicial decisions to sustain this view, and said, in part:

"As the courts have established the doctrine that the gas companies must safeguard their service connections and meters in privately owned property against gas leaks and have mulcted gas companies repeatedly for failure to perform this duty when fatalities or personal injuries have resulted, it follows that the Board of Aldermen may, by ordinance, require the gas companies to provide any safeguard that due care and caution may demand against the escape of gas on the collapse of meters or their disconnection, including the cut-off or other device for instantly stopping the flow of gas at any point on the company's service line between the meter and the street main.

"In the connection, it is certainly clear that the pending ordinance requires the gas companies to provide a safeguard against the escape of gas, the property of the consuming corporations, from a meter that is also the property of the corporations and which is installed solely for the benefit of the corporations. Such an ordinance, which makes a commonsense pay for a safeguard against damage that may be done by the property of a gas company and which is neither unreasonable nor unconstitutional, and would be vigorously upheld by the court of last resort by those approved by it."

Save Burners in the Device.

The Consolidated Gas Company would refuse to install automatic cut-offs of its own volition, or, if compelled to, would pass on the cost to the consumers, it was said definitely by a man in a position to know. The city, it was said, never had made any attempt to learn if the company would install the proposed automatic device, the cost of which has been estimated at from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000.

The company was said to object to the responsibility and dangers that might come from the device were then to the cost, and objection to their installation will be made on that ground. A short trial of 15,000 automatic cut-offs in Chicago was said to have shown that building superintendents and janitors, as well as tenants, frequently accidentally locked the automatic cut-offs by knocking against the gas plugs. This sudden stoppage of the gas flow was said to be followed with great danger. The rumbling of heavy trucks in the street was said to have produced the same effect.

The other view held that, in the event of the signing of the ordinance, the gas companies would refuse to take the responsibility of turning on the gas after its flow had been checked by the automatic cut-off. It was pointed out that there would be in Brooklyn a number of owners upon, and that there would be danger of explosion or asphyxiation when the gas was turned on unless there was very careful supervision.

Immigration to Canada Drops.

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Immigration to Canada decreased 23 per cent. in the period from April to December, 1922, as compared to the same period in 1921. The total for the period in 1922 was 49,347. In 1921 it was 72,827. Immigrants from the United States last year were 24,502 and in 1921, 34,394.

Danish Art Exhibit Coming Here.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 26.—On the invitation of the Carnegie Institute of Pittsburgh, a collection of pictures of living Danish artists was shipped today to the United States.

FRIENDS 40 YEARS, KILLED BY AN AUTO

Run Down on Way Home Together as Usual Every Day for Quarter of Century.

NINE DANCERS HIT BY CAR

Thrown Out of Machine When Trolley Runs Into It—Chauffeur Is Burned.

Homeward bound from work together, as had been their daily custom for twenty-five years, James Kane, 68, and Patrick J. Smythe, 68, Bayonne neighbors and inseparable friends, were run down and killed last evening by an automobile truck at Fourth Street and Avenue C, Bayonne. The men were run over by opposite front wheels of the truck.

The Kane and Smythe families had lived across the street from each other for more than forty years, Kane at 102 West Fourth Street and Smythe at 174 West Fourth Street. Mrs. Smythe and her four daughters were as friendly with Mrs. Kane and her son as the two heads of the family were toward each other. Twenty-five years ago both Kane and Smythe got jobs with the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company. Smythe rose to a foremanship and Kane worked in his department.

They were within a few blocks of their home when they started to cross the street. A truck, loaded with rubber and driven by Frank Fuster, 23, of 69 College Street, Bayonne, was approaching. Both of them saw it and they tried to avoid it, but, according to the driver and another witness, they apparently became confused and stepped right in the path of the truck. Smythe was instantly killed. Kane's legs were crushed from his body. He was still alive when a surgeon reached him, but died when he was operated on at Bayonne Hospital, he, too, died.

Fuster was arrested on a charge of manslaughter. He told the police that the accident was unavoidable.

Nine Hurt Coming From Dance.

Nine persons were injured, two of them seriously, when an automobile bringing a party home from a dance early yesterday morning was wrecked by a trolley car at Elizabeth Avenue and Smith Street, Elizabeth, N. J. The automobile was owned and driven by George Huber of 660 Fulton Street, Elizabeth. With him were Sarah Hilkowsky, 17, of 621 South Park Street; Sarah Brody, 20, of 344 South Park Street; Fanny Brody, her sister; Mary Enlick, 17, of 632 South Park Street, and Rose Perlmaner of 643 South Park Street, all of Elizabeth.

Huber and the five girls were pinned beneath the automobile. The motorman of the trolley, Eugene Harber, of 29 South Second Street, and two passengers were also injured. All were taken to the Elizabeth General Hospital. Samuel Silberberg, also of South Second Street, and John Pendley of 1,138 Washington Street, Elizabeth, one of the passengers, was believed to have a fractured skull.

Truck Chauffeur Burned.

When an automobile truck which he was driving south on Third Avenue near Forty-first Street last night took fire Joseph Carpinello, 32, of 32 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, stuck to his seat until he could bring it to a halt, although the flames reached up to the driver's seat on both sides. Patrolman James Monahan of the East Thirty-fifth Street station helped John Carpinello, Joseph's brother, who had jumped from the truck, to get the driver from his seat. Joseph Carpinello was attended by Dr. Edith McNaughton of Bellevue for severe burns and was taken to the hospital.

WANDERS 10,000 MILES ESCAPING FROM ARMY

American Stranded in London Tries in Vain to Get Arrested and Taken Home.

LONDON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—After wandering nearly 10,000 miles through Asia and Europe, Russell Patterger, of Rossiouse, Ill., who, according to army records, deserted the American Expeditionary Forces in Siberia on Jan. 17, 1920, is destitute in London, his latest attempt to surrender to the military authorities before the transport St. Mihiel sailed from Antwerp having failed.

Patterger has been trying to get into custody for two years. Last week, when he heard that the American troops were leaving Bonger, he escaped from a hospital at Hartwood, Scotland, by scaling a high wall and swimming a swollen stream. He has a few pounds in England, but lacking funds was unable to reach Antwerp.

He left the American base at Vladivostok in the middle of the Siberian winter, while in a state of illness, he says. He encountered many adventures along the Trans-Siberian route when he "beat" his way for him in a Bolshevist internment camp in Siberia, from which he was freed with other Americans late in 1920.

Thence he proceeded to the Bohemian Mines, where he planned to report to the American military headquarters in Coblenz, but, illness intervened, and after treatment in a German hospital he was deported to Denmark, whence eventually he was sent to Scotland.

Patterger first came to the notice of American authorities here through a letter written to William Howard Taft, when the American Chief Justice visited Aberdeen last year, but as he is classed as a deserter in a foreign country the consular and military officials are unable to aid him.

He is probably Uncle Sam's most widely travelled prodigal, and if he eventually gets home will have circled the globe, but the only factual calves he says he anticipates are those of the "beefsteak" land, to Gotham, he will be glad to see.

Not only a man without a country, but without food and funds and almost without clothes, Patterger presents a pitiful appearance. Rags are the ones worn over the uniform. The Red Cross is assisting him while he hunts for a ship on which he can work his passage homeward and do proper penance as the champion long-distance deserter.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—According to War Department records, Russell B. Patterger is "a deserter at large," and enlisted in the army a number of times previous to his Russian service, deserting in each instance before completing the term of enlistment.

The records show that on Nov. 28, 1918, Patterger enlisted at Camp Travis, Texas, was assigned as a private to Company C, Twenty-seventh Infantry, and deserted Jan. 17, 1920, at Vladivostok. At no time, the records show, his home address was given as Dallas, Texas.

On a previous enlistment Patterger served the service under the name of Russell B. Patterger at Fort Hamilton, New York. He deserted in the service less than a month and again gave his residence at that time was given as 282 Bowery, New York City, and the nearest address as Harvey, Ill., the home of his being a grandmother at that place.

Patterger's first enlistment in the army is reported as having taken place on Oct. 2, 1916, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. He deserted October 4, the Army says, but was apprehended before surrendered to the authorities and was discharged at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, June 4, 1917, on account of disability and physical unfitness. His character is noted by the statement as "bad."

Living Cost 69.5% Higher Than in Last Pre-War Year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Final figures announced today by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that in the country as a whole the cost of living in December, 1922, was 69.5 per cent. higher than for the same month in 1913, the last year before the World War; 2.8 per cent. lower than in December, 1921, and 1.9 per cent. higher than in September, 1922.

Food costs for December, 1922, showed an increase of 48.6 per cent. from the average of December, 1913; clothing an increase of 71.5 per cent.; housing costs an increase of 61.9 per cent.; fuel and light an increase of 86.4 per cent., and furniture an increase of 108.2 per cent.

RUM RUNNERS BUSY ON CALM, FOGGY SEA

Federal Agents, Refusing to Discuss Smuggling Reports, Confer Hurriedly Here.

LONG ISLAND IS TERMINUS

Six Sailing Ships Off Highlands Said to Carry Liquors—Many Arrests in the City.

Rum runners are reported to have resumed their activities along the New Jersey and Long Island coasts. Prohibition officials refuse to discuss the reports, but a hurried conference was held at prohibition headquarters yesterday, attended by John D. Appleby, Zone Chief in charge of the general agents in New York and New Jersey; William A. Moss, New Jersey Prohibition Director, and John A. Murphy, confidential assistant to E. C. Yellowley, Acting Director for this State. It was reported that several thousand cases of whisky were brought in yesterday near Freeport, L. I.

A report from Atlantic Highlands last night said six schooners, believed to be rum-runners, had been sighted off shore. A large yacht is reported to have drawn alongside the fleet and to have taken on a large cargo, later delivered on Long Island. The schooner boats, each with a capacity for 200 cases of whisky, also made trips to the fleet, it was said.

All along the Jersey coast there was increased activity among smaller boats which are believed to have been engaged in the rum-running industry close to the shore. At Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Asbury Park and other places it was said, the boats were ready for operation last night. Observers at Atlantic Highlands said the sea was calm and with the hazy atmosphere considerable smuggling was to be expected.

It was understood that officials called out all available equipment for handling the situation last night. Chief Appleby communicated with Captain Byron L. Read of the Coast Guards, immediately after the conference and the cutters Seneca and Manhattan were ordered to patrol duty.

Police Search 9 Boats.

The police were also on the alert yesterday. They have a tug in Sheepshead Bay and every boat that enters there is searched. Nine boats were searched yesterday, but no liquors found. One large vessel, said by Chief Appleby to have on board 21,000 cases, is reported off Providence, R. I.

Captain Theodore T. J. Smith, yesterday morning on Pier 38, North River, seized forty barrels of salt that also contained eighty cases of Scotch whisky—two cases in each barrel. William R. Sanders, Deputy Surveyor, said the salt was consigned to a large importing house, and was one of many such shipments. An investigation will be made to find out how long this kind of liquor smuggling has been going on. Inspector Smith was attracted to the barrels by stains he discovered on the salt.

John Vannata, charged with being a fugitive from justice, was seized by four deputy sheriffs yesterday as he entered the Federal Building in Brooklyn. He had gone there to ask that his forfeited bail bond be reseated. He had been sentenced to serve eighteen months in the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta, and to pay a $5,000 fine for violating the Volstead act. The State authorities had been seeking him to serve him with a warrant issued by his wife, Edna, who alleges failure to keep up alimony payments. Vannata was let out on $10,000 bail pending appeal of his conviction to the United States Circuit Court. When he failed to appear at the hearing on Jan. 3 his bond was forfeited.

Frank Magnante, 48 years old, an ice dealer, at 231 East 103d Street, and his son, Arthur, 18 years old, were severely burned about the hands and body late yesterday afternoon, when a liquor still exploded. The father and son were taken to Harlem Hospital. The boy's condition is serious. The wrecked still, some mash and other ingredients used in making liquor were confiscated by Magnante is charged with violation of the Mullan-Gage act. Firemen extinguished the small blaze which followed the explosion.

Find Garage Guarded.

Federal agents raided a garage at 716 Court Street, Jersey City, late yesterday, and found two Italians armed with sawed-off shotguns on guard. The agents, members of Chief Appleby's staff, said the guards relinquished their guns quickly when they realized with whom they were dealing. They were arrested.

The agents seized 125 cases of Scotch, five barrels of Scotch, five barrels of wine, 300 gallons of grape alcohol, a large quantity of corks, labels, caps, bottles and a complete bottling outfit.

Four arrests were made and forty-two barrels of wine and mash seized when William McCue and John Kavrigan, prohibition agents, raided a winery late yesterday at 415 East 73d Street. Augusto Filiona, said to be the owner, and three employes, Jacquino Cass, James Palo and Colin Bertini, all of the Bronx, were locked up.

Federal Agents Lenz and Cuperman raided a café at 207 East Eighty-fourth Street, and arrested Charles Hartman, said to be the proprietor. The agents found three barrels of wine, three gallons of whisky and six gallons of wine. Hartman was admitted to bail after being taken before United States Commissioner Hitchcock.

In the two weeks he has been presiding in Federal Court in Brooklyn Judge Martin T. Campbell has disposed of 112 liquor cases and collected a total of $2,000 in fines, ranging from $50 to $100 each.

Governor George S. Silzer was commended in a letter received at Trenton yesterday from C. Rowland Monroe, counsel for the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, for his "clear and vigorous discussion of the road question" in his inaugural address, and the hope expressed that the new Governor would treat all fairly in matters including prohibition, in the same way.

The Anti-Saloon League counsel declared that Governor Edwards had kept only one pledge—to prevent the enforcement of prohibition. A new page would be put, Monroe added, if the Governor would set an example in enforcing the dry law.

Federal agents raided the attic of a garage at 214 Court Street, Hoboken, and seized 200 cases of Scotch whisky, 400 cases of gin, five barrels of whisky, two barrels of wine and fifty-five gallons of alcohol. They arrested three men, Andrew Savar

WAGNERIAN SINGERS HERE FROM GERMANY

107 of Opera Festival Arrive on the President Roosevelt With Vast Scenic Equipment.

93 MORE ARE TO COME

Berliners, Conductor Black Says, Go to Theatres to Forget Troubles They Are Enduring.

One hundred and seven members of the Wagnerian Opera Festival arrived yesterday from Bremen on the President Roosevelt of the United States Shipping Lines with 250,000 pounds feet of scenery, which will fill eight freight cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad that will convey it with the singers to Baltimore, where the first performance will be given on Jan. 29. The first New York appearance of the German operatic chapter will be at the Manhattan Opera House on Monday, Feb. 12, after the company has given a week's sports in Philadelphia.

Leo Blech, the chief musical conductor, who speaks English very well, said the first opera to be given in New York would be " The Meistersinger," followed by the ring operas, but would not give " Parsifal." He said the object of the Wagnerian Opera Festival was to give a production of the works as near perfect as possible. They could not afford to pay the salaries demanded by the big stars of the operatic world, he continued, but they aimed at getting together a number of artists who understood the Wagnerian music and took an interest in its interpretation.

When asked about opera in Berlin, Conductor Blech replied that it was a great comfort. Opera houses were crowded with an enthusiastic audience nightly. It was true that foreigners had to pay three times the prices paid for seats by the German people, but even that was quite right, as the latter were spending in United States currency. Mr. Blech told the reporters that he did not bring an orchestra over with him because the opera officials would have had the musicians leave their jobs in the United States and return home.

Among those who arrived yesterday at Hoboken on the President Roosevelt were forty-three principal artists, thirty-two chorus and managerial and staff.

Mr. Blech said there was no truth in the report which had circulated in New York that one of the members of the Wagnerian Opera Festival in Germany had decamped with the pension money and left the artists in debt for their return to Berlin. It was the work of some jealous person.

The chief musical director added that the Berliners had to have their amusement and go to the theatres, public halls and concerts, music to forget the troubles they were passing through.

Among the newcomers in addition to Mr. Blech and George Hartmann, the general artistic director, were:

Sopranos: Elsa Alsen, Lorena Hoshkeller, Eva von der Osten, Martha Schwarz, Lotte Angel, Stella Hon, Friedel Petersen, Erna Nikisch, Lotte Baldamus, Hilda Priedeler.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos: Gertie Metzger-Lattermann, Jenny Lorsch, Emma Bosch, Thekla Andreas.

Tenors: Jacques Urlus, Adolph Lampmann, Robert Hutt, Heinz Hollmann, Johannes Schmidtz, Edwin Shir.

Baritones: Friedrich Schorr, Friedrich Plaschke, Theodor Lattermann, Theodor Reiter, Benno Ziegler, Rudolph Hoffmann.

Basses: Josef V. Manowarda, Alexander Kiburg, Erik Schubert.

This is the first time that a European opera company of the first class has visited the Atlantic Coast to give a season in the United States. The artists of the Wagnerian Opera Festival are said to have been selected with the greatest care from the opera houses of Germany, Berlin, Munich, Dresden, Frankfort and other musical cities in Germany. There are ninety-three more members of the company to come, making 200 in all.

WAR MOTHERS PROTEST.

Object to Baltimore Reception to German Opera Company.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—A formal letter of protest by local war mothers of the Service Star Legion, signed by Mrs. E. Golden Kennelly, Chairman of the Gold Star Chapter, against the proposed reception here next Tuesday by the Baltimore Press Club to the Germania Grand Opera company was sent today to Judge T. J. C. Williams, the club's President. More than 100 members of the German opera company arrived in New York today. They will open their American tour in this city next Wednesday night.

The letter stated: "We cannot protest their coming, but it seems an unnecessary indignity heaped upon us to have our Press Club sponsor them."

"In the name of our beloved soldier dead and their families," the letter continued, "I solemnly protest against this reception to this raising money-making band of German singers."

Mrs. T. Parkin Scott, State President of the Service Star Legion, also disapproved the reception. "My protest," she declared, "is against the idea of entertaining the enemy at this time. I believe the Germans should be made to pay their debts."

Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, refused to comment today on publications by Democratic newspapers that he had been mentioned by Republican leaders as a possible successor to Senator Harding. "I am merely official head of the films."

LAURI-VOLPI, ILL, APPEARS IN "RIGOLETTO"

Young Italian Tenor, Hoodwinked at His Debut, Warmly Greeted —Galli-Curci as Gilda.

[Review illegible]

Gilda ..... Amelita Galli-Curci
Duke ..... Giacomo Lauri-Volpi
Rigoletto ..... Giuseppe Danise
Sparafucile ..... Vincenzo Reschiglian
Maddalena ..... Merle Alcock
Giovanna ..... Rosetta Pampanini
Count Monterone ..... Angelo Bada
Marullo ..... Paolo Ananian
Borsa ..... Max Altglass
Count Ceprano ..... Andrea Ancona
Countess Ceprano ..... Mary Mellish
A Page ..... Gladys Craven
Usher ..... Nestor Rossi

Italy is now York, both Milan and great, had its first opportunity of the Winter to welcome a new operatic star of real magnitude, brought forward as a member of the Metropolitan establishment, at last night's opera. Most persons were noticed early there on overflowing house than on any previous night this season, and the crush was only in part explained by the opera, " Rigoletto," a perennial favorite rarely so late in getting a hearing, or by the presence in it of Miss Galli-Curci, also a recent arrival within the greatest town. Popular interest, as however evidenced even after the start of the first act, was intent on the fate of a singer of the highest rôle of the Duke, Pavlicelli, finding was behind the stage scenes and shouting that greatest work of Verdi's most famous tenor airs.

Giovanni Lauri-Volpi, burgundy young, of pleasing stage presence and virile voice, here himself well under difficulties that must defer today any final estimate of his abilities. If for two acts, he had sought to postpone his effort, but Galli-Curcinis, official otherwise after arranging a line of standees that surrounded the theatre, and the event justified the manager's action. Mr. Lauri-Volpi sang at moments with much effort, at all times with more forced than freedom, more of style than abandon. There were, however, happier intervals when he mastered his ailing throat and nerves and showed more than a hint of his quality. And at the finish of every aria, he was cheered by a host of voices shouting in his own Italian tongue.

The tenor is to be heard twice next week, in " La Bohème " and " La Traviata," when more critical consideration will be had. He at all events broke the ice last night. His voice was clearly lyric, his effort in producing it even more clearly so, but he took the measure of the great house without difficulty and gained a personal success of warmth and heartiness the more striking in the quiet, orderly procession of applause and " Bravos " that followed the singer on his curtain calls. Miss Galli-Curci, who appeared in the rôle of Gilda, was applauded to the echo. Gino Nanni, as Rigoletto, and Giuseppe Danise, with an almost unrecognizable make-up as Count Monterone, were also heard to good advantage. Dr. De Leon had the remarkable luck, moreover, to have the wife of the incumbent house, Mme. Pavlicelli, as Maddalena, Mr. Pavlicelli's rôle.

Mr. Louis Hasselmans was seen to an effective episode of the ballet Mascarade, and a great little rôle of the " old Charles Gilibert, with the years, was given Rosina Galli, and Mr. Papi conducted. The old opera, was, as in recent seasons, handsomely staged, and the ballet added to the ensemble its merry dances.

PIANISTS IN JOINT RECITAL.

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison Give a Pleasing Performance.

Guy Maier and Lee Pattison gave their only concert of music for two pianos—music that they have made singularly their own—at Aeolian Hall last evening before a house both filled and paying. The audience was in turn equal with a performances and of the ordinary, and in its opening number, one of highest excellence, Mozart's sonata in D for the final impression, his only work of the kind, were played here by Maier and Gabrilowitsch, however, under the hands of the present exponents gave a single voice of dual personality, to hardly the effect of the magic to which some of the songs in their program.

The players gave pleasure, too, in a Brahms sonata from the sonata Op. 34, No. 2, grouped with Bach's gavotte and musette and Widor's " Bolero," in which the two pianos " pranced," by Godowsky. There were also a barcarolle of Rubinstein, the " Danse Macabre " of Saint-Saëns, and in place of a final chosen group the variations on a theme of Beethoven by Saint-Saëns.

WENGELBERG ARRIVES.

Wife Accompanies Conductor Who Will Appear With Philharmonic.

The Rotterdam of the Holland-America Line arrived at Hoboken yesterday from Rotterdam, Boulogne and Plymouth after a good voyage for the midwinter season. Among the 239 first cabin passengers on board was Willem Mengelberg, the Dutch orchestral conductor, who is here for his season. He will be with him on his first visit to America. He will conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra and will give his first concert Jan. 28 at the Metropolitan Opera House. Another distinguished musician on the liner was Frederick Lamond, a pianist.

Miss L. Kilroy brought over from Rotterdam a collection for the Valley Farms Sanatorium at Stamford, Conn.

FREES HARRY F. MORSE.

Connecticut Judge Bars Remanding Him for New York Trial.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 26.—Judge Thomas in the United States Court today handed down a decision in the removal proceedings against Harry F. Morse of Greenwich, one of twenty-four defendants charged with conspiracy to defraud, in which he removed the defendant to the United States Commissioner's office, who suspended Morse to the Southern District of New York for trial. Judge Thomas sustained the writ of habeas corpus, dismissed the petition of the Government and released Morse on bail.

Judge Thomas ruled that when the removal proceedings were brought before the Commissioner the Government's case was not sufficient to justify the holding of the defendant, and that the Government's witnesses had not been heard.

ANIMAL STUDY HER AIM.

Mrs. McCormick Seeks Human Soul Through Zoo Reactions.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Advancement of the study of animal psychology was announced here last night by Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick for her friendship of the Chicago Zoological Park, which she spoke of a hospital born to be useful.

"I want to give to the public for the first time a laboratory," Mrs. McCormick said in dedicating the foundation. "It is for the study of the psychology of animals. When we can study animals in relation to the action and reaction of the animal mind we shall have a new science. We shall then be able to understand the human mind."

ARCHITECTS AWARD MEDALS AT EXHIBIT

New York League's 38th Annual Display Includes Work of British Artists.

FINE SHOWING OF CRAFTS

Eugene Field Memorial Fountain, Designed by Edward McCartan, the Feature Among Sculpture.

With its annual dinner and a reception the Architectural League of New York last evening opened its thirty-eighth annual exhibition at the Fine Arts Building. It is a beautifully arranged exhibition with many features which will interest a general public. There are a number of important innovations.

Of great interest is the showing of the work of the Royal Institute of British Architects, whose members include all the most prominent architects of Great Britain. This important section has never left upon before held an exhibit of the work of its members, and that which is being shown in New York is the first to be sent abroad. It is being supplemented by a lecture by Sir Aston Webb, president of the Royal Academy, which is now shown in New York. The work of the visiting architects is displayed in a hall in Court of Honor, which is the first room of the exhibition. It is very beautifully arranged by Edward McCartan for Lincoln Kirstein, of Chicago.

All Chicago is in the league's exhibition this year, as shown in the number of exhibits from that city. Among the chief features are the drawings for the Chicago Tribune Tower, which has been selected as the most beautiful office building to be erected in that city. The drawings of the architects, Messrs. Hood & Howells, of New York, are shown in the Court of Honor. Another feature is the showing of the Woolworth Building. In it are set forth the plans and sketches, giving a fine impressive effect. Occupying the most prominent place in the Woolworth Building exhibit are drawings of the floral pieces which will be placed in the lobby of the building. Among the other features of the exhibition will be very beautiful designs by Edward McCartan for Lincoln Park, Chicago.

An interesting feature is the showing of the competitive plans of the Architectural League for the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which will be erected in that city. The plans of the Memorial Committee, which were selected by the League, are shown in the exhibition. Among the other features of the exhibition are the drawings for the Chicago Tribune Tower, which has been selected as the most beautiful office building to be erected in that city. The drawings of the architects, Messrs. Hood & Howells, of New York, are shown in the Court of Honor. Another feature is the showing of the Woolworth Building. In it are set forth the plans and sketches, giving a fine impressive effect. Occupying the most prominent place in the Woolworth Building exhibit are drawings of the floral pieces which will be placed in the lobby of the building

SAYS MOTOR SHIPS WILL RULE OCEAN

Sir Joseph Isherwood, Noted Expert, Tells of 20,000-Ton Type Building on Clyde.

DRIVEN BY 4 DIESEL ENGINES

New Zealand Line's Contract Calls for Twenty-Knot Speed for New Vessel.

Sir Joseph Isherwood, inventor of the Isherwood method of ship construction, who arrived yesterday from England in the President Roosevelt of the United States Shipping Lines to consult with William H. Todd and other shipbuilders in this country, said that business was not at all good in England and that there were thousands of unemployed in the large cities. The only remedy, in his opinion, was emigration, because even with a big boom in trade it would not take care of half the people now in need of work. There were a few orders under way in the shipyards on the Clyde, Sir Joseph said, but the greater number of them were idle.

"What do you think will be the future motive power for ships?" he was asked.

"Motor ships," he replied, "driven by the Diesel engine, which is being built now in Denmark, Sweden, Norway and other countries in Europe, because it takes up so much less room and is far more economical to operate than the turbine or reciprocating engine.

"The Fairfield Shipbuilding Company is constructing a 20,000-ton refrigerator and freight steamship in the yards on the Clyde for the New Zealand Shipping Company of Lyttleton, which will be 600 feet long and will be propelled by four Diesel engines. The contract with the Fairfield Company calls for a speed of 20 knots on the test trip of this vessel, but it will be required to maintain constantly together with great interval, as Diesel engines have usually been installed in vessels from 4,000 to 12,000 tons with an average speed of 9 to 12 knots."

Sir Joseph will remain here for a few days and will then join Mrs. Florida Walker Isherwood and their daughter, who are sailing from Southampton next Wednesday on the White Star liner Olympic.

Another passenger who arrived on the President Roosevelt was the Countess Alma von Bluther, President of the Goodwill Charity Circle of Brooklyn, who for the past eight months has been doing welfare work in Germany, Belgium and France. She said that she found it next to impossible to get food to the starving children of Germany, many of whom had resorted to eating cats and dogs to satisfy their hunger. While stopping at Schmalkilder, Eastern Germany, near Frankfort-on-Main, thieves entered her room in the hotel where she was living and dragged her out with a gun. They took more than $5,000 worth of jewelry, and all that was left of the countess's valuable wardrobe was the clothes on her back and the contents of her handbag.

The Countess was found unconscious in her bed by the maid and was taken in an ambulance to a hospital, where she remained eight weeks.

When she left Germany, the Countess said, the working classes were practically starving and in many sections were killing their pet dogs for food. They spent their paper money as fast as they got it because to save believed it to any use in keeping it.

A baby boy was born on Jan. 25 to Miss Stephen Rumsey in the third class cabin of the steamer Stephen Hemsworth, Norma. There was a little rough weather for two or three days, but crossing the Gulf Stream, the passengers said, was like a day in June.

CAME HERE TO GET WARM.

Scotch Visitor Praises Our Heating Systems.

Mrs. J. M. Henry of Broughty Ferry, near Dundee in Scotland, who is now at the Hotel Pennsylvania, is perhaps the only visitor to this country from the British Isles who has an enthusiasm for the American system of heating our houses and public places. Usually the high temperature of our houses is the chief complaint heard by those guests. However, Mrs. Henry is most appreciative in her praise and declares that she came to this country to get warm.

"I have been here twelve days now, and I am enamored of your central heating systems," said Mrs. Henry. "The damp and fog of England is so penetrating that one just can't keep warm, and as to fireplaces! I haven't been warm since I left here. I know that all my countrymen consider this system the improper way of heating, but when a person is properly heated by a central heating system and not overheated it is the only way."

SEES LIGHT WITH PIG'S EYE.

Guy Discloses Fraternity Stays Youth Who Was Blind.

PATERSON, Jan. 26.—After additional trials, Dr. Edward Borgos said today that he was more confident than ever that the operation in which he grafted the eyeball of a pig's eye three years ago into the eye of Alfred Lamoureux of Lyndhurst had been successful.

When Dr. Borgos removed the bandages today the eye was opened, about a quarter of an inch and Dr. Borgos said it was looking rapidly. A pocket flashlight was turned on and the iris of the eyes and Lamoureux readily told whether it was turned on. He still very weak as a result of the operation.

POSTAL BANK RATE RISE.

Committee Would Pay 3 Per Cent. Interest on Deposits Up to $3,000.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The interest rate which the Government pays on deposits in its postal savings banks would be increased from 2 per cent to 3 per cent. under a bill reported today in the House by the Post Office Committee. Also the maximum amount which any individual depositor may have to his credit would be increased from the present $2,500 to $3,000.

Preliminary General Tough in his report, report recommended the increase in the interest rate, saying that Secretary Mellon suggested 3½%, while the committee that the limit should not be raised as high as to discourage investment of surplus funds in private business enterprise by the middle classes.

KEEP VIGIL BESIDE BODY.

Family of Arizona Man Still Insist He Is Not Dead.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 26.—Members of the family of George W. Stevenson continued their vigil in a local undertaking establishment tonight beside Stevenson's body, which they declared to be in a state of suspended animation.

Although a clinic of eight physicians, assembled by order of Coroner Boone, submitted a unanimous report yesterday pronouncing Stevenson dead, his family and friends still hold to the belief that life will return to the body. Not even other Stevenson passed from consciousness Tuesday afternoon has the body begun to stiffen.

C. W. Lewis, a friend of Stevenson, declares that the latter knew of the condition, period of suspended animation days in advance, and had new set springs and a new mattress placed on his bed.

Train Kills Boy on Way to School.

While crossing the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway tracks at Harrison Street yesterday on his way to Academy, Peter Dombrosk, 5, was run over and killed by a passenger train.

ARKANSAS YOUTH SAYS NINE MEN BEAT HIM

He Tells Legislative Committee He Had No Connection With Railroad Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 26.—The story of Dewey Walsh, an eighteen-year-old boy, who said he was tied to a post with a strip of barbed wire around his forehead and whipped, was the feature of tonight's testimony submitted before the Joint Senate and House Committee of the Arkansas Legislature which is conducting an investigation of recent disorders along the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad. Another witness was questioned concerning his relations with the Industrial Workers of the World.

The committee announced tonight that it would go to Harrison, Ark., to go over the scenes of the trouble there.

Walsh, the first witness called tonight, said he had never worked for the railroad, had never belonged to any union, and knew nothing about any disturbances along the railroad except what he had read in the newspapers.

Following his examination by the committee of citizens at Eureka Springs, he said, he was preparing to leave town and was followed by nine men. They took him in charge, he said, led him to the edge of town, tied him to a post, and eight of the men gave him rap "licks" apiece, and the ninth hit him three times.

The object of the whipping, he said, was to make him "tell about the organization among the railroad workers" to leave property or town.

W. C. Welsh, a brother, a brakeman on the Missouri & North Arkansas Railroad until he went out on strike, was called to the stand later and testified that he had stayed with Dewey two nights in the woods and that his brother was nearly shot to talk.

Something in his testimony, he was unable to give information regarding crimes along the railroad, and having been given his choice of agreeing to to resume his union and strike benefits or leave town, he left.

FACTORY GIRL MURDERED.

Refused to Run Off With Man Who Later Attempts Suicide.

Because Christina Ogolin, 15 years old, refused to run away with him, Daniel Mandara, 21 years old, shot her through the heart, killing her instantly, yesterday in front of the factory where the girl worked in the Seventh Police Precinct, Jersey City.

Mandara ran, but when he was in danger of being overtaken he stopped and shot himself twice through the chest. He was taken to City Hospital, where he is dying.

The police took him custody yesterday. In the same neighborhood, Archibald Mandara, 28, of 46 Jewett Street, who had run off a week ago with Joseph Belmonti, who has been paying his board somewhere, but the police say that after the girl had found somebody else, promised consent to the wedding was obtained, and the ceremony will take place today.

ACCUSES JEWELER OF FRAUD

Customers Say He Withheld $25,000 Worth of Articles Left for Repairs.

Informed by Assistant District Attorney Vincent Ardeta that the defendant was thought to have defrauded patrons out of about $25,000 worth of jewelry which they turned over to him for repairs, Magistrate Francis X. McQuade in West Side Court yesterday held Harry Bernheim, 38 years old, a jeweler, of 227 East Ninety-fifth Street, with an office on the seventh floor of 7 West Forty-fifth Street, in $10,000 bail for examination Jan. 31.

Bernheim was arrested on complaint of Hattie Chapell, 28 years old, of 240 West 108th Street, who alleges the defendant failed to return a $1,200 diamond bracelet she gave him on Dec. 28 to repair.

Fred Rosen, owner of a chain of cafeterias, who was in court, said he gave the defendant $15,000 worth of jewelry and $700 in cash to be repaired. Rosen is the fourth complainant.

VALUABLE PAINTINGS GONE.

Captain U. G. Bellini Accuses Missing Italian Who Was His Guest.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Disappearance of three valuable paintings—one of them attributed to Da Vinci—was under investigation today by police officials, who held a warrant for the arrest of Odoo Bellano of Rome, Italy, charging larceny. Captain Umberto G. Bellini reported that the paintings disappeared from his Beacon Hill apartment at the same time that Bellano, who had been his guest, left a note saying he was returning to Italy. It is said that the paintings, all framed, were packed in a trunk, presumably placed on board the steamship Cleveland, although that statement in Da Vinci was said to be almost priceless.

The Da Vinci picture was that of a madonna and two children, the second painting that of an unknown artist, and the third was of a madonna, two children and two saints by Guercio di Pedrinati.

19 DEATH-CAR CONVICTIONS.

Another Chauffeur Found Guilty of Manslaughter in Girl's Killing.

A jury in Judge Mancuso's part of General Sessions yesterday convicted another chauffeur on a charge of manslaughter in connection with an automobile killing. It was the nineteenth conviction of the kind in General Sessions in the last three months. The case was that of Benjamin Greenberg of 239 East 109th Street, whose car struck and killed Katherine Gilmartin, 21, of 67 East 103rd Street, when she and three girl friends were crossing the street in front of her home on the afternoon of Sept. 2.

Greenberg was found guilty mainly on the testimony of his 15-year-old brother, Herman Greenberg, who said that Greenberg was driving the car at 35 miles an hour. Miss Gilmartin, 21 East 103rd Street, and Lillian Garvey of 73 East 109th Street. He will be sentenced next week.

Tokio Royal Family Honors Warren.

TOKIO, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Charles Beecher Warren, the retiring American Ambassador, and Mrs. Warren were entertained today with a farewell luncheon at the Imperial Palace. In the absence of the Prince Regent, who is in the country recuperating from his recent attack of measles, Prince and Princess Kinn were hosts. Mr. and Mrs. Warren were also received in farewell audience by the Emperor. They will sail for America Saturday on the liner President Cleveland.

Dr. Cohen Held in Passport Charge.

Dr. Maximilian Cohen, who is suspected of being an agent of the Communists, was held in $1,000 bail by Federal Judge Winslow, yesterday, to answer a charge of having sworn falsely in an application for a passport to enable him to visit South America. Cohen told the Court he is unemployed.

Woman's Will Orders Dog Killed.

The will of Elizabeth T. Cairns of 1,719 Manor-fifth Street, Woodhaven, filed yesterday for probate in the Queens County Surrogate's Office, ordered that Laddie, her pet collie, be killed in a humane way and buried in a plot to be purchased in the Mount Carmel Cemetery for dogs at Hawthorne.

C. ENJOYED HE KISSED CROMWELL'S WIFE

Harry Cohen Admits a Meeting With Her While She Was a Bride.

DIVORCE TRIAL ADJOURNED

Court Will Sum Up Monday in Yachtsman-Lawyer's Action at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Jan. 26.—The divorce action of John Howard Cromwell, yachtsman and lawyer, against Mrs. Elsie Bates Cromwell, which has been on trial before Supreme Court Justice Seeger and a jury for ten days, was adjourned this afternoon until Monday. At that time the attorneys in the case will sum up and Justice Seeger will make his charge.

Harry Cohen, named as one of the co-respondents, testified today that he had a meeting with Mrs. Cromwell in Paris a month after her marriage. Humphrey J. Lynch, counsel for Cromwell, asked Mr. Cohen if he was very much in love with Mrs. Cromwell before her marriage. Cohen said he was very fond of her.

"Where did you meet her after her marriage?" he asked.

"At her store's."

"Did you ever kiss her after her marriage?"

"No."

"You only got her kisses by letters?" Lawyer Lynch for the plaintiff asked.

"Yes."

"Did you ever kiss her in your life?"

"I may have. Maybe I only shook her hand.

Throughout his cross-examination Cohen maintained a bold, but keen, unlikely flexibility with Mrs. Cromwell. While on the witness stand he denied five glasses of ice water.

Lynch, in opening of the court today, called Henry D. Sharpe, of 271 West Seventy-second Street, to the Cromwell, to testify about an attempt that had been made by Hyman Rubin, attorney for Mrs. Cromwell, to settle the divorce action. Hilliers said Rubin had talked to him and said he would like to talk to a settlement of the suit and he called Rubin's office.

It was finally agreed to pay Mrs. Cromwell $75,000 cash and her counsel $25,000 more, Hilliers said, but Mrs. Cromwell got in her answer and declined to fight the charges.

Hilliers, under cross-examination, said Mrs. Cromwell's lower interest in her husband's estate if she married twenty-five years would be $500,000.

LOST AND FOUND

Rate $3 cents an agate line. Advertisements for insertion received up to 3 P. M. daily. Telephone Regent 4800.

LOST.

EAST PHONE—Lost, Saturday, night in Taxicab, between 5 W. W. Hotel, 42d West 49th.

EYEGLASSES—Gilbert, engraved silver, Broadway, 125th and 145th Sts. reward. Apt. 8-C, 540 West 123th St.

HANDBAG—Black leather, containing money, keys, etc., lost between 47th and 48th Sts., Lexington Ave. Reward. Murray Hill 4825.

HANDBAG—Overlooking money and valuables, on Jan. 26, at 42d St. and Madison Ave. Van. 3461.

PAPERS—Lost, package of papers, on street, between 42d and 43d Sts., Broadway to Park Ave. Finder return to Ullman Mfg. Co., 200 East 42d St.

PURSE—Lady's large black leather purse, containing $100 in cash and check book, between 125th St. and Fifth Ave., Madison Ave. to Riverside Drive. Reward. Address Box 3124, Times Uptown Office.

TRAVELING BAG—Overlooked taxi, Madison Ave. and 42d St., Grand Central Station, Monday night. Lost and Found Dept., Hotel Biltmore.

CANTON.

Sunday—Two $100 bills, 2 Sept. 2s, Nos. 31770 and 31771, Series of 1,000 American Bank Bethany &, KEMP, KEMP, KEMP, all persons are cautioned against purchasing the above notes, as payment has been stopped. Any information relating to recovery Benton Dexter, 120 West 57th.

Jewelry.

BAR PIN—Platinum, sapphire, small diamonds, between Jan. 15-20, valued for sentimental reward. Wareham, Columbia Hill.

BAR PIN, platinum, Thursday, between 7th, Columbus Circle and 120 West 69th St. Still, sentimental value. reward.

BARTON—Platinum, 12 diamonds, Jan. 7, between Ritz and Waldorf. Waldorf 300.

BRACELET—Platinum set with 7 small diamonds, lost Wednesday, vicinity Union Sq., reward. 1,000 Broadway.

BROOCH, cameo, lost Wednesday vicinity Union Sq., reward. 1,000 Broadway.

EARRING, pearl center, with small diamonds, lost on Jan. 24, between Park Ave. and Madison Ave., 50th St. Reward. Regent 4800.

EARRING, long triangle shape Gruber cameo, lost at 149th St. or Century Theatre, reward. Address Cameo, Times Uptown Office.

FRATERNITY BADGE, A. T. O., engraved and gems, lost Wednesday, Jan. 24, vicinity Times Square. Reward. Phone Bryant 7000, Times Square.

GOLD CHAIN—With pendant, between 4th and 5th Sts., Madison Ave. Reward. Phone Columbus 1000, Apt. 4C.

KEY, diamond, initials, Sweetheart, lost Broadway, vicinity Union Sq. Reward. Phone Gramercy 6000.

LOCKET, monogram, lost, about 42d and 43d Sts., Madison Ave. Reward. Phone Vanderbilt 3000.

PEARL PIN, between 42d and 43d Sts., Madison Ave. Reward. Phone Vanderbilt 3000.

PIN, diamond, Jan. 25, between 42d and 43d Sts., Madison Ave. Reward. Phone Vanderbilt 3000.

PIN, platinum, diamonds and sapphires, lost Wednesday, Jan. 24

This pamphlet tells—

how you can build your savings into a substantial income.

It explains fully our Partial Payment Plan which enables you to save and invest at the same time. You will be interested in the many advantages it offers you.

This pamphlet, F-203, will be sent promptly upon receipt of your request.

A. H. Bickmore & Co.
11 BROADWAY, N.Y.

BANK STOCKS
INSURANCE STOCKS

Booklet on request

Gilbert Elliott & Co.
Specialists
26 Exchange Place
Members New York Stock Exchange

WE OFFER

500 Shares
or any part

Arkansas Light & Power
7% PREFERRED STOCK

To yield 8.33%

MACARTHEY & McLEAN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
52 Broadway New York
Telephone: Broad 7360

New Orleans Terminal 1st 4s, 1953
HOUGHTON & WEEKS
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
C. Broadway, N. Y.
Phone Broad 3220

Howe, Snow & Bertles
Incorporated
120 Broadway Tel. Rector 6020
"Current Bond List"
Sent on Request

Old Dominion S. S.
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Private 4300 to 4310 John. 32 Wall St., N. Y.

CHILDS CO.
Com. & Pfd.
Stone, Presser & Doty
32 Wilson St., N.Y. Rector 7220

Childs Restaurant
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Private 4300 to 4310 John. 32 Wall St., N. Y.

Penn Coal & Coke
Bought—Sold—Quoted
Stone, Presser & Doty
32 Wilson St., N.Y. Rector 7220

Alabama Traction Power 5s, 1962
Denver Gas & Electric 5s, 1949
Detroit United Railway 4s, 1941
Northern Indiana 6s 1952
JEROME B. SULLIVAN & CO.
42 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 7220

Green Star S. S. Equipment
to yield
Miami City & Pt. Dodge
1st 6s 1935
Wolff & Stanley
72 Trinity Place New York
Telephone Rector 3900

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Generally Higher, but Changes Irregular—Foreign Exchange Rates Decline.

The only market which moved to any purpose yesterday was foreign exchange. The stock market, though with somewhat more of irregularity than the day before, made some display of maintaining strength with evident dismissal of interest from the European dispatches; but the movement was narrow and the amount of business relatively small. European exchange rates, however, were distinctly weak again. Sterling went to the lowest of the week, France almost to the week's low figure, and the German mark again touched its non-discernible of a cent, its previous low level of depreciation, with reports of small transactions even lower.

At London, where the week is quoted more readily under present conditions than on Wall Street, the pound sterling exchanged yesterday for 111,000 marks, the highest previous figure was 110,000 a fortnight ago. The top price of 1922 was 47,000 marks to the pound, the price of last January was 600. From whatever viewpoint this extraordinary story of depreciating paper is regarded, the comparisons are equally portentous. Considering the current reports as to cost of paper marks and the economic situation created for Germany by the deadlock in the Ruhr, it can hardly be said that normal depreciation is surprising. At the moment it is but clear how Germany is financing her necessary foreign purchases, which in this country alone run up $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 a month, offset, before the new tariff by only one-third as much in German merchandise sold to us. That the Government or the German merchants are still selling marks abroad in quantity for whatever they will bring seems hardly credible. Probably they are drawing on previously accumulated balances, the longer continuance even of that process not being easy to see.

The day's weakness in the mark may have been connected with the announcement that the Reparation Commission had formally declared Germany in default of all reparations payments. Its request for a moratorium nullified automatically by its own declaration since the movement into the Ruhr, and the treaty provisions operative as set forth in view of a possible default. This action was regarded in financial circles as a necessary sequel to the action of the German Government, but much stress was laid on the fact that the British commissioner, though not voting either way on the formal resolution, took part in the drafting of its findings. To the extent that this disposed of some of the rumors current the day before, in regard to England's purposes of exerting home from France, it may have thrown some light on the situation. But the foreign exchange market appeared to draw no definite inferences, unless such as were unfavorable to German exchange.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday were not much above the daily average of this inactive week, and nearly one-fourth of the total business was in half a dozen industrial shares, evidently reflecting the energies of a few groups of professional speculators. The bond market was generally steady, but the French Republic bonds were lower. Thus far these bonds have shown more sensitiveness to the "Ruhr rumors" and the pessimistic predictions than anything else in the market.

Reports from the general run of home industries this week, summed up in the mercantile trade reviews, are described as "the best limited since the Spring of 1920"; a somewhat striking picture, since it means that activity is greater even than in the normally very busy production of last Autumn. Ordinarily mercantile trade will naturally make no such comparisons; business in January never measures up to the "Christmas trade." But even from the merchants expanding activities are reported, with evidences of "need for replenishment of merchants' stocks," accelerated distribution by retailers, and with the buyer rather than the seller now making the initiative. This activity seems to be fairly nation-wide; it is reasonably safe to infer from the long-continued process of "hand-to-mouth buying" has pretty much reached its end.

MONEY.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923.

Stock Exchange call money was firm at 4½ per cent., unchanged from Thursday's minimum and final. There was some calling in however, causing temporarily, but market activity developed later in session when new money came in. This money is offered in mid-week volumes at 4½ per cent., with bid at 4¼; actual trading is going at slightly over, Mercantile paper and slightly acceptances discounted unchanged in quiet markets.

Call Loans.

Renewals.	High.	Low.	Last.	Loans.
	4½	4½	4½	

Time Loans.

Mixed collateral, 60-90 days.
30 days.
4, 5 and 6 months.
Prime bankers' acceptances, 60-90 days.
4, 5 and 6 months.

Commercial Paper.

Best names, 4 to 6 months.
Other names, 4 to 6 months.
Prime commercial paper, 30 days, 4 to 6 months.

Bankers' Acceptances.

Call loans against acceptances.
Prime bankers' acceptances, eligible for purchase or rediscount by Federal Reserve Banks, Rates quoted by five dealers:

Period.	Bid.	Asked.
30 days		
60 days		
90 days		
4 months		
5 months		
6 months		
Members and private banks,		
60-90 days		

London Market.

Money in London ½ lower at 1½ per cent.; short bills up ⅛ at 1 27/32 per cent.; three months' bills a higher at 1½ per cent.

Gold bullion up 2d at the 84s. The big the British Bank dividend price of 85s per fine ounce as near the market quotation, 84s 11½d. Gold premium at Lisbon, Oporto and Madrid equals the highest London parity. Gold for 1922 was 100% at Lisbon, 100% at Oporto, for this year to date, 100% at Lisbon, 100% at Oporto. The highest price of the Japan sterling exchange was 1s 2 1/32d, and the lowest, 1s 2 1/32d; the lowest, 1s 2 1/32d; on Dec. 12, 1922.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Exchanges of checks at the New York Clearing House, $731,000,000; balances, $731,000,000; Federal Reserve credit balances, $21,000,000; exchanges a year ago, $611,000,000.

DECLARE STOCK DIVIDEND.

Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company Also Changes Personnel.

Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company yesterday announced the declaration of a 40 per cent. stock dividend, payable to holders of record Feb. 1, 1923. The par value of the stock remains as at present, $50 a share. In addition, the board declared a cash dividend of $2 a share, payable Feb. 10, 1923, to stock of record Feb. 1. The cash dividend will be paid upon both the present and outstanding enlarged stock, and on the additional stock to be issued as a stock dividend.

Several changes in the personnel of the company were also announced. John E. Long and C. H. Mowry resigned from the board, and Palmer S. Leadbetter, Joseph P. Ripley, George H. Trotter and C. Law were added to the board. Ripley & Leadbetter was elected Chairman of directors.

Banking Institute Dinner Feb. 17.

The twenty-second annual banquet of the New York Chapter, Inc., American Institute of Banking, will be held at the Hotel Astor on Feb. 17. Governor Henry J. Allen of Kansas and W. L. Saunders, Chairman of the Ingersoll-Rand Company and a Director of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, will speak. George E. Jackson of the Brooklyn branch of the Bank of America and Edward E. Wheeler of the Irving Bank are handling reservations.

NATIONAL COAL CO. PLANS.

Burns Brothers' Directors Will Extend Organization to Other Cities.

Directors of the Burns Brothers Coal Company at their meeting scheduled for next Tuesday are expected to discuss the organization of the National Coal Company, Inc., according to reports in the financial district yesterday. The National Company is being organized by Burns Brothers interests, who have long planned to extend operations of the present organization to other large cities of the country. According to report the capitalization of the new company will consist of $10,000,000 preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock of no par value, but it was intimated yesterday that there might be some change in the proposed capitalization before the terms are finally agreed upon.

It is understood that the outstanding securities of the Burns Company will be exchanged for the stock of the National Company, but details of the basis of exchange are not yet available. It is also said that the securities remaining after the exchange of stock will be offered to present Burns Brothers stockholders.

Wilcox Output 2,500,000 Barrels.

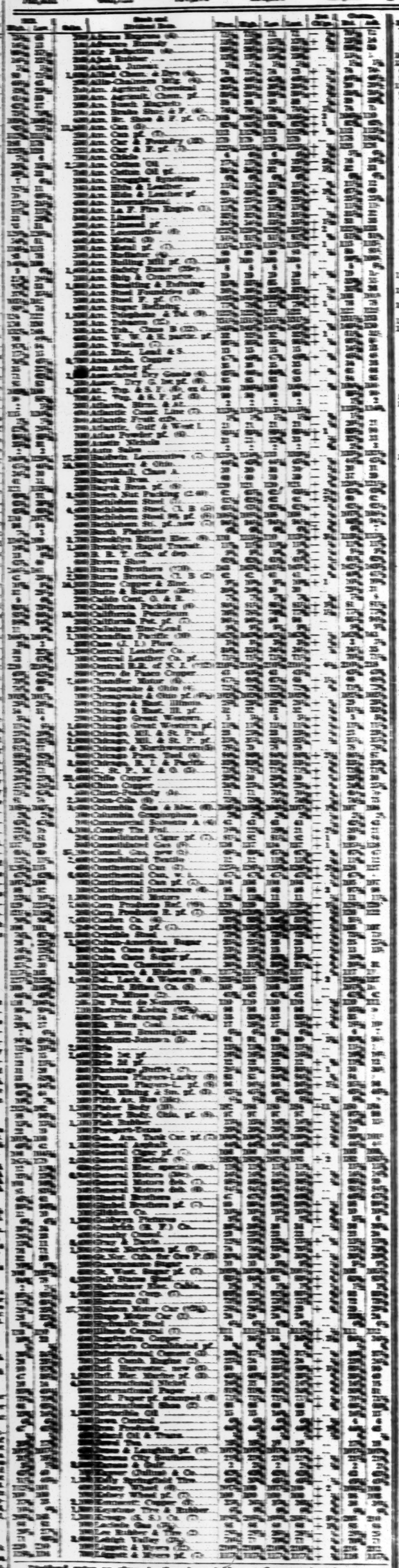
The Wilcox Oil and Gas Company yesterday officially announced that production last year amounted to 2,500,000 barrels, which was equal to the entire production for the four preceding years.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

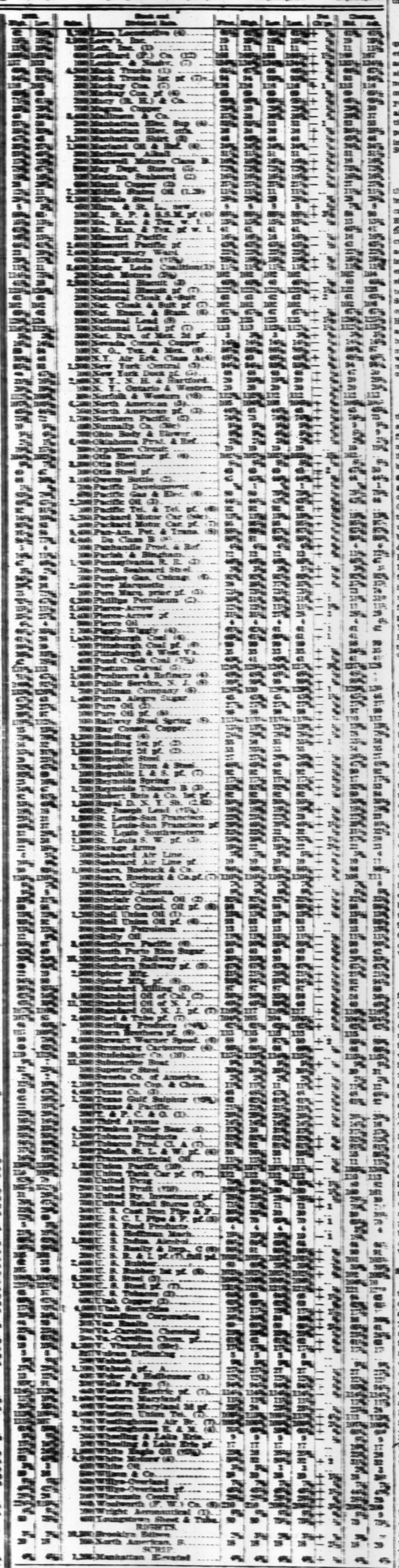
FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923.

Day's Sales.	Thursday.	Wednesday.	A Year Ago.	Two Years Ago.
788,452	665,723	737,270	534,650	468,335

Year to Date.	Same Period 1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
17,592,969	14,294,023	15,236,679	19,304,511	11,634,661



Dividend rates as shown in the above table are the annual cash payments based on the latest quarterly or half yearly declarations. Unless otherwise noted, extra or special dividends are not included.



"Last quarterly payment in stock. †Partly extra. ‡Including 4 per cent. extra in stock. §Including 2 per cent. paid in stock. Last quarterly payment in cash. ‖Payable in preferred stock.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dull Day on the Stock Exchange.

There was little movement of importance in yesterday's stock market. Prices in most of the active issues showed little change from the previous closing, the average of twenty-five railroad stocks being down .16 and the average for the same number of industrials being up .37, a net gain of .16 for fifty stocks. Where net gains of a point or more occurred they were confined to stocks which play little part in the general movement. The net changes for the day, according to general opinion, indicated that even the professional element in the street was tired of bidding up stocks for its own account. So far as concerns the interest of the outside public, it was said in commission houses yesterday that this is almost nil, and that the greater portion of the business being done is for professional traders and pools. Several attempts were made during the day to stimulate outside interest, but they were unsuccessful.

The Railway Shares.

Specialists in railway stocks were quoted yesterday as believing that several stocks of this group were being accumulated with a view to better showing of traffic and earnings in the next few months. The buying of Baltimore & Ohio was particularly heavy yesterday, amounting to 13,500 shares, although the stock gained only fractionally. Lackawanna gained two points, while advances were also shown in Northern Pacific and Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie preferred.

Yesterday's Cabinet Meeting.

The banking community had an idea that the unusually lengthy Cabinet meeting yesterday might prove to be significant in view of the delicate situation in Europe. The news tickers were scanned for hints as to what was being discussed by the President and his official advisers, but nothing was learned during the day except that practically the entire session was given over to a consideration of foreign affairs. Much interest was attached to the news that Secretary of State Hughes and Secretary of War Weeks remained with President Harding after the regular meeting had adjourned, and that after Mr. Hughes had gone the Secretary of War remained for a further conference. This was assumed, however, to be a development in regard to arranging the details of bringing the American soldiers home.

Mr. Durant's Offer.

The offer of William C. Durant to buy the Fisher Body Corporation for $200 a share created no end of talk in the financial district yesterday, and in the majority of brokerage houses, where the lively financial scrap now going on is being watched with interest, it was regarded more or less as a "magnificent gesture." It was described as quite outside the range of possibility that the General Motors Company would release to a competitor one of its most valuable units. Nevertheless, the offer, possibly backed by a few judicious market orders, caused a nine-point upturn in Fisher Body yesterday, and it closed at 184, a depreciation of only 16 points from the 200 price at which Mr. Durant has disposed of some of the units. Comment on the offer was inclined to be facetious. One broker remarked, after perusing his morning paper: "Well, if Mr. Durant will give $200,000,000 for Fisher Body I will be perfectly willing to bid an equal amount for the Statue of Liberty."

The French Bonds.

The continued selling of French bonds, which was the outstanding feature in the bond market yesterday, has brought many of the issues down to a point where they are considered by investment bankers in Wall Street as unreasonably low, considering current prices and the fact that France has met every obligation in the New York market. It was pointed out yesterday in several banking quarters that the outstanding French bonds, even including the French cities and the industrials, now outstanding in the New York market are of so small volume in comparison with France's total obligations that the service of this debt is actually a negligible consideration in the budget. The fact was also emphasized that France must protect her credit in this market. The 7½s per cent. bonds and the 5 per cent. bonds both made new low records yesterday, the former at 80¾ and the latter at 57¾. The Paris, Lyons & Mediterranean 4s struck a new low level at 65¾. Declines ranging from ⅛ to ¾ of a point were registered throughout the list.

Fisher-Arrow Financing Approved.

The terms and amount of the new financing proposed by the Fisher-Arrow Motor Car Company for the purpose of liquidating its bank loans and floating debt were officially approved at a meeting of the Board of Directors held in this city yesterday. The underwriting papers were also signed and it is expected that an official offering of the new securities will be made to stockholders on Monday. According to the bankers, a circular will be sent to stockholders over the week-end outlining the plan as approved yesterday. This plan, the details of which were published yesterday, calls for the issuance of $3,500,000 one-year 6 per cent. notes and $4,250,000 8 per cent. debentures. Each $1,000 of debentures carries a bonus of 3% shares of new prior preference stock entitled to 8% annual dividends and convertible into common stock on the basis of five shares of common for each share of prior preference. The securities will be first offered to present stockholders on a pro rata basis, details of which will be covered in the circular.

Studebaker Dividend Meeting Wednesday

Directors of the Studebaker Corporation meet next Wednesday to take action on the quarterly dividend on the common stock covering the first quarter of the year. At the same time the earnings statement covering the last quarter and full year of 1922 is also expected to be made public. According to reports circulated in the financial district yesterday, only the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 a share on the capital stock, including the amount issued in the form of a stock dividend, is expected. No talk is heard of an extra payment. The earnings statement for the last quarter of the year, although not expected to be as favorable as that for the preceding quarters of 1922, nevertheless is expected to show the dividend earned more than twice.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Securities.

For the third successive day yesterday Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5 per cent. bonds showed substantial gains, largely on the belief that the forthcoming reorganization plan would prove beneficial to these securities. After selling up to 73¾, the bonds sold off fractionally, closing at 73, a net advance of 4 points for the day. The refunding 6s also exhibited strength, closing at 68¾, a net advance of 3¾, although the 5s, which have been in default since 1918—last half a point.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Acute Pressure Exerted Against Most Exchanges — Francs Yield Freely to Liquidation.

Foreign exchanges were all lower yesterday, with particular pressure on the franc, which declined to 6.16½ cents as compared with 6.49½ on the previous day, and on Belgian exchange. The pound sterling again fell below the $4.65 point and touched $4.64¼, closing barely above that figure. Marks were weak and irregular, and at .0042, the day's low, were again at the lowest point they have ever touched. The same low point was established on Jan. 18. There was a great deal of difference of opinion among bankers and dealers yesterday as to the actual low of the mark. Some of them quoted .0041½ as the day's low, but if business was transacted at this price it was not of sufficient size and importance to get into the quotations.

The fact that railroad transportation in the Ruhr Valley is more or less paralyzed, the further fact that France, by her own admission, plans an occupation of long duration and the fact that this venture already has cost that country some 45,000,000 francs, was seized upon in the market as evidence that the crisis abroad is not to be glossed over lightly. Speculative commitments again formed the bulk of the business. It was reported in the financial district yesterday that England has been a particularly heavy purchaser of cotton in our markets in the past few days, and that the pressure against sterling, to very large extent, may be explained by actual commercial bills coming into the market.

In the subjoined table the quotation on sterling represents dollars and decimals of a dollar; all others represent cents and decimals of a cent. Quotations preceded by the decimal mark indicate a price measured in fractions of a cent.

FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923.

Range of Rates, Sight Exchange.

	High.	Low.	Final.	Thursday's Final.
LONDON	4.65	4.64¼	4.64¾	4.65¼
PARIS	6.16½	6.15½	6.15	6.49½
ROME	4.81	4.77½	4.80	4.82
AMSTERDAM	39.60	39.45	39.46	39.60
BERLIN	.0043	.0042	.0042	.0043
MADRID	15.74	15.67	15.68	15.77
STOCKHOLM	26.73	26.73	26.74	26.80

CLOSING RATES.

Parity of exchange is given as reported by the United States Mint, except in countries with a silver standard, where parity fluctuates with the price of silver.

Europe.

	Par.	Fri-day.	Thurs-day.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
STERLING—Par $4.8665 per sovereign.					
Demand	$4.8665	$4.64¾	$4.65¾	$4.64¾	$4.24½
Cables	4.8717	4.67¾	4.68¾	4.68	4.25
Com., 60 days	4.82	4.64¼	4.64	4.63	4.23
Com., 90 days	4.81	4.62	4.62¼	4.61	4.21¾
FRANCE—Par 19.3 cents per franc.					
Demand	5.28	6.15½	6.49½	6.15½	6.13½
Cables	5.26¾	6.15	6.49¾	6.15¾	6.13
ITALY—Par 19.3 cents per lira.					
Demand	4.90	4.81¾	4.84	4.80¾	4.48¾
Cables	4.90¾	4.82	4.84¾	4.81	4.49
BELGIUM—Par 19.3 cents per franc.					
Demand	5.78	5.96¾	6.16	5.96¾	7.05½
Cables	5.79¾	5.97	6.16¾	5.97	7.06
GERMANY—Par 23.8 cents per mark.					
Demand	.0042	.0041	.0042	.0041	.0041
Cables	.0042	.0042	.0042	.0041	.0041
AUSTRIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.					
Demand	.0014½	.0014¼	.0014¼	.0014	.0014
Cables	.0014¾	.0014¾	.0014¾	.0014	.0014
CZECHOSLOVAKIA—Par 20.3 cents per crown.					
Demand	2.82	2.82	2.80	2.80	2.80½
Cables	2.83	2.83	2.81	2.81	2.80½
DENMARK—Par 26.8 cents per krone.					
Demand	19.49	19.41	19.50	19.60	20.00
Cables	19.50	19.42	19.52	19.62	20.02
FINLAND—Par 19.3 cents per finmark.					
Demand	2.39	2.40	2.44	2.42	1.89
Cables	2.40	2.41	2.45	2.43	1.90
GREECE—Par 19.3 cents per drachma.					
Demand	1.28	1.28	1.29	1.28	4.45
Cables	1.31	1.31	1.31	1.30	4.50
HOLLAND—Par 40.2 cents per florin.					
Demand	39.46	39.46	39.57	39.46	39.62
Cables	39.53	39.53	39.63	39.53	39.73
HUNGARY—Par 20.3 cents per crown.					
Demand	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½	1.49
Cables	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½	1.49
NORWAY—Par 26.8 cents per krone.					
Demand	18.72	18.68	18.61	18.69	18.89
Cables	18.77	18.68	18.66	18.74	18.79
POLAND—Par 23.8 cents per mark.					
Demand	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0023	.0024
Cables	.0024	.0023	.0023	.0023	.0024
RUMANIA—Par 19.3 cents per lei.					
Demand	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
Cables	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
SERBIA—Belgrade, Par 19.3 cents per dinar.					
Demand	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.34
Cables	.00	.00	.00	.00	1.34
SPAIN—Par 19.3 cents per pesata.					
Demand	15.69	15.77	15.69	15.69	15.69
Cables	15.79	15.79	15.62	15.86	15.86
SWEDEN—Par 26.8 cents per krona.					
Demand	26.74	26.80	26.80	26.80	26.85
Cables	26.78	26.84	26.84	26.84	26.89
SWITZERLAND—Par 19.3 cents per franc.					
Demand	18.66	18.65	18.70	18.62	18.62
Cables	18.69	18.67	18.72	18.64	18.64

Far East.

	Par.	Fri-day.	Thurs-day.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
CHINA—Cents per silver dollar (or Hongkong, per tael for Shanghai and Tientsin).					
Shanghai, demand	68.75	64.25	63.88	63.75	63.75
Hongkong, cables	68.75	64.25	63.88	63.75	63.75
Peking, demand	77.00	77.75	77.50	77.50	76.75
Shanghai, demand	72.63	72.13	72.13	72.13	74.25
Shanghai, cables	72.75	72.25	72.25	72.25	74.38
INDIA—Calcutta: Cents per rupee, nominally established at one-tenth of a pound sterling.					
Demand	32.42	32.42	32.42	32.42	32.42
Cables	32.52	32.52	32.52	32.52	32.52
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Manila: Par 50 cents per silver peso.					
Demand	50.375	50.375	50.375	50.50	49.50
Cables	50.625	50.625	50.625	50.75	49.75
JAVA—Par 40.2 cents per florin.					
Demand	39.50	39.50	39.625	39.75	37.25
JAPAN—Par 49.8 cents per yen.					
Demand	45.38	45.44	45.56	45.69	47.875
Cables	45.50	45.56	45.75	45.88	47.88

South America.

	Par.	Fri-day.	Thurs-day.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
ARGENTINA—Par 42.44 cents per Argentine paper dollar.					
Demand	37.39	37.75	37.50	37.50	35.38
Cables	37.57	37.50	37.75	37.75	35.53
BRAZIL—Par 32.46 cents per paper milreis.					
Demand	11.60	11.47	11.53	11.53	12.75
Cables	11.62	11.50	11.55	11.55	12.875
CHILE—Par 36 cents per paper peso.					
Demand	12.40	12.45	12.50	12.50	9.60
Cables	12.45	12.70	12.55	12.55	9.61
PERU—Par $4.8665 per pound.					
Checks	4.08	4.09	4.14	4.14	3.48
Cables	4.17	4.13	4.18	4.18	3.51
URUGUAY—Par $1.0342 per gold peso.					
Demand	84.34	84.34	84.60	84.60	74.62
Cables	84.39	84.39	84.65	84.65	74.78

Canada.

	Par.	Fri-day.	Thurs-day.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
MONTREAL—Par 100 cents per Canadian dollar.					
Demand	100.0	99.68	99.81	99.81	99.5

Russian Currency.

Prices for pre-revolution Russian ruble notes were as follows:
Par, 51.46 cents per ruble.

	Bid.	Asked.
100 ruble notes, per ruble	.00¾	.01¼
500 ruble notes, per ruble	.00¾	.01¼

SILVER BULLION.

Bar silver in London ⅛d lower at 32d. New York price for domestic silver was quoted at 99¼c per ounce, the Mint price; foreign silver unchanged at 66½c.

Range for 1923:	—Highest.—	—Lowest.—
London	32¼d Jan. 26	31¾d Jan. 19
New York	99¼c Jan. 26	98½c Jan. 19
Range for 1922:	—Highest.—	—Lowest.—
London	33⅝d May 24	29¾d Dec. 13
New York	73¾c May 24	67½c Dec. 13

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday: Bid.	Asked.	Thursday: Bid.	Asked.
Antimony	6.87½	7.12½	6.87½	7.12½
Quicksilver	72.00		72.00	
Aluminum	23.00	23.50	23.00	23.50
Iron, No. 1X, silicon		21.25		21.25

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 14¾ on the New York Metal Exchange.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday: Spot.	Futures.	Thursday: Spot.	Futures.
Copper, spot	£ 64	£ 64	£ 64	£ 64
Copper, futures	64	64	64	64
Tin, spot	192	192	192	192
Tin, futures	190	191	190	191
Spelter, spot	24	25	24	25
Spelter, futures	24	25	24	25
Lead, spot	22	5	22	5
Lead, futures	22	10	22	10

Free from all Federal Income Taxes

State of Michigan
4½%, due Oct. 1, 1942

State of Maryland
4½%, due Jan. 1, 1939

State of New Jersey
4½%, due Jan. 1, 1933
Redeemable after 1928

State of Illinois
4½%, due May 1, 1933-43

Prices on application

Dillon, Read & Co.
Nassau and Cedar Sts.
New York City

We recommend the sale of

C. M. & St. P. 5s, 2014

and the purchase of

B'way & 7 Ave. 5s, 1943

Market on both about 6%

Orders Executed at the Market.

This is No. 46 of the series of exchanges we are recommending. Exchange No. 4b will appear in this space next Saturday. Our Consulting Service can suggest profitable exchanges for you.

Letter on request.

Paul Plunkett & Co.
Financial Counsel
National City Building
F. East G. Streets

STANDARD OIL ISSUES
OUR WEEKLY SUMMARY — SENT UPON REQUEST
CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
25 Broad Street, New York
Phone: Broad 4000

Central of Georgia
Cons. 5s, 1945
St. Louis Southwestern
1st 4s, 1989

GARDNER & CO.
20 Broad St. Tel. Rector 7420

BONDS
For Conservative Investors
McCLURE, JONES & REED
Members New York Stock Exchange
115 Broadway Phone 7000 Rector

Safe Bonds for Investment
Halsey, Stuart & Co.
Incorporated
35 West Street Telephone Rector 8560

Municipal Bonds
Keane, Higbie & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, New York
PRIVATE BRANCH EXCH

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
HUTH & CO.
30 Pine St. New York
Telephone 3600

Quotations—Opinions—Exchanges
Defaulted Bonds
Defaulted Bondholders Syndicate
"Leasing Brokers of Defaulted Bonds"
32 NASSAU STREET Rector 9700

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHEMICAL & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus $10,000,000
Broadway, Fifth Ave. & 149th St. Offices
and 10 Branches

$32,923,000 BONDS OFFERED IN A WEEK

Industrials Lead With Total of $46,000,000, of Which $35,000,000 Is in Steel.

BETHLEHEM'S NEW ISSUE

$25,000,000 Thirty-Year Securities on Market—Absence of Foreign Financing.

New bond offerings of the week, totaling a total of $32,923,000 par value, a sharp drop from the total of the preceding week, which amounted to $102,576,000. Of the new offerings this week $46,000,000 consisted of industrial bonds, $34,675,000 State and municipal, $23,250,000 public utility, $23,000,000 railway, and $5,998,000 farm loan. There were no foreign bonds put on the market during the week.

The outstanding feature of the week's offerings was the $25,000,000 of steel bonds, which two of the largest independent steel concerns of the country sold to banking syndicates and which were opened for subscription yesterday. These issues bolstered up the week's total considerably, and constituted the commencement of industrial financing which had been lagging for many weeks.

The largest of the issues of steel bonds was the Bethlehem Steel Corporation $25,000,000 Series B consolidated mortgage thirty-year 5% per cent. gold bonds which were offered at 96, to yield over 5 per cent. The proceeds of the bonds were to go for payment of $15,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Lackawanna Steel Company, the properties of which recently were acquired by Bethlehem, and any unprovided balance of Bethlehem 7 per cent. secured gold notes maturing July 15, 1923. In connection with the present issue, it was explained by the bankers who underwrote the bonds, the Lackawanna properties would be placed under the lien of the consolidated mortgage, either directly or collaterally.

At issue of $15,000,000 Republic Iron and Steel Company refunding and general mortgage sinking fund thirty-year 5½ per cent. gold bonds constituted the other outstanding development of the industrial bond offerings. These bonds also were offered yesterday, the price being 94½ and accrued interest, to yield about 5.90 per cent. The company said there is sufficient treasury cash for capital expenditures and favorable location for a reduction of additions and betterments. The company plans to finish its construction program by Jan. 1, 1924, a move which is not only expected to increase production, but to bring about substantial economies in operation. It is estimated that this program will increase earnings by at least $1,000,000 annually, according to present costs and profits.

The State and municipal issues attracted attention during the week largely because of the fact that neither was for any specific issue. There were seventeen individual issues, the largest being $2,000,000 State of California 4½ per cent. bonds which were offered at prices to yield 4.25 per cent. The public utility offerings were made up of ten issues, one of $4,750,000 Memphis Power and Light Company 5 per cent. bonds, and the other of $1,000,000 Memphis Power & Light Company 5 per cent. bonds. There was but one issue in the railway group, the $500,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Prior Lien bonds, which were offered at 99 to yield 5.65 per cent.

The total offerings for the week were divided into the following groups:

State and municipal	$34,675,000
Public utility	23,250,000
Industrial	46,000,000
Farm loan	5,998,000
Railroad	500,000

The absence of any foreign financing was widely commented upon in financial concerns during the week, although the advances are in which were the result of a natural result of the recent trend of developments in Europe. With the attraction in the field of arms on international point that many foreign countries find themselves virtually liquidated, it is not believed in banking quarters that any foreign financing will be attempted in the near future.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

	Rt. Amt.
American Gas & Electric 6s	
American Light & Traction 5s	
American Light & Traction 6s	
American Light & Power 6s	
Appalachian Power 5s	
Appalachian Power, ser. B 5s	
Arkansas Light & Power 5s	
Carolina Power & Light 5s	
Cities Service 5s	
Cities Service 6s B	
Cities Service Standard Gas 6s	
Colorado Power 5s	
Columbia Electric & Power 5s	
Columbia Electric & Power 6s	
Commonwealth P., Ry. & L. 5s	
Commonwealth Power 5s	
Consumers Power 5s	
Consumers Power 6s	
Cumberland Power & Light 5s	
Dayton Power & Light 5s	
Detroit Edison 5s	
Duquesne Light & Power 5s	
Federal Light & Traction 5s	
Federal Light & Traction 6s	
Georgia Railway & Power 5s	
Great Western Power 5s	
Great Western Power 6s	
Gulf States Steel 5s	
Idaho Power 5s	
Illinois Power & Light 5s	
Indiana Service 5s	
Indiana Service 6s	
Interstate Power 5s	
Kansas Gas & Electric 6s	
Kansas Power 5s	
Kansas Power & Light 5s	
Kansas Power & Light 6s	
Kentucky Power & Light 5s	
Kentucky Power & Light 6s	
Lehigh Power Sec. 5s	
Louisville Gas & Electric 5s	
Mississippi River Power 5s	
Mississippi River Power 6s	
Nebraska Power 5s	
New England Power 5s	
New England Power 6s	
New York Edison 5s	
New York Edison 6s	
New York Edison 6s A	
New York Edison 6s B	
New York Edison 6s C	
New York Edison 6s D	
New York Edison 6s E	
New York Edison 6s F	
New York Edison 6s G	
New York Edison 6s H	
New York Edison 6s I	
New York Edison 6s J	
New York Edison 6s K	
New York Edison 6s L	
New York Edison 6s M	
New York Edison 6s N	
New York Edison 6s O	
New York Edison 6s P	
New York Edison 6s Q	
New York Edison 6s R	
New York Edison 6s S	
New York Edison 6s T	
New York Edison 6s U	
New York Edison 6s V	
New York Edison 6s W	
New York Edison 6s X	
New York Edison 6s Y	
New York Edison 6s Z	
North American Light & Power 5s	
Northern States Power 5s	
Northern States Power 6s	
Ohio Power 5s	
Ohio Power 6s	
Pacific Gas & Electric 5s	
Pacific Gas & Electric 6s	
Pacific Power & Light 5s	
Pacific Power & Light 6s	
Pacific Public Service 6s	
Pacific Public Service 7s	
Pacific Public Service 8s	
Pacific Public Service 9s	
Pacific Public Service 10s	
Pacific Public Service 11s	
Pacific Public Service 12s	
Pacific Public Service 13s	
Pacific Public Service 14s	
Pacific Public Service 15s	
Pacific Public Service 16s	
Pacific Public Service 17s	
Pacific Public Service 18s	
Pacific Public Service 19s	
Pacific Public Service 20s	
Pacific Public Service 21s	
Pacific Public Service 22s	
Pacific Public Service 23s	
Pacific Public Service 24s	
Pacific Public Service 25s	
Pacific Public Service 26s	
Pacific Public Service 27s	
Pacific Public Service 28s	
Pacific Public Service 29s	
Pacific Public Service 30s	
Pacific Public Service 31s	
Pacific Public Service 32s	
Pacific Public Service 33s	
Pacific Public Service 34s	
Pacific Public Service 35s	
Pacific Public Service 36s	
Pacific Public Service 37s	
Pacific Public Service 38s	
Pacific Public Service 39s	
Pacific Public Service 40s	
Pacific Public Service 41s	
Pacific Public Service 42s	
Pacific Public Service 43s	
Pacific Public Service 44s	
Pacific Public Service 45s	
Pacific Public Service 46s	
Pacific Public Service 47s	
Pacific Public Service 48s	
Pacific Public Service 49s	
Pacific Public Service 50s	
Pacific Public Service 51s	
Pacific Public Service 52s	
Pacific Public Service 53s	
Pacific Public Service 54s	
Pacific Public Service 55s	
Pacific Public Service 56s	
Pacific Public Service 57s	
Pacific Public Service 58s	
Pacific Public Service 59s	
Pacific Public Service 60s	
Pacific Public Service 61s	
Pacific Public Service 62s	
Pacific Public Service 63s	
Pacific Public Service 64s	
Pacific Public Service 65s	
Pacific Public Service 66s	
Pacific Public Service 67s	
Pacific Public Service 68s	
Pacific Public Service 69s	
Pacific Public Service 70s	
Pacific Public Service 71s	
Pacific Public Service 72s	
Pacific Public Service 73s	
Pacific Public Service 74s	
Pacific Public Service 75s	
Pacific Public Service 76s	
Pacific Public Service 77s	
Pacific Public Service 78s	
Pacific Public Service 79s	
Pacific Public Service 80s	
Pacific Public Service 81s	
Pacific Public Service 82s	
Pacific Public Service 83s	
Pacific Public Service 84s	
Pacific Public Service 85s	
Pacific Public Service 86s	
Pacific Public Service 87s	
Pacific Public Service 88s	
Pacific Public Service 89s	
Pacific Public Service 90s	
Pacific Public Service 91s	
Pacific Public Service 92s	
Pacific Public Service 93s	
Pacific Public Service 94s	
Pacific Public Service 95s	
Pacific Public Service 96s	
Pacific Public Service 97s	
Pacific Public Service 98s	
Pacific Public Service 99s	
Pacific Public Service 100s	

Gillette Safety Razor Co.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a cash dividend of $5.00, payable from the office of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on March 1st, 1923, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 31st, 1923.

FRANK J. FAHEY, Treasurer.
Boston, January 10th, 1923.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.
DAILY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY RANGE OF STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Split Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.
YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

DAILY RANGE OF BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WEEKLY RANGE OF BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Two Years.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Corresponding date last year.

FEDERAL AGAIN SELLS SUGAR

Announces Price of 6.50 Cents a Pound as Yonkers Plant Reopens.

The Federal Sugar Refining Company yesterday announced that it has reopened the sugar market and that the price for its product will be 6.50 cents a pound, prompt delivery and without guarantee of any kind. At the same time the company announced that it has resumed operation of its Yonkers plant.

Pierre J. Smith, President of the company, issued this statement:

"Our reasons for closing the Yonkers plant last October were the conditions that the price of raw sugar was continually high, and the fact demand for refined sugar prevailing at that time did not warrant the risk involved. Until now the raw sugar market has been in a condition that would permit profitably operating the plant. The result break in raw sugar prices, however, marks a turn in the right direction and the company is again in the market, and today we are offering refined sugar for prompt delivery at 6.50 cents per pound. While competitors' prices are nominally 6.70 it is understood that lower prices are being made secretly and buyers are guaranteed against any decline."

Surplus Freight Cars Gain.

Surplus freight cars of all descriptions used in grain report totaled 34,302 cars on Jan. 15, an increase of 1,638 cars since Jan. 1, according to reports filed in accordance with the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. Surplus box cars numbered 7,338, an increase within that period of 1,000. While there was a decrease of 682 in the number of surplus coal cars, bringing the total to 6,888, surplus stock cars increased 1,703 to 6,888.

SOLD $1,500,000 PHOENIX SILK BONDS

Bankers State That Issue Was Largely Oversubscribed—Company's Debts All Paid.

COUNTY ISSUES OFFERED

Steuben Bonds Selling to Yield 3.85 Per Cent.—Stocks Closed on Bethlehem Steel Issue.

J. & W. Seligman & Co. and Stonehill, Sloane & Co. announced yesterday that they had sold an issue of $1,500,000 first mortgage bonds of the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company, Inc. The bonds were largely oversubscribed, the bankers said, at a meeting of the financing. It is announced the company has liquidated all of its floating indebtedness and has a cash balance of nearly $500,000.

A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., and Harris, Forbes & Co. have published a new issue of $500,000 Cattaraugus County, New York, 5% per cent. highway bonds, maturing $25,000 each year. Blodget, Merritt & Co. are offering at a new issue of $300,000 Steuben County, N. Y., 6% per cent. certificates of indebtedness, dated Jan. 15, 1923, and maturing $100,000 each year. Both issues are to yield 3.85 per cent. The bonds are dated Feb. 1, 1923, to 1927.

The Guaranty Company of New York and the Bankers Trust Company announce their subscription books have been opened for the issue of $15,000,000 collateral trust 6% per cent. gold bonds, maturing March 15, 1927, of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, subscriptions having been received in excess of the amount of bonds offered.

The bonds have also been placed on the basis of $10,000,000 refunding and general mortgage sinking fund thirty-year 5% per cent. gold bonds, Series A, of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, which were offered by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Blair & Co.

MONTGOMERY WARD'S YEAR.

Common Stock Earned More Than 20 Per Cent.—Sales Increase.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Montgomery Ward & Co. during 1922 earned slightly more than 20 per cent. on common stock, which has a par value of $20 a share.

The net profits for the twelve months were $4,382,697, or 5.38 per cent. of net sales, compared with a loss of $1,-[illegible] in 1921. The gross sales in 1922 were $[illegible], as compared with $[illegible] in 1921, an increase of 12.5 per cent.

John Curtis May Head the Curb.

John Curtis, now Vice President of the New York Curb Market Association, is being talked of for President of the Curb to succeed E. R. McCormick, who will resign on Feb. 15. Mr. McCormick is retiring to accept the post of Vice President of the Chase National Bank. The Curb Association has grown [illegible] materially in bringing the curb market under its very real. His health has become impaired and upon the advice of his physician he will take a long-needed rest.

Brier Hill Steel Purchase Completed

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Purchase of the Brier Hill Steel Company by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company was completed here today, when shareholders of the former met and approved the deal. The latter, and largest company will take possession of the properties after the annual meeting of the shareholders announced today for Feb. 28.

ARGENTINA TO BULK ITS FLOATING DEBT

Total, Estimated at 1,000,000,000 Pesos, Includes $77,000,000 Borrowed in U. S.

PLANS THREE BOND ISSUES

Bankers Get Report of Move to Consolidate Obligations—May Seek Foreign Loan.

The Argentine Government proposes to consolidate its floating debt, amounting to 994,000,000 pesos, on Sept. 30, 1923, according to advices yesterday in the financial community. It is believed that the debt now amounts to something like 1,000,000,000 pesos, of which $77,000,000 was borrowed in the United States. The par value of the Argentine paper peso is $.4265 and at the current rate of exchange it is reported at $.2330.

Local bankers were unacquainted with the plans of the Argentine Government looking to a consolidation of the floating debt, but it was believed that the move would not be made for some time. From other sources it was stated that the Government would make three bond issues in order to obtain the necessary funds, the first for 300,000,000 pesos Treasury bonds, bearing interest at 3 per cent., and 2 per cent. sinking fund. These bonds, it was said, would be exchangeable for cash at sight at the Bank of the Argentine Nation. The plan was said to call for an invitation to all banks to deposit 20 per cent. of their deposits in these bonds.

The second issue, it was reported, would be called the Patriotic Loan and amount to 200,000,000 pesos at 6 per cent., to be issued in 1924 in two series for 100,000,000 pesos, while the third issue would be a foreign loan for $250,000,000 or $500,000,000. No reference to an Argentine loan has been heard in local markets, and it was held that the Government's plans had not yet assumed concrete proportions.

TELEPHONE EARNINGS UP.

November Operating Revenues of 71 Companies $51,133,736.

The increase in telephone earnings during November, 1922, was moderately higher than the average rate of increase for the first eleven months of that year, according to a compilation prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission, based on the earnings of seventy-one companies. Total November operating revenues of these companies, the table indicated, were $51,133,736, an increase over November of 1921 amounting to $4,594,302. Operating income totaled $16,[illegible], an increase of $1,[illegible].

For the eleven months operating revenues totaled $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible], while operating income amounted to $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible].

E. L. Doheny Goes West.

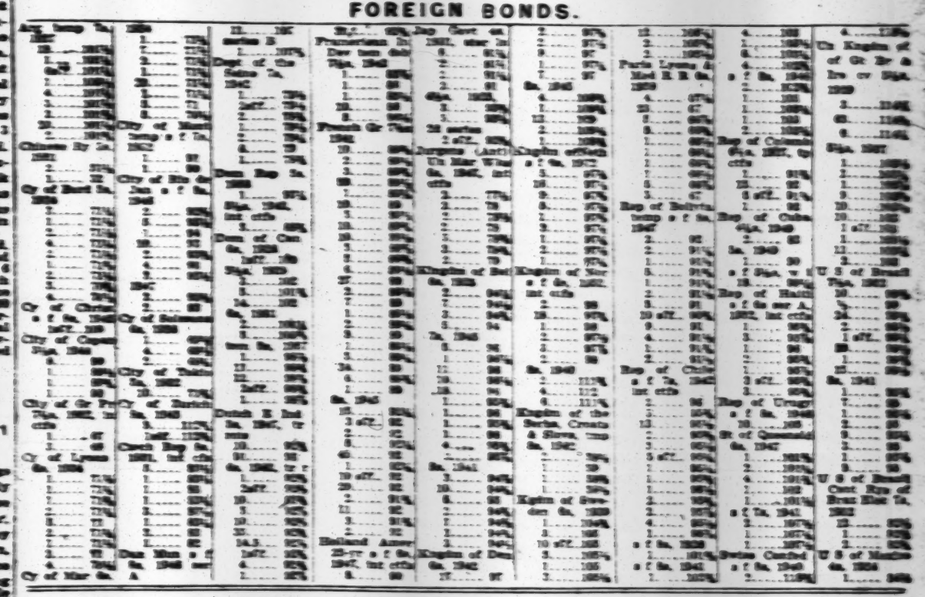
E. L. Doheny, Chairman of the Boards of the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company and the Mexican Petroleum Company, has left for California, where he will spend the rest of the Winter months. Mr. Doheny also will make a trip to the company's Mexican properties before returning to New York in the Spring.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

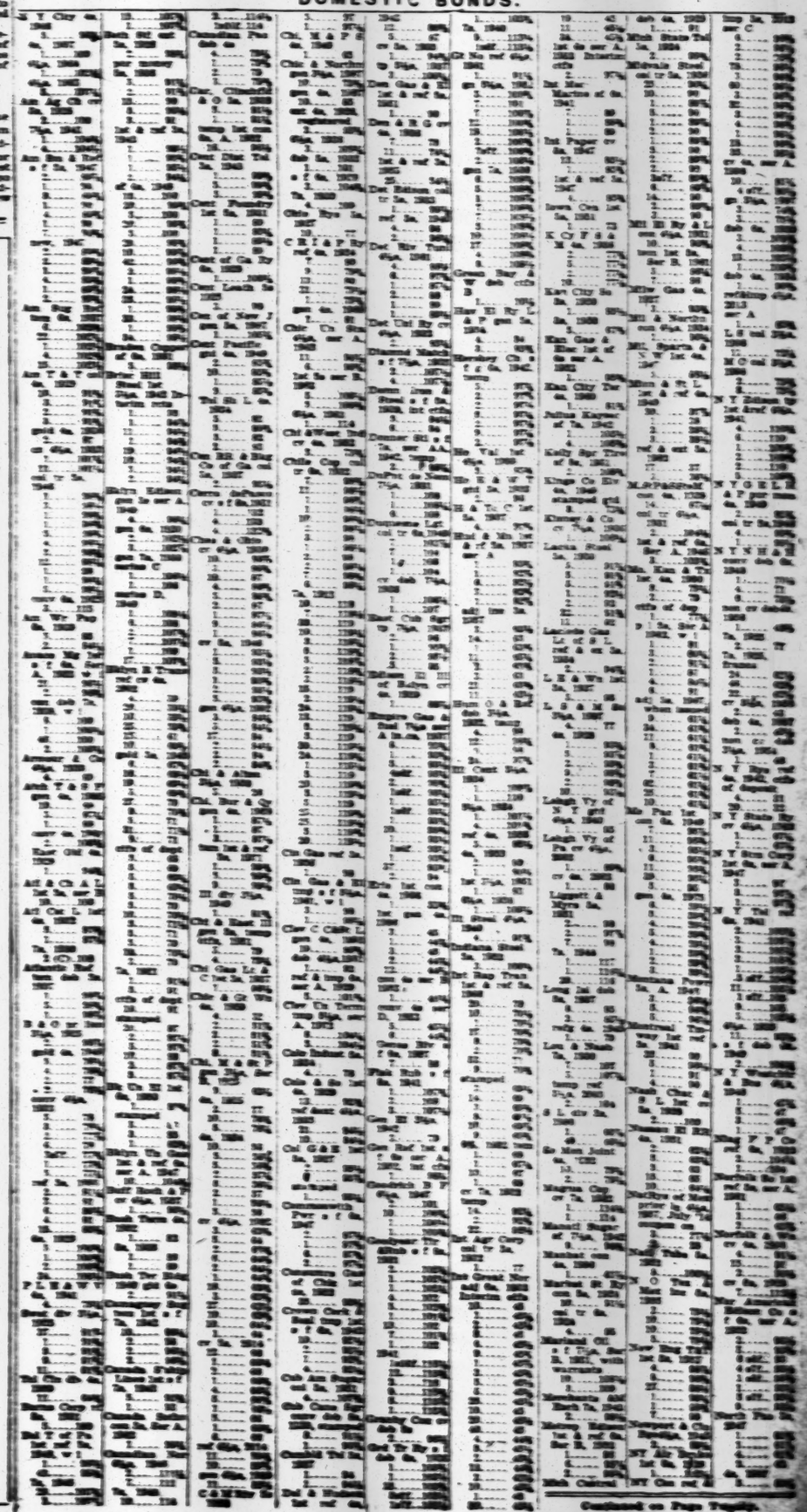
Day's sales:	FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1923.	1922.	1921.	1920.	1919.
U. S. Government bonds	$1,144,000	$12,218,750	$5,532,500	$13,072,500	$4,606,000
Other domestic bonds	7,469,500	5,040,000	3,227,000	2,000,000	1,650,000
Foreign bonds	1,729,500	1,394,500	940,000	857,000	3,404,000
Total all bonds	$10,337,000	$18,652,250	$9,692,500	$15,929,500	$11,595,000
Year to date:					
U. S. Government bonds	$66,365,150	$205,726,900	$167,475,300	$274,845,000	$180,813,500
Other domestic bonds	135,654,500	140,598,600	86,264,500	82,858,500	41,613,000
Foreign bonds	43,757,500	34,029,500	21,472,500	24,904,000	66,913,000
Total all bonds	$245,767,150	$380,275,000	$275,212,300	$382,600,500	$276,939,500

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS.

FOREIGN BONDS.



DOMESTIC BONDS.



New Bond Offerings of the Week

Week Ended Jan. 26, 1923.

STATE AND MUNICIPAL.

Issue or Title	Amount.	Price.	Interest Rate.	Yield Per Cent.	Time Due.	Due.	Interest Payable.	Syndicate or Firm.
South Norfolk, Va., gold bonds	$250,000	—	6%	4.75	20	1943	J.&D.	R. M. Grant & Co.
City, Bonnith, N.C., water works and sewer	30,000	—	6	5%	5-10	1927-32	J.&J.	Spitzer, Rorick & Co.
City of Fresno, Cal., general improvement bonds	125,000	—	4½	4.30-4.15	5-17	1933-39	J.&J.	Lamport, Barker & Jennings, Inc.
City of Ft. Worth, Texas	1,750,000	—	4½-5	4.60-4.30	1-40	1927-62	J.&J.	Northern Trust Co., Chicago; H. L. Allen & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., R. J. Van Ingen & Co., A. C. Allyn & Co.
State of California gold bonds	2,000,000	—	4½	4.25	2-11	1928-34	J.&J.	First National Bank of N. Y., Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Stacy & Braun, Tripp & Co., Hibler & Co., Bodger & Co., Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co., Aspen, Blanchard & Co., Burr Bros. & Co., Remick, Hodges & Co., Anglo London Paris Co.
State of Oregon highway bonds	500,000	—	4½	4.25	5-13	1933-C	A.&O.	Public Webber & Co., Federal Securities Corp., Cyrus Peirce & Co.
Portsmouth, Va., gold bonds	200,000	102.19	4½	4.25	20	1943	F.&A.	William R. Compton Co., Rhoades & Co.
City of Trenton, N.J., gold bonds	1,000,000		4	3.94-3.89	6-20	1933-42		Stacy & Braun.
Athens County, Ohio, road bonds	300,000	—	5½	5	8-21	1933-42	J.&J.	The Blanchet Bond Co.
Union, N.J., school dist. coupon bds.	175,000	—	4.30	4.25	12-30	1953-62	D.&J.	Sherwood & Merrifield, Inc.
Akron, Ohio, Akron Metropolitan Park District gold bonds	1,000,000		4½-5	4.30-4.20	1-20	1933-C	A.&O.	Halsey, Stuart & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, A. B. Leach & Co., Inc., A. C. Becker & Co., Seasoned Ward Securities Co.
Everett, Wash., municipal water bds.	250,000	101.375-100.75	5½	4.85	15-19	1938-C	M.&S.	R. M. Grant & Co.
Akron, Ohio, Akron Metropolitan Park District gold bonds	300,000		4½	4.30-4.25	5-20	1933-42	F.&A.	A. C. Becker & Co.
Tuscaloosa, Ala., water gold bonds	300,000	101	6	5.85	20	1943	J.&D.	Caldwell & Co., P. P. Quick & Co., Hamilton A. Gill & Co.
Middlesboro, Ky., coupon bds.	300,000	—	6½	6.25	10-20	1933-42	F.&A.	Parson, Son & Co.
Borough of Pennsylvania, N.J., school bonds	50,000	—	5	4.60	5-10	1933-42	J.&J.	J. G. White & Co.
Yakima Co., Wash., road & bridge bds.	100,000	—	5	4.70	5-20	1933-42	J.&J.	C. W. McNear & Co.

*Free from Federal income tax. †Maturing serially, $15,000 Jan. 1, 1931, $16,000 annually Jan. 1, 1932-1954.

PUBLIC UTILITY.

Public Svc. Corp. of N. J., gen. mtge. gold bonds	4,750,000		6%	4.50-4.30	1-10	1959-D	F.&A.	Dillon, Read & Co.
Memphis Power & Lt. Co., 1st mtg. gold bds.	4,750,000	99½	5	5.05	25	1948	J.&J.	Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Harris, Forbes & Co.

*Maturing in equal semi-annual installments; non-callable prior to maturity.

INDUSTRIAL.

†Universal G. Field Wks. Co., 1st & coll. trust gold bonds	4,000,000	99	6	6.10	15	1938	F.&A.	Lee, Higginson & Co., Brown Bros. & Co.
Baker Co. gold bonds	2,500,000		6	6%-6%	1-10	1933-C	J.&J.	Hornblower & Weeks
†Studebaker Corporation of America, 1st sinking fund gold debentures	6,000,000	98	6	6.20	1-15	1933	J.&J.	George H. Burr & Co., Halsey, Stuart & Co., A. B. Leach & Co., Inc.
†Portsmouth Corp. of Va., 1st M. gold bds.	600,000	100	7	7	10	1937	A.&O.	Stoughton, Allum & Co.
†Commercial Cable Co. of Newfoundland guaranteed bonds	750,000	100	6	6	20	1952	J.&J.	Julius Elsod & Co.
Kings Dept. Store, Inc., 1st mtg. gold bonds	2,000,000	98½	7½	7.80	20	1942	J.&J.	Hibbs, Loeb & Co., Blair & Co., Inc.
Standard Oil Co. (Calif.) coll. trust gold bonds	25,000,000	95	5½	5.90	20	1937	F.&A.	Guaranty Co. of N. Y., Bankers Trust Co.

*Callable as a whole or in part (by drawing lots) at 110 and interest during first 5 years, at 107½ during next 5 years, at 105 during eleventh year, and at 1 per cent. less premium each year thereafter to maturity. †Redeemable as a whole or in part (by drawing lots) on any interest date at 105 and accrued interest, plus a premium of 1 per cent. for each year, or fraction thereof, between date of redemption and maturity. ‡Redeemable as a whole only, except for sinking fund, at 110 and interest on Jan. 1, 1927, or on Jan. 1, 1928, at 109 up to Jan. 1, 1932, at 108 up to July 1, 1937, at 107 up to July 1, 1942. §Redeemable in whole or part on 30 days' notice at 102 and accrued interest; during last 2 years premium shall be one-half of 1 per cent. for each 6 months of unexpired life.

RAILROAD

†Southern Pac. Co. coll. & ref. 4% gold bonds	35,000,000	89	4	4.65	12-24	1938-C	M.&S.	J. P. Morgan & Co., First National Bank, National City Co.

†Redeemable as a whole on and after July 1, 1933, at 105 and accrued interest.

FARM LOAN.

†Federal Joint Stock Land Bank, St. Louis, Mo., farm loan bonds	1,000,000	102	5	4.85-4	20	1943	J.&J.	Halsey, Stuart & Co.

†Redeemable at par and accrued interest on any interest date after 20 years from date of issue.

Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are not included in this table.

Continued on Page Twenty-six.

JERSEY STANDARD WON'T RAISE WAGES

Oil Company's Directors Base Refusal on Decrease in Cost of Living.

PAY 190% OVER 1914

Higher Than Wages Paid Elsewhere in the Community for Similar Work, Says Statement.

The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the largest operating unit of the so-called Standard Oil group of companies, yesterday refused to grant an increase in wages, requested by the company's employes in the various plants located in New Jersey. The decision of the Directors was made known yesterday at a joint conference of Directors and representatives of employes at Bayonne, Bayway and Eagle Works, Jersey City. In an official statement issued by the company it was said that the decision of the Directors was based upon the fact that recent figures of the United States Bureau of Labor as of December, 1922, showed that the cost of living showed an increase of 74.2 per cent. over 1914, whereas in October, 1920, when the company eliminated the last 10 per cent. bonus, the cost of living was 78.2 per cent. above 1914. The company also pointed out that at the present time the wages being paid to its employes are 190 per cent. above the 1914 scale and that they are higher than wages being paid elsewhere in the community for similar work.

The company issued the following statement in connection with its decision.

"Directors of the Standard Oil Company (N. J.) today notified joint conferences of employes at Bayonne, Bayway and Eagle Works, Jersey City, that they could not consider favorably petitions for an increase in wages at the three refineries. The men asked for an increase on the ground of higher living costs effective since the last action on the wage question, and the Directors based their decision on the fact that figures furnished by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, which have been used in establishing all wage adjustments, showed a decline.

"The committee's call attention to the fact that wages paid by it in every instance are as high, or higher, than those prevailing elsewhere in the community for similar work.

"In the calendar year 1922, the Directors noted, the cost of living, as shown by the last 10 per cent. bonus was restored, the Government figures put the increase in living costs over December, 1914, at 78.2 points. The latest figures for December, 1922, give this increase at 74.2 points, a decline of 4 per cent. It is clearly shown, therefore, that wages now being paid by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to its employes are 190 per cent. above the 1914 scale.

"The committee views the action of the Standard Oil Company as a continuation of conferences yesterday between officials and workers at Bayonne, Bayway and the workers who asked the increase declared that the company, in denying the request, did not take into consideration the fact that living conditions in Bayonne were higher than in other cities in the New York area. One delegate declared that the decision was not consistent with the principles announced by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., that all workers are entitled to a living wage.

After the meeting the delegates declared that future action on the part of employes would depend upon meetings to be held next week.

JAPAN TO RESUME PARLEYS.

New Ambassador Will Reopen Negotiations on Immigration.

TOKIO, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—Kijuro Hanihara, newly appointed Ambassador to the United States, who will sail for San Francisco Saturday, has been instructed to resume immigration negotiations with the American Government, according to a statement made in the Diet today by Viscount Uchida, Foreign Minister.

Viscount Uchida, who made the announcement in reply to a question, said that Mr. Hanihara would resume negotiations where they were interrupted between Premier Alexander Shidehara and Richard Washburn Child, Ambassador to Japan, by the opening of the Washington arms conference and the illness of the Japanese diplomat. He added that detailed instructions to Ambassador Hanihara were still under consideration, and could not be disclosed at present.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—The last diplomatic conversations on the question of Japanese immigration were on the 20th, after which Secretary Hughes, Acting for the American State Department, and Ambassador Shidehara had discussed the situation, particularly with regard to the California land laws. No satisfactory agreement was reached, and the discussions were left in the air, presumably to await action in the State and Federal courts.

Recent decisions by the Supreme Court upholding certain aspects of the California laws are understood to have influenced the Japanese Government in its decision to withdraw temporarily the negotiations looking to the satisfactory settlement of the immigration question to the satisfaction of Japan. At the time Ambassador Morris and Shidehara were discussing the question it was thought probable that a satisfactory solution might be found through the courts.

Some advices stating that the new Japanese Ambassador would resume negotiations upon his arrival here were received at the State Department with surprise.

JANUARY BUSINESS GOOD.

Reports From All Sections to Mercantile Agencies Optimistic.

January business has been good, according to reports from all sections to mercantile agencies here. After a holiday lull that was less evident than usual, activities broadened and many orders have been placed at enhanced prices.

Following a 74 per cent. advance last year, the general wholesale price level has risen further, according to Dun's Review, and the wide margin of increase in May's list appears to be likely to be wiped out. The latest figure for that month is 7 per cent. higher than a year ago, although, for a number of the principal articles of consumption, the present level is still 60 per cent. above the pre-war average. Textiles, which have been the most conspicuous leaders in the upward movement, but there is the quite striking element of restricted supplies in some instances, and the prospect is that the rise is not over. While labor troubles do not have seriously to reckon with anywhere, a shortage of workers has become a handicap in some industries and the question of making railroad cars is clouded owing to the strongly anti-manufacturer, calcite views.

Bradstreet's says in part:

Reports from industrial lines are in fact, the best received since the spring of 1920, when a boom in trade was in full swing. The new element is the ability of many producers to quote delivery dates well into the first half of the year, in some cases to the middle of the year. In many lines of trade it is possible for the first time in months to place orders for spring delivery, making and handling of goods on ordinary factory specifications, and what is required is an order now to get goods when wanted.

Our export trade is quite abreast a big December, foreign bidding of one kind and the benefits of the recent reduction were heavily before the entire period of 1922-23, and the best results appear among our exports in the cotton goods and iron and steel products, which, in the case of cotton, amounted to 60 per cent. of the total exports of cotton goods during the first half of the season.

SAYS LOAN TO CUBA SET HER ON HER FEET

President Zayas, Signing With Morgan's, Declares the Treasury Now Stabilized.

HAVANA, Cuba, Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—President of the $50,000,000 external loan has absolutely stabilized the Cuban Treasury," it was declared by President Zayas, through José M. Cortina, Secretary of the Presidency, after the formal signing today of the loan contract by the President and Mr. Bell C. Brown of J. P. Morgan & Co., who heads the American banking syndicate underwriting the loan.

The loan will be applied in strict accordance with the laws now enacted by Congress, that is to say, to the total liquidation of the accounts due public employes, to the payment of veterans' pension problems, to contracts for public works and to the replacement of special treasury funds.

The terms to be employed for the amortization and payment of interest on the loan, the President's statement continues, are going a return to the terms formerly in force, that is to say, 1 per cent. in gold, thereby, for a period of the present fiscal year, there will be paid $500,000 in gold, which will be applied to the service of the loan. This will be done until all obligations paid, in full in gold, liquidated and with a surplus in the Treasury.

The President, after it took possession on May 20, 1921, has made a reduction in the public expenses of $30,000,000 a year in gold, and has made additions to existing taxes amounting to $20,000,000 a year in gold, which have already been collected by the President of the Republic, Cuba is, believed, in unfavorable circumstances to create that no indebtedness will take place in the work of the so-called "reconstruction program," which will be completed within eight months.

Major Gen. E. H. Crowder was the chief official who negotiated the loan.

EUROPEAN CURRENCIES AND PAR OF EXCHANGE

Existing Situation and Outlook Discussed by Leading London Banker.

Discussing the question of a possible return of sterling to par, Walter Leaf, Chairman of the London County Westminster and Parr's Bank of London, stated in an address to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce that "the old measure of the par of exchange has necessarily ceased to have any meaning either as a fact, so long as the currencies of the world have ceased to be redeemable in gold and have been inflated in various degrees." Mr. Leaf pointed out that "a return to the gold standard does not mean a return to the old prewar prices."

He continued: "One result of the general substitution of paper for gold currency has been to depreciate universally the purchasing power of gold itself. Gold is a commodity which is not exempted by any intrinsic magic from the laws which govern other commodities. Vast masses of it have been withdrawn from circulation, the effect of a largely increased demand, coupled with a great diminution in the supply, has been the same with gold as with any thing else the value in exchange of gold has gone down.

"Of the gold which was in the possession of private persons and institutions, it has passed into the vaults of the Bank of England and there very largely into those of the United States Treasury. The great gold reserves held in Russia have been thrown upon the world's market, as to that in the United States, which is lying idle in the vaults of the Treasury, it is there on a gold basis, prices have risen largely, though there has been no inflation.

"The fall in the value of gold was very rapid and produced some curious effects. In Sweden the Riksbank found in 1916 that gold was being exported more or less surreptitiously that it could, in fact, as it was bound to do at a fixed price, without making a profit on it. The importation of gold was therefore forbidden by a special law, and the price of gold in Sweden was thus artificially enabled to rise above the world's parity and to stand at a premium. gold was the depreciated currency which circumvented, in accordance with Gresham's law, to drive out the superior paper.

"There is this fundamental distinction between the two causes of the rise in prices—that whereas the drop in the purchasing power of gold is limited, as all events so long as important States remain on a gold basis, the issue of inconvertible paper, followed by the Bolshevik method of printing presses to supply local currency that enough, in England we have now had little inflation, and prices are now only 74 per cent. above the pre-war figures, as are the prices in the gold countries which correspond to the fall in the value of gold.

"But in Central Europe things are very different, and the fall in purchasing power of the various currencies in which loss has been so enormous that in the last twelve months, in fact almost wholly in January to November, the issue of currency notes, the fall in the value of gold taking an insignificant place."

BYLLESBY PROMOTIONS.

Engineering Company Has Five New Vice Presidents.

Halford Erickson, who for many years was a member of the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin and for two years its Chairman, has been elected Vice President and Director of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation, in charge of all subsidiary utility properties of the Standard Gas and Electric Company. Mr. Erickson for the past five years has been Vice President of the Louisville Gas and Electric Company.

Announcement was made at the same time of the election of four new Vice Presidents who will serve with H. M. Byllesby & Co., all of whom have had long experience with the companies comprising the Byllesby organization. They are F. C. Hunt, Joseph R. Briggs, E. W. Lynch and M. A. Hamilton. Mr. Hunt, who has been in the organization for nineteen years, has for the past three years been associated as one of the Vice Presidents in charge of operations of the Byllesby Engineering and Management Corporation. Mr. Briggs, who has been with the organization for fourteen years, has for the last four years been Secretary of the board of directors. Mr. Lynch, of Eagle Rock, was formerly with the organization, and is now general auditor, and Mr. Hamilton, who has been in the corporation's service fourteen years, was assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

Plans Rail Consolidation.

FORT WORTH, Texas, Jan. 26.—The Board of Directors of the St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway Company, meeting here today, voted to apply to the Texas Legislature for permission to purchase, own and operate the International & Great Northern Railroad Company, Fort Worth & Rio Grande Railroad Company, Paris & Great Northern Railroad Company, the Gulf, Beaumont & Kansas City Railway Company and the Quanah Acme & Pacific Railway Company.

New Public Service Quarters.

The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey has purchased a four-story factory building, 50 by 125 feet, in Elizabeth, as the outskirts of Newark, N. J., to provide for consolidating its offices. The building is of steel and concrete.

DURANT MAKES NEW FISHER BODY OFFER

Will Buy Back "Units" at $40 and Premium, Equivalent to $215 a Share.

OTHER PROPOSAL IGNORED

General Motors Not Likely to Relinquish Control of Body-Making Concern, Wall Street's View.

The offer made by William C. Durant, head of Durant Motors, Inc., and chief competitor, to purchase the entire common stock of the Fisher Body Corporation for $2000 a share attracted considerable attention in Wall Street yesterday. In most quarters it was believed that Mr. Durant would never have made the offer, which would involve $100,000,000 if he had thought there was any possibility of General Motors giving up control of the company, which controls various units of the automobile industry for General Motors cars. Others said that behind the whole matter was an effort on the part of certain Wall Street interests to force off a compromise sale by Durant to get control of the Fisher Body Corporation.

Neither the officers of the General Motors Corporation, which controls Fisher Body Corporation through ownership of 60 per cent. of the Fisher Body Corporation stock outstanding, nor those of Fisher Body Corporation, would comment on Mr. Durant's offer.

Mr. Durant issued another statement yesterday. Part of it was directed against certain interests which, Mr. Durant asserts, is trying to discredit his efforts to build up a new automobile combination, are attacking his unit plan to sell Fisher Body shares. He also offers to repurchase Fisher Body units at $40 a unit, the highest price at which such units were offered, and pay a premium of $5 a unit. This is equivalent to $215 a share. The stock is now quoted on the Stock Exchange at 208 a share.

The statement issued by the Durant Corporation says:

"The Durant Motors Corporation today made a formal offer to purchase all of the Fisher Body Corporation units at $40 per unit, equivalent to $215 a share.

"The offer will remain open for a few hours, but at the present writing the financial publications, with a display of pleasant optimism, Wall Street is endeavoring to attack the Fisher Body Corporation as the Fisher Body Corporation has attacked Durant Motors.

"By your substantial and partisan, if not purchasers of Fisher Body Corporation units at $40 per unit, it is all right. Should about the future and stability of the business, the Durant Corporation will, upon the receipt of your request, return all money and securities deposited with it and you will receive $40 per share for Fisher Body Corporation units.

"This offer is good for 48 hours from this date. W. C. DURANT, Pres.,

"The Durant Corporation."

In local banking circles yesterday the opinion was expressed that it was unlikely that the General Motors Corporation, which controls $50,000 of the $60,000 shares of the Fisher Body Corporation stock outstanding, would accept Durant's offer because the Fisher Body Corporation is practically a subsidiary of the General Motors Corporation. It is said, it will be made unprofitable to the latter corporation to dispose of any part of the present control. It was pointed out yesterday that the new financing plan of the Fisher Body Corporation is for the purpose of expanding the business of the corporation, according to the plan. It may, however, be able to take care of the combination of the General Motors organization.

The new Fisher Body financing, consisting of $30,000,000 6 per cent. serial debentures, which will be announced by the bankers on Monday, it was said yesterday, the stock is to be sold at $101 a share. This with the 300,000 shares of no-par stock now outstanding will make a total of 1,000,000 shares of no-par stock. Stockholders will have the privilege to subscribe to one new share for each five shares now held. The Bankers Trust Company is handling the financing.

CANADA LOSING EXPORTS.

Result for Cancelling Dominion Claims on Germany.

GUELPH, Ontario, Jan. 26.—Settlement by an international commission of the amount of reparations which Germany should pay and the terms of payment ought to be acceptable to Canada, Newton W. Rowell, one of the first Canadian delegates to the League of Nations, said in an address here tonight.

The cancellation of all Canadian claims against Germany under the head of pensions and separation allowances was recommended by Mr. Rowell, on the ground that these claims were not covered by the agreement under which Germany laid down her arms, and should not be included in the treaty.

Mr. Rowell said that the action of France in occupying the Ruhr would tend to the greater disorganization of Europe, and pointed out the effect of the European situation on Canada, saying:

"Our agricultural industry is particularly affected. We are now the greatest wheat-exporting country in the world. Our wheat was never more needed than it is today. Yet Europe cannot, under present conditions, purchase it. Consequently, the farmers of Canada have to take substantially less than they would if the situation could be established."

FOREIGN STOCK MARKETS.

Prices Irregular in Quiet Trading—Sterling Higher at Paris.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Trading was quiet and prices moved irregularly on the Stock Exchange today. Old 5% per cent. consols, ¼ lower at 59¾; British 5 per cent. war loan, ¼ higher at 100¾; 4½ per cent. war loan, unchanged at 98.

Rand Mines, unchanged at 3¾. De Beers Mining, ¼ lower at 12.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—Prices moved irregularly on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 5 centimes lower at 58 francs 45 centimes; 5 per cent. war loan, 10 centimes higher at 73 francs 45 centimes.

Exchange on London, 70 centimes higher at 72 francs 85 centimes per sovereign. Amsterdam dollars were quoted at 10 francs 35¾ centimes, against 10 francs 32¾ centimes yesterday.

Copper Market Firmer.

The copper market displayed a firmer tone yesterday, reports to the trade declaring that sales were made at 14¾ cents a pound, a new high record for the current movement, and an advance of ¼ cent a pound over the previous high mark. Most of the business was coming in cover deliveries from February to April, with sellers more disposed to withdraw from the market for the present. Electrolytic copper was quoted at 14¾ cents a pound, nearly the closing quotation.

TELEGRAPHERS FIGHT ELECTION BY RAILROAD

Ask for Injunction Against Pennsylvania—Shop Crafts Win Labor Board Decision.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Federal Judge Dickinson today declined to issue a temporary order restraining the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from proceeding with the election of commissioners of telegraphers to deal with the company in regard to hours of labor and wages on the ground that the railroad had been notified of the ruling, and was not represented at the hearing. The court fixed another hearing for Monday, and instructed counsel for the plaintiff to notify the railroad company so that it would have an opportunity to present an argument.

The bill requesting the restraining order was filed by Joseph Stahlin, a Chairman of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, but the entire organization was said by counsel to be back of the suit. The bill contends that the election is illegal and designed to oust the general committee representing the company's telegraphers in disputes with the employer, and that disqualify it from proceedings before the United States Railroad Labor Board.

Balloting in the election will close on January 31, the day set by the court for a hearing in the case.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—With the United States Railroad Labor Board ruling in a decision issued late today that the votes of the workers must decide the issue, the Federated Shop Crafts and the company unions" set up on many roads as a result of the shopmen's strike, are arrayed to fight for supremacy.

Today's decision, made with reference to the Grand Trunk system, probably constitutes a precedent in which the board will adhere in future cases. The dispute arose when the Grand Trunk refused thirty days' notice of termination of the contract with the Federated Shop Crafts.

In ordering a general election to determine the point involved, the Labor Board held that the Grand Trunk agreement with the Shop Crafts cannot be abrogated, except in conformity with the provisions therein," and indicated that only an election would satisfy those provisions.

COMMODITY PRICES.

Changes in Cash Markets Develop No Feature Except Abrupt Drop in Spot Cotton.

Price changes in yesterday's cash markets, aside from the marked decline in spot cotton of 73 points, to 27.35 cents, were nominal. Slight gains were reported in coffee, lumber, copper and silk, while eggs receded, with grains, provisions and other metals firm.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Friday, a week before, and a year ago:

	Jan. 26.	Jan. 19.	Jan. 27. 1922.
FOODSTUFFS—			
Corn, No. 2 yellow	81¼	81¼	58½
Corn, No. 2 white	80¾	80¾	58
Oats, No. 2 white	53½	54	34½
Oats, No. 3 white	53	53½	34
Barley, malting	90	90	70
Rye, No. 2 western	1.02	1.02	.82
Pork, mess	19.50	19.50	19.50
Lard, Prime western	12.75	12.75	12.75
Butter, creamery	47	47	41
Cheese, flats	25	25	22
Eggs, fresh gathered	37	37	32
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1.60@1.90	1.60@1.90	.90@1.10
METALS—			
Pig iron, Philadelphia	30.50	30.50	22.50
Pig iron, Valley, Pittsburgh	30.50	30.50	22.50
Lead	6.15	6.15	6.15
Copper	14.50	14.50	13.50
Silver	67¼	67¼	64¾
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, middling uplands	27.35	28.08	19.75
Print cloths	6¾	6¾	6¾
Sugar—			
Raws, duty paid	4.50	4.50	4.50
Refined, granulated	5.75	5.75	5.75
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14½	14½	14½
Tea, Formosa, medium	40	40	40
Hides, packer, native steers	14½	14½	14½
Leather, hemlock sole, No. 1	32	32	32
Rubber, crude, Up-river fine	21½	21½	21½
Wool, territory, fine staple	1.05	1.05	1.05
Wool tops, domestic	1.20	1.20	1.20

Range of prices for year to date:

	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.
Corn, No. 2 yellow	81¼	Jan. 26	78¾	Jan. 2
Oats, No. 2 white	54	Jan. 25	52½	Jan. 2
Barley, malting	90	Jan. 26	90	Jan. 26
Rye, No. 2 western	1.02	Jan. 26	1.02	Jan. 26
Pork, mess	19.50	Jan. 26	19.50	Jan. 26
Lard, Prime western	12.75	Jan. 26	12.75	Jan. 26
Butter, creamery	47	Jan. 26	47	Jan. 26
Cheese, flats	25	Jan. 26	25	Jan. 26
Eggs, fresh gathered	37	Jan. 26	37	Jan. 26
Potatoes, per 100 lbs.	1.60@1.90	Jan. 26	1.60@1.90	Jan. 26
Pig iron, Philadelphia	30.50	Jan. 26	30.50	Jan. 26
Pig iron, Valley, Pittsburgh	30.50	Jan. 26	30.50	Jan. 26
Lead	6.15	Jan. 26	6.15	Jan. 26
Copper	14.50	Jan. 26	14.50	Jan. 26
Silver	67¼	Jan. 26	67¼	Jan. 26
Cotton, middling uplands	27.35	Jan. 26	27.35	Jan. 26
Print cloths	6¾	Jan. 26	6¾	Jan. 26
Sugar—				
Raws, duty paid	4.50	Jan. 26	4.50	Jan. 26
Refined, granulated	5.75	Jan. 26	5.75	Jan. 26
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14½	Jan. 26	14½	Jan. 26
Tea, Formosa, medium	40	Jan. 26	40	Jan. 26
Hides, packer, native steers	14½	Jan. 26	14½	Jan. 26
Leather, hemlock sole, No. 1	32	Jan. 26	32	Jan. 26
Rubber, crude, Up-river fine	21½	Jan. 26	21½	Jan. 26
Wool, territory, fine staple	1.05	Jan. 26	1.05	Jan. 26
Wool tops, domestic	1.20	Jan. 26	1.20	Jan. 26

Northern Pacific Bond Issue.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Northern Pacific Railroad obtained permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission today to issue $37,000,000 to 1 per cent. refunding and improvement mortgage bonds, of which $10,000,000 are to be sold immediately at 90.1, while the balance will be placed in the corporation's treasury. The Northern Pacific, the commission's order explained, has recently paid off indebtedness maturing against its subsidiary companies to an amount equal to the proceeds of the unemployed bond issue, and desires to refinance its treasury for the outlay.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

F. J. Lisman has resigned from the Board of Directors of the Associated Investment Corporation.

The Bankers Trust Company has been appointed transfer agent for the preferred stock of the Chandler Motor Car Company.

Jelneck, Miller & Co., 111 Broadway, are issuing a list of high-grade public utility, industrial and foreign bonds, as well as preferred stocks, for distribution to investors.

The United States Mortgage and Trust Company has been appointed trustee under the indenture and general mortgage securing the issue of $5,000,000 of 7% per cent. bonds, dated March 1, 1923, of the Ajax Rubber Company.

Spencer A. Kimball have issued a new booklet entitled "Logging Securities," describing the investment features of timber land stocks.

The Empire Trust Company has been appointed registrar for the 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Republic Iron and Steel Company.

The firm of Hayward & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announces that Arthur E. Hayward, for many years with Goodbody & Co., has become associated with them.

W. J. Hayden & Co. have prepared a circular on the 7 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Campbell Baby Carriage Company.

The firm of Hayward & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announces that Arthur E. Hayward, for many years with Goodbody & Co., has become associated with them.

Short-Term Government Obligations.

Following are the prices bid in the open market by dealers for United States Treasury certificates of indebtedness and notes of the various issues:

Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
March	4½	99.30	99.31
March	4½	99.30	99.31
March	4½	99.30	99.31

HOOVER AT MEETING ON TRANSPORTATION

Visits of Cabinet Member Sought by Business Men and Presidents of Big Railroads.

IN UNOFFICIAL CAPACITY

U. S. Chamber of Commerce Committee Is Helping Solve Shipping Problems of Country.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, yesterday attended a meeting here of the Railroad Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce at which the whole subject of transportation as it affects railroads and allied shipping interests was discussed. Secretary Hoover explained after the meeting that his appearance in this city on the day that the President's Cabinet was called into session for the first time since Mr. Harding's recent illness was of no special significance, that he was in New York in connection with a regular meeting of the American Relief Association scheduled for today, and that his attendance at the Chamber of Commerce conference was purely in an unofficial capacity.

Throughout Wall Street, however, the impression prevailed that yesterday's meeting marked another important step in an effort to restore railroads and other transportation companies to their pre-war status and that Mr. Hoover's views, as one of the Administration's spokesmen, were sought by the Chamber of Commerce, which has been advocating a substantive policy in dealing with the railroad problem. Considerable weight was added to this belief in view of the fact that a number of important railroad officials also were present, although not officially listed on the Railroad Committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Among them were W. B. Storey, President of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe; A. H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines; Ralph Peters, Chairman of the Long Island Railroad; Julius H. Barnes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, presided. The meeting, which continued until late in the evening was adjourned without any statement by Mr. Barnes other than that the session would be resumed tomorrow and that a report would be given out upon its conclusion. It was intimated that the discussion covered the entire field of transportation, including steam and electric railroad, water and automobile traffic, and that the question of further development in the Port of New York was also one of the topics.

Mr. Hoover, like others who attended the session, declined to make any comment on the meeting other than to say that it covered most everything in the line of transportation.

"I am here in an unofficial capacity," he said, "and as other interpretations are to be placed on my attendance here while the President's Cabinet is in session in Washington for the first time since his illness. My views on the question of railroad legislation I have already given testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission. I am strongly in favor of the present program of grouping these into a few large systems, believing that such a course would be effected in that way. I shall attend the regular meeting of the American Relief Association tomorrow and shall return to Washington on Sunday."

In his testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission Mr. Hoover stated that the nation's transportation facilities were below the needs of the country and unless there was a quick resumption of construction that the whole community, agricultural, commercial and industrial, would be a paralyzing force on legislation caused by insufficient transportation.

FINDS FARMERS BUY MUCH OF THEIR FOOD

Government Survey Shows That 40 Per Cent. Is Not Produced Locally.

Farmers of the country buy 40 per cent. of their food supplies, according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. It was shown that about 9 per cent. more of the food consumed on farms could economically be produced locally rather than being brought in from distant producing areas.

Government officials mailed questionnaires to 35,000 crop reporters in all parts of the United States and the replies revealed that about 60 per cent. of the food consumed on American farms is produced on the farms where consumed, 9 per cent. is produced locally, but not on the farms reporting; about 31 per cent. is not produced locally and could not reasonably be produced there, and about 9 per cent. is not produced locally, but could be economically produced there for the displacement of food brought in from other sections.

By geographic divisions the Pacific Coast farmers produce at home less of the food consumed than do farmers in other sections, the figure being placed at 45 per cent.," according to a statement issued by the department. "New England farmers produce 53.5 per cent. of the food consumed at home. Farmers in the East South Central States produce the largest quantities of food for home consumption, the figure being placed at 68.6 per cent. Farmers in the South Atlantic Division are next highest, with 67.5 per cent. of home production.

"With regard to the quantity of food produced locally, but not on the farm itself, the East South Central Division is given a figure of 4.6 per cent., the South Atlantic Division a percentage of 7.1. The highest percentage of food produced locally, but not on the farms where consumed, is shown in the Pacific States, with 30.6 per cent., next highest in order is the Mountain Division, with 22.5 per cent.

"The survey shows that in the Pacific Division 23.6 per cent. of the food consumed and which is brought in from dependable could economically be produced locally. The smallest quantity of food which could be produced locally is in the Middle Atlantic and East North Central Divisions, which show a figure of 7.3 per cent.

"By commodities it is shown that the products that are not produced locally but which could be economically produced or reasonably replaced by locally grown products are wheat, fruit, meats, canned goods, cheese, vegetables, sugar, food cereals and potatoes. In a general way the survey indicates that the more isolated farmers produce more of their foodstuffs than do less isolated farmers and that the more prosperous sections of the country seem to buy more of the food they consume than do the less prosperous sections.

"High freight rates appear to have slight effect on the quantity of food bought by farmers, complaints with regard to such rates being directed toward other things that farmers buy, such as farm implements, feed, fertilizer and lumber, and toward things that farmers sell, such as live stock, wheat, oats, hay, corn, apples, potatoes and other crops.

"On the whole, the farmers reporting indicated the desirability of self-sufficiency in the home production of food consumed, rather than bringing in food from other sections which they themselves might economically produce."

Wanderwell to Resume World Tour.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Jan. 26.—Captain Walter Wanderwell, a round-the-world automobile tourist of Atlanta, who went insane here several weeks ago and has been in an asylum, has so far recovered as to be able to take a walk today. He expects to leave Geneva in three weeks for a rest in the Dent Aliz. After that, he says, he will resume his tour.

Captain Wanderwell left New Orleans two months ago. It was reported that he jumped or fell out of a window at Geneva.

RAIL EARNINGS SHOW STEADY TRAFFIC GAIN

December Net Operating Income, With One Exception, Also Indicates Improvement.

P. & R. REPORTS DECREASE

Figures for Year 1922, However, Record Increase—Central of Georgia Also Gains.

Reports of railroad earnings made public yesterday continued to reflect increasing volume of traffic throughout December, 1922, as compared with December of 1921, and, with the exception of the Philadelphia & Reading Company, net operating income, also showed an improvement over the year before. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company reported December gross of $8,781,331, an increase of $143,197, compared with December of 1921. Balance, after taxes, amounted to $784,250, an increase of $215,347, and net operating income totalled $555,139, an increase of $462,473. For the full year ended Dec. 31 gross was $74,475,885, a decrease of $11,349,709, and net operating income showed a total of $4,668,822, a decrease of $2,832,867 from 1921.

The Philadelphia & Reading reported December gross, $4,884,836, an increase of $1,042,647. Income after taxes, $1,341,158, a decrease of $171,147, and net operating income, $1,726,477, a decrease of $666,497. For the full year, gross was $51,954,252, a decrease of $2,360,476; balance after taxes, $14,-671,551, an increase of $1,891,940, and net operating income, $14,359,714, an increase of $1,824,947.

The Central of Georgia reported December gross of $2,294,188, against $1,477,812 the year before, and net operating income of $426,588, against $8,346, an increase of $418,242. For the twelve months gross was $24,304,821, against $17,220,278, and net operating income $4,253,578, against $1,754,855, an increase of $2,254,722.

Italy to Send Engineers to Ruhr.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A Ministerial decree has been adopted, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Rome, authorizing the sending of the first party of three Italian engineers to the Ruhr region.

SILK NOW DOUBLE PREWAR PRICES

Despite Increased Cost of Raw Product, Manufacture Increases Enormously.

The manufacture of silk in the United States continues to record rapid increases, despite the fact that the raw product is selling at prices more than double the pre-war average. The capital invested in the industry of this country is now in excess of the half billion mark and the value of the product is in the neighborhood of $500,000,000. The August, 1921, figures of the Department of Commerce show that the average import price for the raw silk entering the country in that month was $2.16 a pound, against an average of $1.05 per pound in 1914.

"The silk world has hitherto not heard that the war is over," says the National City Bank of New York, in a review of the industry. "At least, it is a fact that the prices which manufacturers are still compelled to pay for the product of the looms, and the prices which they, in turn, are finally receiving and distributing to much per pound as the annual average prior to the war.

Regarding the imports of raw silk into this country, the review says that curiously, too, the quantity of silk arriving is largely in excess of the quantity of three years ago, although the prices are so much higher. In 1913, when the price was less than half that of today, 302,000,000 pounds were imported, while in 1922, despite the curtailment of the country's purchasing power, the total was 347,000,000 pounds against 76,000,000 in 1913, and 43,000,000 in 1918 when the silk furnaces of the country turned out their greatest record of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1919 was six times as great as in 1898.

The total of a great silk manufacturing establishment of the United States was $1,000,000 a month during that year it is said that the total for 1923 will be even larger.

"The United States has become by far the largest silk consuming and manufacturing country of the world, despite the fact that all the raw material we use in this line is brought half way around the globe, and exports are quoted as saying that we are today importing 60 per cent. of the raw silk of the world and using practically all of its raw grey goods, while the quantity re-exported in the natural state is negligible.

"The value of silk manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1919 was $57,000,000, against $27,000,000 against a little over $2,000,000 in the year preceding the war."

NEW ENGLAND ROADS PAY INCREASED TAX

Average Assessment Per Mile in 1921 Was $1,460, or 48% More Than in 1916.

The manner which the railways pay in taxes and the extent to which these payments have increased within the last five years were brought out in transportation hearings in the first week in a report by a subcommittee of joint boards of taxation. The study, which was confined largely to the New England section, showed that the average sum paid by Class 1 and Class 2 railroads in that territory to local, State and Federal taxing bodies in 1916 was $9,000 per mile, amounting in the entirety to $18,000,000 in round figures.

In 1921, it was found, the average taxation per mile had increased to $1,460, or 48 per cent. above the 1916 basis, while total payments, amounting to $29,-313,000, or 62 per cent. Increase. The individual taxes in Rhode Island, the investment leader, were the highest per mile of any State in New England, totaling $2,600 per mile, while those of Vermont were the lowest, amounting to $593 per mile.

The taxes paid in the New England States by the railroads in 1916 and the amount of revenue which they produced, with the extent of the increases subsequently, are shown in the following table, prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics:

	Taxes per Mile	
	1916.	1921.
Maine	$ 1,000	$ 1,600
New Hampshire	800	1,300
Vermont	400	600
Massachusetts	1,200	1,900
Rhode Island	1,600	2,600
Connecticut	1,170	1,770
	Total R. R. Taxes.	
	1916.	1921.
Maine	$1,211,129	$1,800,000
New Hampshire	746,000	980,000
Vermont	344,000	473,000
Massachusetts	7,200,000	11,000,000
Rhode Island	2,000,000	3,000,000
Connecticut	1,110,000	1,770,000

Increases in taxes as they affect individual roads are seen in the reports of the roads to the Interstate Commerce Commission, upon the bureau is commenting upon the report.

The Boston & Maine Railroad in 1916 paid $2,600,000 in taxes and in 1921 $3,-700,000, or an increase of 38 per cent.

The New York, New Haven & Hartford in 1916 paid $3,300,000 in taxes and in 1921 $4,440,000, an increase of 35 per cent.

The Bangor & Aroostook in 1916 paid $301,000 in taxes and in 1921 $465,000, an increase of 54 per cent.

The Rutland Railroad Company in 1916 paid $297,000 and in 1921 $390,000, an increase of 31 per cent.

The Central Vermont Railway Company in 1916 paid $197,560 in taxes and in 1921 $255,952, an increase of 29 per cent.

The Hartford Electric Light Company

10 Year 7% Gold Coupon Notes Due September 1, 1930

Notes of the above issue, bearing the following numbers have been called for redemption on March 1, 1923, at 102½% of their par value and interest to said date. Payment will be made at the Second National Bank, Boston, Mass. After said date interest will cease.

NOTES FOR $1,000 EACH

the numbers of which are preceded by the letter "M" are indicated below

6	310	602	890	1186	1480	1733	2017	2312	2615	2929	3239	3566	3968	4147	4490
7	312	624	891	1189	1481	1734	2019	2313	2617	2934	3241	3574	3969	4148	4492
11	314	627	892	1193	1488	1736	2023	2315	2619	2936	3243	3577	3970	4151	4494
13	318	631	896	1194	1494	1739	2028	2325	2624	2938	3245	3580	3971	4152	4495
14	319	632	900	1195	1499	1740	2029	2326	2627	2939	3248	3584	3972	4153	4410
21	321	637	901	1196	1471	1741	2032	2329	2630	2942	3250	3585	3981	4154	4413
22	323	638	902	1201	1472	1742	2043	2331	2637	2943	3253	3591	3982	4155	4413
24	324	647	904	1204	1475	1743	2044	2338	2642	2944	3257	3594	3983	4159	4414
25	328	659	907	1211	1479	1744	2045	2339	2648	2950	3259	3596	3988	4160	4415
27	332	662	909	1213	1481	1747	2048	2342	2648	2952	3260	3597	3996	4164	4422
28	333	664	912	1219	1484	1749	2049	2344	2650	2953	3262	3599	3991	4165	4428
29	334	665	914	1223	1488	1752	2051	2345	2652	2960	3265	3600	3995	4168	4429
30	339	668	918	1228	1488	1753	2052	2347	2658	2964	3268	3602	3996	4168	4432
40	340	669	919	1229	1489	1754	2053	2349	2659	2966	3267	3605	3812	4169	4433
45	340	669	920	1231	1493	1757	2054	2353	2660	2967	3269	3606	3813	4170	4434
48	340	683	921	1232	1494	1759	2060	2354	2663	2969	3274	3609	3914	4171	4436
51	351	693	926	1234	1495	1765	2062	2357	2666	2971	3284	3610	3915	4172	4437
54	358	692	931	1235	1497	1766	2068	2359	2668	2974	3285	3611	3920	4174	4438
58	358	693	934	1239	1502	1767	2069	2360	2671	2976	3287	3612	3924	4178	4440
64	359	697	936	1245	1503	1770	2070	2368	2673	2977	3288	3614	3928	4177	4445
65	362	699	938	1253	1504	1771	2071	2367	2678	2979	3293	3615	3927	4179	4449
69	364	702	943	1254	1508	1774	2072	2370	2679	2988	3295	3616	3928	4182	4450
72	368	704	947	1255	1507	1782	2080	2381	2680	2987	3297	3619	3930	4183	4458
74	367	707	948	1256	1511	1785	2084	2388	2683	2988	3298	3620	3931	4187	4460
79	369	708	950	1257	1513	1792	2090	2381	2684	2987	3304	3629	3938	4188	4461
80	373	672	962	1259	1516	1793	2094	2382	2688	2990	3305	3641	3937	4190	4468
90	377	676	965	1260	1517	1796	2098	2383	2689	3000	3307	3642	3939	4192	4467
91	380	678	966	1261	1519	1799	2099	2384	2691	3002	3309	3644	3940	4193	4469
92	387	680	968	1262	1520	1801	2100	2386	2692	3003	3312	3649	3945	4194	4474
93	388	683	969	1267	1528	1802	2103	2402	2694	3004	3319	3651	3949	4198	4475
94	389	685	970	1268	1529	1804	2109	2404	2695	3006	3329	3652	3951	4206	4476
95	390	685	971	1275	1530	1810	2111	2407	2697	3009	3321	3653	3952	4213	4477
100	391	685	973	1276	1539	1817	2114	2412	2700	3011	3322	3656	3953	4214	4484
101	401	685	970	1281	1542	1820	2117	2424	2703	3012	3323	3657	3956	4215	4485
104	405	685	971	1282	1544	1821	2118	2428	2706	3018	3326	3658	3957	4219	4487
105	406	685	973	1285	1553	1822	2124	2429	2707	3021	3329	3659	3970	4221	4490
110	407	704	974	1288	1559	1831	2128	2432	2708	3022	3330	3661	3971	4222	4492
112	409	712	977	1297	1560	1837	2130	2434	2711	3025	3334	3663	3975	4223	4493
114	413	714	983	1299	1562	1839	2131	2437	2712	3027	3337	3664	3978	4224	4494
121	415	715	985	1300	1563	1841	2133	2439	2714	3028	3335	3665	3979	4227	4496
124	417	717	987	1305	1568	1848	2134	2433	2725	3031	3341	3667	3984	4233	4499
127	418	719	994	1306	1585	1850	2137	2441	2729	3034	3342	3669	3985	4234	4500
129	420	720	997	1308	1572	1855	2140	2444	2732	3035	3346	3670	3984	4239	4508
130	421	729	998	1307	1578	1857	2145	2453	2736	3040	3349	3672	3988	4243	4508
140	422	729	1002	1309	1579	1858	2147	2454	2739	3042	3352	3673	3990	4244	4510
141	425	729	1004	1312	1580	1860	2149	2455	2740	3051	3353	3680	3991	4248	4513
143	429	730	1005	1313	1581	1861	2153	2459	2741	3052	3357	3683	3992	4250	4519
144	444	731	1007	1314	1583	1873	2156	2463	2743	3057	3358	3685	3997	4253	4520
145	445	734	1008	1316	1585	1874	2158	2468	2746	3058	3359	3688	4000	4260	4523
148	450	735	1010	1318	1586	1877	2159	2469	2749	3060	3365	3690	4002	4261	4529
150	454	735	1013	1319	1588	1878	2162	2473	2754	3063	3368	3691	4005	4262	4530
161	457	738	1015	1322	1589	1879	2166	2474	2761	3070	3373	3692	4006	4263	4531
162	460	739	1018	1323	1592	1880	2171	2475	2765	3072	3377	3693	4011	4267	4538
165	465	742	1019	1324	1594	1882	2173	2478	2769	3073	3383	3695	4019	4269	4539
171	470	748	1020	1325	1597	1883	2173	2480	2771	3079	3385	3697	4019	4269	4539
172	472	758	1022	1326	1598	1885	2178	2482	2772	3080	3386	3700	4020	4273	4540
174	474	759	1024	1329	1601	1887	2180	2487	2773	3084	3387	3704	4024	4275	4543
178	479	760	1026	1331	1604	1890	2184	2489	2779	3086	3391	3705	4029	4277	4548
179	480	762	1028	1333	1606	1892	2189	2491	2780	3087	3393	3712	4030	4279	4548
180	482	765	1029	1344	1607	1894	2194	2493	2782	3090	3399	3716	4032	4280	4549
184	483	766	1030	1337	1609	1896	2195	2494	2784	3093	3405	3719	4035	4281	4550
186	484	767	1044	1339	1610	1900	2197	2497	2785	3094	3408	3720	4037	4284	4551
187	487	769	1046	1340	1611	1900	2198	2500	2786	3096	3411	3729	4039	4287	4557
188	494	777	1054	1345	1615	1902	2204	2501	2787	3099	3413	3730	4042	4289	4559
189	495	780	1055	1346	1619	1905	2202	2504	2788	3099	3419	3730	4045	4291	4567
190	499	781	1057	1348	1620	1907	2204	2504	2792	3099	3419	3733	4047	4294	4568
193	501	783	1063	1340	1622	1911	2205	2508	2803	3100	3420	3735	4052	4295	4572
195	504	785	1069	1351	1623	1912	2209	2509	2805	3101	3422	3748	4053	4295	4573
200	505	789	1072	1356	1624	1918	2212	2511	2807	3104	3423	3747	4055	4299	4574
202	510	789	1075	1357	1625	1920	2213	2517	2808	3110	3424	3748	4058	4301	4576
203	511	791	1079	1359	1628	1921	2214	2518	2810	3114	3425	3751	4059	4302	4580
204	513	791	1079	1359	1629	1923	2215	2521	2817	3118	3428	3753	4060	4304	4583
207	514	792	1083	1360	1630	1925	2217	2525	2819	3129	3430	3754	4062	4306	4586
211	518	794	1086	1362	1633	1928	2220	2529	2821	3122	3433	3755	4063	4307	4587
212	519	795	1088	1363	1641	1930	2221	2535	2823	3126	3434	3756	4066	4308	4588
218	520	797	1088	1364	1642	1932	2222	2537	2827	3128	3438	3763	4067	4310	4592
219	521	800	1095	1365	1643	1933	2225	2539	2831	3133	3439	3764	4070	4313	4595
221	522	802	1096	1369	1644	1935	2227	2539	2832	3138	3446	3765	4071	4314	4596
222	524	805	1097	1373	1650	1938	2229	2546	2837	3139	3451	3767	4074	4315	4597
224	525	807	1098	1375	1651	1939	2232	2547	2839	3142	3454	3769	4080	4316	4598
228	526	812	1102	1378	1652	1940	2233	2549	2841	3147	3463	3770	4081	4320	4599
233	529	813	1103	1386	1653	1943	2235	2553	2843	3148	3470	3771	4083	4322	4600
235	530	815	1104	1388	1654	1945	2237	2554	2844	3156	3471	3772	4087	4325	4601
236	531	816	1107	1390	1659	1946	2238	2557	2848	3158	3476	3774	4090	4328	4603
237	540	817	1108	1394	1663	1947	2241	2558	2851	3160	3479	3776	4091	4329	4609
240	541	819	1110	1395	1669	1948	2244	2560	2852	3161	3480	3777	4092	4332	4612
243	548	820	1112	1399	1670	1951	2246	2562	2853	3169	3481	3781	4093	4334	4613
247	547	822	1114	1402	1673	1954	2247	2563	2858	3170	3482	3783	4095	4338	4624
250	548	826	1120	1407	1674	1958	2248	2564	2860	3173	3489	3792	4096	4339	4627
251	549	827	1121	1409	1675	1959	2251	2568	2862	3174	3493	3794	4102	4348	4629
252	550	828	1122	1412	1681	1960	2252	2569	2865	3178	3494	3798	4104	4347	4634
253	553	828	1123	1416	1682	1961	2254	2570	2866	3178	3500	3802	4106	4349	4637
255	559	837	1124	1418	1685	1962	2260	2571	2869	3179	3504	3805	4107	4353	4639
256	560	843	1132	1421	1690	1965	2261	2574	2871	3181	3514	3807	4108	4356	4640
261	565	844	1136	1425	1695	1967	2262	2575	2873	3191	3516	3809	4110	4357	4645
263	566	845	1139	1431	1696	1968	2264	2578	2874	3192	3517	3810	4114	4359	4647
268	566	847	1139	1432	1698	1969	2266	2577	2877	3196	3518	3814	4116	4360	4649
270	569	852	1140	1435	1703	1973	2267	2578	2879	3199	3519	3824	4120	4362	4650
272	573	854	1144	1436	1704	1979	2270	2579	2886	3204	3520	3826	4121	4363	4653
276	580	855	1145	1437	1705	1979	2271	2580	2888	3209	3522	3827	4122	4367	4662
277	581	857	1154	1440	1706	1983	2272	2584	2889	3209	3523	3830	4123	4368	4675
279	582	860	1155	1442	1707	1984	2275	2587	2893	3210	3524	3831	4124	4370	4676
287	585	860	1157	1444	1708	1985	2277	2591	2897	3212	3529	3833	4125	4372	4680
288	587	865	1158	1445	1710	1990	2279	2594	2904	3220	3529	3835	4126	4374	4681
290	589	866	1160	1446	1711	1991	2283	2596	2900	3221	3530	3839	4128	4375	4687
291	590	870	1167	1447	1713	1992	2291	2599	2904	7202	3534	3842	4131	4381	4688
292	593	872	1162	1449	1716	1995	2294	2602	2905	3229	3537	3843	4132	4382	4694
296	596	873	1163	1450	1720	2001	2295	2603	2909	3235	3538	3850	4133	4385	4699
301	598	875	1169	1452	1722	2002	2299	2604	2912	3227	3554	3861	4136	4394	4698
302	599	880	1174	1453	1723	2009	2299	2607	2914	3230	3558	3853	4137	4389	
303	604	882	1179	1455	1725	2011	2300	2608	2916	3231	3567	3855	4138	4392	
305	607	884	1181	1466	1728	2013	2301	2609	2919	3232	3560	3867	4140	4393	
308	608	888	1189	1467	1731	2015	2302	2613	2919	3234	3561	3859	4142	4394	
309	611	888	1187	1458	1732	2016	2311	2614	2926	7235	3562	3861	4143	4399	

NOTES FOR $500 EACH

the numbers of which are preceded by the letter "D" as indicated below

2	86	133	187	197	241	287	348	384	427	474	536	589	639	704	788
4	88	118	188	199	242	286	348	388	429	477	537	531	641	706	788
7	87	119	189	203	243	287	350	399	433	481	538	588	642	707	787
8	88	130	191	204	245	288	351	394	434	494	542	597	648	709	794
12	79	124	192	206	246	289	353	396	439	485	543	601	652	711	788
13	71	128	193	207	248	291	355	397	442	487	545	626	657	714	797
19	73	129	197	210	250	292	359	399	444	489	548	606	658	715	798
25	75	139	170	211	252	294	360	404	446	495	549	610	660	716	778
26	78	138	174	212	254	295	361	407	449	507	551	612	663	717	779
29	81	142	177	217	257	300	366	408	449	509	553	615	665	719	780
30	82	145	179	218	261	312	367	409	450	519	554	618	671	721	782
38	83	146	180	219	262	317	368	411	452	509	561	617	677	722	783
41	84	147	189	225	265	323	369	412	458	523	562	618	679	725	784
43	87	148	190	225	268	324	370	414	457	524	567	619	681	731	785
44	90	149	191	229	271	325	371	415	461	525	571	623	682	734	
45	100	153	192	233	275	328	373	417	463	529	573	625	683	736	
51	108	152	193	235	280	337	374	419	464	527	580	630	690	740	
53	110	153	194	239	283	342	378	421	467	531	581	633	694	747	
54	111	154	195	237	285	344	381	424	470	533	582	634	696	748	
59	112	155	196	239	288	345	383	425	472	534	585	638	703	754	

The Hartford Electric Light Company

Asia Banking Corporation

美國友華銀行

An American Bank rendering complete service for trade with the Orient and all other parts of the world

CHARLES H. SABIN, *Chairman of the Board*

CHARLES A. HOLDER, *President*

T. FRED. ASPDEN, *Vice President* — IRVING V. SCOTT, *Vice President*

E. B. MACKENZIE, *Secretary* — A. N. GENTES, *Treasurer*

HEAD OFFICE: 35 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

SAN FRANCISCO

SHANGHAI HONGKONG MANILA SINGAPORE CANTON HANKOW PEKING TIENTSIN YOKOHAMA

January 25th, 1923

WE beg to announce that our Mr. Arthur Kuczynski having changed his name to

Arthur M. Kay

the name of our firm will henceforth be

KAY & CO.

Member New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway — Telephone Rector 8370-5 — New York

KUCZYNSKI & CO

NINETY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

The Bank of Nova Scotia

CA

FOREIGN OFFERINGS AFFECTING WHEAT

Sold Thursday, a Buyer Yesterday, Turns Seller Again When the Bulge Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—While prices were off over 1 cent on May's wheat at one time with the close 1 cent up, a strong influence was a new rally in Liverpool. The cash market in new durum was lifted 3 cents by the buying of the day at Minneapolis, after the close of the previous day on the Exchange, which came because of the early buyer turned seller again.

Reduced sales were reported from Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, and had some effect on the market, but the reports of a lack of moisture in the winter wheat belt, with a further reduction in the appearance of it, came to ease our Chicago May.

After the close it was estimated that 1,000 bushels of Manitoba had been sold at the seaboard, holding out for Chicago May, and that 1,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat had been sold to the Continent. Cash business was reported fair, with premiums unchanged.

Corn was influenced by the action of wheat and had some effect on oats. Cash demand was reported fair.

Provisions were influenced by the action of the grain markets and closed with a fair showing.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 40 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 300 cars.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

New York Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Seventy-two new corporations with an authorized capital of $1,218,500 were chartered today. The [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—New Jersey [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 26.—Charters [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

Among [illegible]

ADIRONDACK POWER PROFITS

[illegible] Income Increases 60.2-3 Per Cent. for 1922, Over Previous Year.

[illegible] Income of the Adirondack Power and Light Corporation, for the year ended 1922 per cent, and gross [illegible]

[illegible]

Air Premium for P. & E. Meeting.

[illegible] Arrangements [illegible] Quinby, Irving [illegible] Committee of Thomas Durant, W. A. [illegible] Durant, Jr., and H. Bernard [illegible] Pierce, Butler & Pierce [illegible]

Automatic Corporation's Net Drops.

The Automatic Corporation for [illegible] other Dec. 31 [illegible] After [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SAYS PUBLIC LOSES IN NEW PHONE RATES

Corporation Counsel Nicholson Points Out a "String" in Commission's Schedule.

SEES FAVORS TO COMPANY

"Sweeping Victory for the People" Increases Revenue in the City $2,500,000.

Commenting yesterday on the report of the Public Service Commission concerning telephone rates and its readjustment of them, Corporation Counsel George P. Nicholson said that what appeared to be a total net increase in telephone revenue in the city for the company amounting to $2,500,000, was hailed as a sweeping victory for the people.

"The small user is said to benefit by the decision," said Mr. Nicholson. "There is an apparent reduction of the large amount of seventeen cents a month, but there is a string to this. If the subscriber at his last month uses more than sixty-six messages (the smallest number that can be contracted for), he must pay five cents a message, but if in any month he uses less than sixty-six messages he gets no credit.

"Heretofore any excess above the minimum in one month was offset against a deficiency below the minimum in another month. The result will be that many subscribers will find that throughout the year, under the Public Service Commission rates, they will pay more than they are now paying. For example, if in one month a person uses of his residence sixty-six messages, and yet for the year should use less than 792—the present yearly minimum—he will pay $C throughout the year as against $H under the present rates."

Mr. Nicholson said this not only the decision of the commission was disastrous to the public, but that on almost every question of importance to the case it has decided in favor of the telephone company.

The commission, he said, "has practically sustained the entire claim of the company for the large payment to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, making all allowances of $[illegible] per station, instead of $[illegible] per station allowed by a prior commission in 1918. The difference on this item alone would amount to $[illegible] annually to subscribers in New York City.

"The intercompany relationship with the Western Electric Company, a sister subsidiary of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, is recognized and approved. On this item the difference between it and the company is $2,750,000 annually, and this is more than the entire established increase in rates.

"The commission criticized it to quarrel with the company, particularly the large amount spent for advertising, while gate cases were pending, but it to the end allowed quarts $[illegible],000 more for 1922 than the company spent in 1921. Similarly, in the case of general and miscellaneous expenses. It would, as it stated, allow $[illegible],000 more than the company spent in 1921.

Doubtless the New York Telephone Company will not object to the hard words it has spoken as long as it gets the right figures at the end."

HARBORS VETO IMPENDS.

President Displeased at Exceeding Committee Estimate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—A veto threatens the army appropriation bill if the Senate passes without amendment the rivers and harbors section, which the House raised $[illegible],000 above the committee estimate.

President Harding has shown marked hostility to the bill as it now stands, with the appropriations for Government engineering works on harbors and inland waterways raised from $[illegible],000 to $[illegible],000. The President believes that the figure set by the Bureau of the Budget for river and harbor improvement next year is ample. The action of the House was to approve the first estimate of the army engineers of $[illegible],000 before it was pruned to $[illegible],000 by Budget Director Lord. The Appropriations Committee raised the latter figure $[illegible],000.

It was said at the White House that the Senate's action on this section of the army bill was contrary to the Administration's financial policy, and that the President saw no necessity for the act. It would take with Republican leaders in the House to sustain him if he should veto it, in the opinion that the reason Congress is so far ahead of its appropriations this year, as compared with other sessions, is on account of the budget machinery that has cut down the amount of committee work at the Capitol. This is the first session of the Sixty-seventh Congress under the new budget, President Harding is taking the position that it should be upheld by the Administration and by Congress.

Already he has vetoed one final measure—the Bursum bill, relating pensions on the grounds of extravagance, and the bill was thrown out Friday when a similar fate awaits the army bill if the Senate does not prune the rivers and harbors appropriations to at least the House Appropriations Committee's estimate.

WALPOLE'S CASTLE FOR SALE

Edifice He Spent Years to Remake Is Put on the Market.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Horace Walpole's "castle" at Strawberry Hill, now the property of the Dowager Lady Micheldever, is offered for sale.

"I am going to build a little Gothic castle at Strawberry Hill," wrote Walpole. It became the chief occupation of his life and from 1750 to 1770 he was constantly adding to it. A refectory with a library above it was the first addition. A picture gallery and cloister, a round tower, great bedrooms and reception rooms followed. Then he proceeded to make it Gothic to his heart's content with battlements, organs and pointed glass. Most of the architects were prompted to say that the result is an eclectic success.

ACCUSE FRENCH SHIP MAIL.

Charges of Embezzlement Declared Trick of Foes by His Wife.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—M. Jean Stern, president in shipping circles, was arrested yesterday on the charge of embezzling 1,000,000 francs from the shipping company Société de Affréteurs Réunis, of which he was formerly Managing Director and President.

When interviewed, Mme. Stern said that it was a trick on the part of the secretary of that company to keep her husband away from the special meeting of shareholders set for Monday. She declared the charges absurd.

Women to Urge Bills at Theatre.

Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis will speak at the Hippodrome next Monday evening, in support of bills favored by the Women's Party.

THE WEEK'S PRICE TREND.

A Large Excess of Advances Over Declines in Agate Shares.

A slightly larger excess of advances over declines than last week is shown by Dun's current list of wholesale commodities prices, although there were fewer changes indicated this week than last. In method was the upward trend of values this week that there were nearly three advances for every decline. The actual figures, respectively, were 32 and 28, against 31 and 34 last week. Among the features were the higher prices quoted for textiles, due to Fall openings, together with the price strength of metals, hides and several of the miscellaneous items.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on selected standard commodities. They are compared to yesterday, and with three to give the comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
Apples, run, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, c., lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cheese, N. Y., c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, Santos, No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cotton, middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eggs, fresh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flour, winter, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, packer, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, Prime, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather, sole, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 white	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pig iron, No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bbl.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber, Up. Plan.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, gran.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar, raw, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tin, Straits, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, No. 2 red	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, 64s, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Zinc, lb.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

A drop of 5 cents a barrel in Standard patents was the only change in flour in the local market for perishables yesterday. Neither butter nor cheese showed change here, and the same was true of Middle Western lard. At Chicago live hogs brought 10 cents a hundred pounds, with meats pork and lard showing unchanged. Tallow was cheaper.

Butter continued to decline, the Boston dairy list showing drops of 2½ to 3½ cents a pound, according to grades. While milk chocolate advanced half a cent, Fancy cocoa beans suffered a loss of a quarter a pound, the first quotation in several weeks, but Brazil-gathered grades were off slightly in price. The eggs are now about 10 cents below the corresponding 1922 figures, but the rest of the list is higher.

No change in any way was shown this week in the list for dried fruits, but in the fresh fruits both oranges and fancy apples were 50 cents a barrel higher. The changes in the vegetables were few in number, but quite sharp. Onions, with an abbey here from Egypt, made a hundred-pounds, while cabbage and turnips went up 50 and 75 cents a barrel, respectively. The latest grades of Brazilian coffee were both higher, but there were no variations in the list for teas. Spot cotton showed close to a quarter a pound gain, and, moved a trifle further, closed at 29.77 cents a pound. In the three there was no accompanying change in 36-inch raw sugar.

Neither lumber nor building materials showed change either way this week, but there were a number of price changes in the metals. Aluminum went up 2 cents a pound, copper one-fourth billion, refined iron bars, steel bars, copper, lead and tin. The only decline was that in spelter.

Wheat, corn, oats, rye and malting barley were all cheaper in the quotations list, but there were no revisions in hay and straw. Leathers continued to show no change, but in the United hides quarter prices were seen in No. 1 Texas, Colorado, Nebraska and No. 1 Montana No. 1 kip and No. 1 calfskins stock. Chicago City calfskins also advanced.

Changes in the combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs and oils were fewer than usual, and about equally distributed up and down. Linseed oil was off a dollar a can, but is still substantially higher than at this time last year. Naval stores were lists of changes for the first time in many weeks. Only and straw boards were higher in the paper list, as was No. 1 old rags in miscellaneous.

In the miscellaneous changes were included advances in both Brazilian and Liberty crude rubbers, and Chinese raw silk. Japanese silk was quoted lower, and a drop in platinum was also indicated.

Several openings in the cotton and woolen trades resulted in numerous advances, with gingham and kindred fabrics the only cloths of large piece yet to be priced. Crop cottons showed no somewhat during the week also, although there was a report about with the harvest in cotton yesterday.

ISSUES WARRANT FOR HOWAT

Kansas Judge Rules Strike Leader Must Complete Sentence.

COLUMBUS, Ks., Jan. 26.—Judge Sloan in the Cherokee County District Court today issued a bench warrant for the return of Alexander Howat to the county jail here to serve the remaining 36 days of a six months' sentence for violating the Industrial court law. The Sheriff was instructed to hold the warrant until next Tuesday when Howat's attorney promised he would surrender.

Howat's attorney argued that his client was technically in the custody of Judge Woolley who paroled him and five associates last Saturday after they had served 208 days of a year's sentence for contempt. Judge Sloan stated he would be glad to parole Howat if the latter would pledge himself not further to violate the law, but that a parole was granted did not show any attitude justifying clemency.

Gets Life Term; Fought Case 7 Years

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 26.—Joel Victor Brown, colored, convicted of the murder of Dr. Charles F. Rider in Barrington in August, 1915, was today sentenced to life imprisonment. He has been in jail over seven years while his counsel has exhausted every legal move to secure a new trial. Last week the Supreme Court finally denied a new trial. Dr. Rider was killed by a bullet fired in the dark when his automobile was stopped on a country road on the chauffeur's plea of engine trouble. George W. Healis, the chauffeur, turned State's evidence and implicated Brown and his cousin, Harry Spellman. Spellman, also convicted, died in jail while awaiting sentence. Mrs. Rider, wife of the doctor, was acquitted of being an accessory before the fact.

Not Guilty of Bank Defalcation.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—A jury in the United States District Court tonight returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Edward R. Grozmeier and Joseph Adams, charged with misapplication of $3,000 of the funds of the Winchester National Bank. Grozmeier was former cashier of the bank. Edward S. Foster, former president of the bank, was also indicted on the charge of misapplication of funds, but died before the case came to trial.

Irene Castle Sued for Gowns.

An old photo of Hickson, Inc., dressmakers, against Irene Castle, dancer, for apparel came up in Bronx County yesterday when Julius Tobias, counsel for the firm, asked Supreme Court Justice Edward G. Whitaker to restore to the calendar the company's suit for $3,[illegible], dropped in 1921 after many postponements. Justice Whitaker set the case down for April 2.

COLLECTS MILLIONS IN U. S. BACK TAXES

Internal Revenue Department Proceeds Against Estates of Bankrupts.

GETS $25,000,000 A MONTH

Money Thus Obtained Provides Emergency Funds for the Federal Government.

Millions of dollars in unpaid Federal taxes are being recovered as the result of a Government drive against bankrupt concerns, Thomas Hoban, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of internal revenue matters in this city, declared in an address last evening at the Chamberlain Building of the College of the City of New York, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street.

Dr. Joseph J. Klein, lecturer on economics, of Klein, Hirsch & Finke, 1133 Broadway, and a lecturer at the City College, who introduced Mr. Hoban, said the balancing of the Federal budget was made possible in great measure by the Treasury Department's recovery of back taxes averaging more than $[illegible],000 a month. As Congress did not take into consideration the collection of these back taxes, Dr. Klein said, the Government found in these funds the means of meeting such extraordinary expenditures as unexpected deficiency appropriations and refunds of millions of dollars in taxes.

The responsible and prompt undertaking of the collection of taxes claimed against bankrupt estates, Mr. Hoban said, "is a development of only the past year or two. The sums which the Government will collect within a few years as a result of the effort will probably run into hundreds of millions of dollars.

"This spectacular activity on the part of the Federal Government in collecting arrearages of taxes from bankrupt estates is bringing an end to one of the darkest chapters in the history of American business. The Court of Appeals for the New York District in the case of Allen vs. Newton Anderson. The Court held in that case for the first time that the Government could be compelled to file its claim in bankruptcy proceedings just as any other creditor is obliged to, and that in the event of its failure so to do the claim is thereafter barred from participating in the estate.

"Prior to this decision, and by reason of the progress of work in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the filing of claims for arrears of taxes in bankruptcy matters was not made. Indeed, in many cases the Government was misled by the results obtained by the trustee and others having the administration of the bankrupt estate. While the law gives the Government a preference in payment of its claims over those of general creditors, obviously there can be no collection when there are no funds left to collect from.

"Attorneys in the office of the Solicitor of Internal Revenue at Washington have found that many of the cases in which they were engaged arising from this cause, prior to the Anderson decision, run up to a total of many millions of dollars. At the present time, as soon as a case is presented into bankruptcy, the Government looks into the matter with a view to ascertain whether all tax returns have been properly filed, and all outstanding obligations to the Government paid.

"As an illustration of the large amount of tax liability involved, I might say that within the past two years the Government has collected in two such cases in the New York district alone sums exceeding $[illegible],000 which might have been lost by delay in asserting its claims."

SIZING UP RUSSIA'S WHEAT.

Acreage Sown Last Year Larger, but That Reaped Smaller.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Figures from Russian sources indicating a large increase in crop acreage in that country in 1922, as compared with 1921, are discounted to some extent in official circles, in view of Secretary Hoover's statements on various occasions that such information was not dependable at present because of the disorganized situation there.

The statistics, which have been received by the Department of Commerce, indicate that the crop acreage in Russia in 1922 was 1[illegible],000, compared with 1[illegible],000 in 1921, an increase of 1[illegible],000, but that crop failures involved an acreage of 1[illegible],000 last year, compared with 1,[illegible],000 during the preceding year, an increase of [illegible].

Mr. Hoover said today that the activities of the American Relief Administration in Russia would cease only when the final production situation there warranted a belief that the Russians could care for themselves.

MRS. STILES GETS DIVORCE.

Maine Court Grants Decree After Tenor's Cross-Libel Is Dismissed.

AUBURN, Maine, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Bergetta Stiles, wife of Vernon Stiles, concert and opera tenor, obtained a decree of divorce today from Chief Justice Cornish of the Supreme Court. A cross libel brought by her husband was dismissed at his request.

The court decreed, that Dorothy Vernon Stiles, the singer's 13-year-old daughter, should remain in the custody of C. E. Ramsdell of Notre College, with whom she has made her home for two years. Both parties agreed that the child and Stiles should not be used for her support. In their cross libels Stiles and his wife charged cruel and abusive treatment. An allegation of infidelity brought by Mrs. Stiles was dropped today.

READ TESTAMENT IN RELAYS

End Reached in 17½ Hours in a Philadelphia Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—The reading aloud of the New Testament from Matthew to Revelations was accomplished in seventeen and one-half hours at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church today.

Seventy persons took part in the Reading, which was in fifteen-minute relays, the instrument having been divided into parts by the Rev. John C. Bird, pastor of the church. Four of the parts were read by Gen. Charles A. Shepherd and Bishop Joseph Berry read the last three chapters of Revelations.

The reading, the purpose of which was to encourage Bible study, was started at 7 A. M. and concluded at 9:30 P. M.

AWARDS 60 SCHOLARSHIPS.

Harvard Bestows 38 on Medical Students—Clubs Get 8.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 26.—Announcement of the award of sixty scholarships in various departments of Harvard University was made today. Thirty-eight of these go to medical students and seven are awarded on the nomination of various Harvard clubs or professors in the college and engineering school.

The list of winners includes representatives of seventeen states and four foreign countries. The Harvard Club of Chicago scholarship goes to Walter V. Bauer, that of the Harvard Club of Cincinnati to Ross E. Wilson, Jr., and J. E. Stocker, that of the Harvard Club of St. Louis to Milton F. Cornman, and that of the Harvard Club of Philadelphia to Thomas R. Winkelman of Harrisburg, Pa.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday [illegible] per cent for the best names. Today [illegible] per cent for the best names.

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Seven Mills of Silk Demolition.

At the recent International Silk Exposition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace from Feb. 5 to 16, three dozen will be taken this year instead of two, as was the case in 1922. In area this space is equal to three city blocks. On the first and succeeding floors the individual fabrics will be displayed, while the second floor will house exhibits of an educational nature. Perhaps the outstanding feature of the show will be a demonstration of the silk industry, by Selden Boswell Gilsdorf, President of the Architectural League of New York, and art director for the exposition, exhibited yesterday that he will use seven miles of silk for decorative purposes alone. With this there will be an immense amount of silk in the exhibits. Altogether will furnish a new sensation. This means that seven of living manikins will parade through the exhibition every afternoon and evening, clothed in the latest style in everything that can be made of silk.

Silk Glove Demand.

Orders for women's silk gloves for Spring continue to reach manufacturers. Consumer buying of this merchandise at retail counters has already begun. This is somewhat earlier than usual, but has been held this report, as it was still considered very early for retailers to show their gloves. It is said that the long glove and the gauntlet type are still in most request. But that there is a tendency toward the shorter wrist glove, and a growing opinion in the merchant trade that this will be coupled with being a shrewd judge would be found for the long glove to be popular for another season, but that there would come the end of its vogue.

Garment Makers Using Braid.

Braid manufacturers have found a considerable revival in demand this season. While at the present time orders are described as not as large as they were two or three weeks ago, there is understood to be still a good volume of business coming in. The recent falling off is attributed to pressure of manufacturers filling their needs for the time being and also to the possibility of the dress goods crippling that industry. Fancy silk and artificial silk braids for dress and coat trimmings have been among the leading types taken by garment makers. They include those known as soutache and knitted braids. There are in combinations of colors, and in a large number of instances are copied from imported models. Soutache braids have been widely ordered for narrow trimming purposes.

Hard Coal Demand Still Big.

Little slump up to to be noted in the pressure for any kind of anthracite coal, the Journal will say today. The very large demand, as has been the case for many weeks, is still on hand, and orders are wanted in quantities far in excess of the supply. Even No. 1 buckwheat, which showed signs of softening last week, seems to have suffered no such fate, and it is being sought after by the retail trade. The independent operators in the Lehigh region, although the largest shippers, often have more than they can handle.

Gray Goods Sales Drop.

The break in cotton yesterday put an effective stop on trading in the local gray goods market. Sales [illegible] yardage in Southern [illegible]-inch were reported at 2½ cents for delivery during the rest of this month and next, with [illegible] cents quoted for [illegible]-inch in the basis of 4-yard sheetings. Print cloths were in the basis of 3-yard and 2½ cents for the 2-yard. Lawns were in the basis of 6½ cents for the 64-inch 80-square. Longcloths were in the basis of 8½ cents. A few lots of 12-yard 48-square, 8-oz. goods were sold at 12½ cents. Fine-yarn goods and specialties showed little feature.

May Hold Prices Back.

Although it is possible that important reductions of silverware and kindred lines will be made in the factory for the Spring season, it is not probable that the cuts will be as great as those of last year, there is also a possibility that the dealing trade in cutting prices may not be as keen. The factory prices, it is said, will be the same as those of last year, but the discounts to the dealer may be smaller. It would take some time to effect the changes in the trade, it is pointed out, even if the manufacturers were to be the guard for the reduction. There is no question that buyers are very active, as soon this is being said up and orders are coming in freely. According to the Chase and Sanborn Coffee Company, the Revolution movement will exert changes for the season.

Buyers After Silk Hosiery.

As the Spring season advances the call for silk hose of the better grades shows a marked improvement here. Despite the fact that now at the road task certain silk hosiery lines, the orders for silk are being written by the dozens for immediate delivery. This is a very big volume of business about the current demand in this more active way in which local buyers are taking goods after several months of picking and choosing. Not a little of this is said to be due to the fact that the leaders of commerce now at or preparing to visit the well-known Winter resorts. Predictably, perhaps, the demand from retailers in these centres is nothing out of the ordinary, but the call for immediate delivery is showing very strongly among the wanted colors.

Expect Lines to Be Withdrawn.

So favorable has been the reception accorded the showing of the women's wear lines of the American Woolen Company that the trade experts on announcement, either today or Monday, that department four is sold up. This action could have been taken shortly after the lines were opened last Monday, it is understood, but the effort was made to glean as many of the garment manufacturers as possible a chance to see the lines. As was expected, the silk fabrics and paint effects received the bulk of buying interest, although there was marked interest in other fabrics, particularly the velours, jersey and the cloth resembling camel's hair. With the largest garment cut of the season for the Fall already in the hands of the clothiers, the American Woolen Company, however, appear to be in no hurry to open their lines. The season's wear doubtless is not expected to get generally under way until the latter part of next month.

Spring Sheet-Wear Buying.

Orders thus far received by sheet-wear manufacturers are described by them as being satisfactory. In volume the business is ahead of last year at this season, as more retailers are said to appear in the market to place orders for the [illegible] trade with a considerable line of garments. Quite a few cases in pile fabrics and twill cloths are being freely bought. Cases, generally, are showing up well in sheet-wear lines. Quite heavy and a good selection from an early season's purchase, those of pulled twills and crinkled lines have been favored. In dresses intended for this trade those of flat crepe and cotton crepe are most desired in current buying.

Burlaps Ease Off Here.

The under feeling that developed in the Calcutta market for burlaps a couple of days ago has transmitted itself to the local market, with the result that buyers will not take goods save at prices which they would have regarded highly satisfactory at the opening of the week. Standard 40-inch cloths, spot, were reasonably quoted at 7.40 cents for light and 8 cents for heavy, but it was held these figures could shade these prices at least five points. The same thing was true of cloths for which the nominal lightweight price was the same as spots and for which 10½ cents clothed were quoted. Odd lots of 10-ounce cloths sold. For February-March shipment from Calcutta 8-ounce goods are now held at 7½ cents and 10-ounce cloths at 9 cents, with nothing doing. The question of whether the weakness in the primary market has run its course or whether further purchases are to worsen other suggested prospects is an open question.

BORROW FOR ANCIENT LOANS

Quebec Has Paid $3,800,000 Interest on a $1,800,000 Accommodation.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Jan. 26.—The City of Quebec is calling for tenders for the purchase of $1,800,000 5 per cent. bonds to redeem two loans floated in England fifty years ago and renewed for the first time in 1903. Tenders are to be received until Feb. 15. The bonds will be redeemable in ten, fifteen and thirty years with sinking fund.

It was pointed out in the course of the discussion on the matter that, through the lack of precedence for a short-time fund in 1903, when the loans were first renewed, the City of Quebec had paid already $3,800,000 on the loan without redeeming it.

BUSINESS RECORDS

Failures of the Week.

BRADSTREET'S reports 353 failures for the week in the United States, as compared with 344 last week and 384 for the corresponding week last year. In Canada there were 32 failures this week, against 34 last week and 37 in the same week last year. For the United States, 68 (equal to 19.3 per cent.) had liabilities of $5,000 or more, against 70 (or 20.3 per cent.) the preceding week, and 77 (or 20.1 per cent.) last year. In Canada 5 failures (or 15.6 per cent.) had liabilities of $5,000 or more, against 4 (or 11.8 per cent.) last week and 3 (or 8.1 per cent.) last year.

BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Petitions Filed.

BLACK ARTS DRESSES, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed [illegible] by the Nelson Arts Dresses, Inc., of [illegible], showing assets of $[illegible] and liabilities of $[illegible]. Attorney [illegible] Hall, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] is attorney for petitioning creditors.

PRODUCTS DRESS CORPORATION.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Products Dress Corporation, of [illegible] Broadway, by Edward Y. Gardner, [illegible] Broadway, Albert Y. Gardner, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible].

HELEN KARL.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Helen Karl, trading as Helen Karl, [illegible] Broadway, by Harry Rosenthal, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]. Liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible], assets, $[illegible].

ROBERT SCHMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Robert Schman, [illegible] Broadway, by Edward W. Hinds, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]. Liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible], assets, $[illegible].

JACK WOLF.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Jack Wolf, [illegible] Broadway, by Edward W. Hinds, [illegible] Broadway, [illegible]. Liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible], assets, $[illegible].

JULIUS OPPENHEIM, salesman, of 1,[illegible] Broadway, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities of $[illegible] and no assets.

THEOFANIDES & YAFFEUS COMPANY, composed of S. John Theofanides and [illegible] Yaffeus, filed a petition in bankruptcy, stating liabilities of $[illegible], and assets of $[illegible]. The business of the firm was [illegible] 2, [illegible] Broadway, as [illegible] Yaffeus.

[illegible] BUYERS, [illegible], 220 Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible], and assets at $[illegible].

VERSAILLE WEDDING CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the above concern, [illegible] Broadway, by Abraham Wasser, [illegible] Broadway, representing the Veterans Building Co., [illegible] Broadway, for $[illegible]. Liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible], assets, $[illegible]. Petition is returnable before Referee [illegible].

[illegible] & KING (PETICAL SYSTEMS, INC., [illegible] Fifth Avenue, operating [illegible] Fifth Avenue, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible], assets, $[illegible]. Petition is returnable before Referee [illegible].

Schedules Filed.

HERZ, INC., manufacturers of auto access., at 36 [illegible] Broadway, filed schedules in bankruptcy showing liabilities of $[illegible] and assets of $[illegible], made up of [illegible] accounts, $[illegible]; machinery, $[illegible]; [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible], $[illegible]; [illegible],

NINETY-SIX CHOSEN AS 2D LIEUTENANTS

Weeks Announces List of Those Who Passed Examinations for That Grade.

MOST ARE COLLEGE MEN

Five Have Had Service as Army Officers and Three as Enlisted Men.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Weeks today recommended to the President the nomination for commissions as second lieutenants in the regular army of 96 candidates who successfully took the examination held Oct. 27 last to fill out that grade. Five of the successful candidates recommended for appointment had seen prior service as officers in the regular army, three had served as enlisted men and the other eighty-eight are college men.

The examination was a stiff one and there has been the keenest interest among college men throughout the country as to the outcome.

There were no second lieutenants in the regular army at the time the examinations were held and it was then the desire to obtain about 1,700 to fill the vacancies. It was since have determined that the number of second lieutenants in the regular army should be 1,521, and only a few more than 400 vacancies, the other places having been filled by the promotion of officers from other grades, instead of eliminating them from the service to bring the strength of the officers' personnel within the limits established by recent legislation.

West Pointers to Be Added.

The present 400 vacancies will be filled by the appointment of the ninety-six successful candidates on the list announced by Secretary Weeks and by those who will graduate from West Point in the next year. About 200 will graduate from the Military Academy next June. At the end of eighteen months there will be about 25 additional vacancies, and these will be filled from subsequent graduates of West Point.

Although the army stood ready last year to examine all who would enter the competition for second lieutenants, only 300 college men actually took the examination in October. Since that time the papers have been undergoing check and study at West Point and Washington with the result that ninety-six, or about one-third of those who took the examinations, and ninety-six of those have been recommended to the President and will be appointed. One who was successful was Luther Adolphus Brown, who was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1922, and who has since resigned to go to the War Department that he would facilitate appointment as second lieutenant.

List of Those Chosen.

The successful candidates announced by Secretary Weeks, together with the branches in which they will be assigned in the army and the educational institutions they have been attending, are:

Former officers in the regular army.

Lloyd Nash Jr., Coast Artillery Corps, assigned Virginia Military Institute.

Lewis Langdon, Quartermaster Corps, West Point, Ohio.

Joseph Perry Cutts, Infantry, West Point, Ill.

Albert Carrel Morgan, Infantry, West Point, Ohio.

Randolph Burr Wilkinson, Infantry, West Point, Ill.

Enlisted men in regular army.

Percy Darrell Sandifer, Field Artillery, John Lendrum Grimes, Field Artillery, John Francis McGowan, air service, has been at West Point one year.

From civil life—Act of June 4, 1920: Thomas Jefferson Hamlett, naval architect, University of Arizona, 1922.

Harry Edwin Stephenson, naval architect, Colorado Agricultural College, 1921.

Carroll Overton, air service, technical institute, Cornell, 1921.

Robert Boyd Williams, air service, student, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1921.

Harry Dwight Fessler, infantry.

John Milton Smith, air service.

Richard Vincent Sheetz, air service.

Jerome Polk, infantry, University of California, 1922.

Lester Reuben Graham, infantry, New Mexico Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1922.

Lewis Lincoln Bond, Dentist, Norwich University, 1922.

Joseph E. Tiernan, Engineers, University of Wisconsin, 1918.

John L. Dicus, infantry.

Jewell Thompson, Coast Artillery, Washington and Maryland College, 1922.

John C. Baker, Coast Artillery, Norwich University, 1922.

Jerome L. Gerhauser, air service, Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1922.

Ray E. Pyle, infantry, Washington State College, 1922.

Ray E. Rowland, infantry, Kansas Agricultural College, 1922.

Marcus E. Miner, Engineers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1922.

Frederick Hall Wallace, Field Artillery, Virginia Military Institute, 1918.

Joseph C. Cunningham, infantry, Citadel, 1922.

Charles H. Bath, Coast Artillery, Penn State College, 1922.

Richard T. Rogers, infantry, Washington and Jefferson College, 1922.

Walter E. Hoffman, Coast Artillery, Kansas State College, 1922.

Robert C. Wood, Coast Artillery, Kansas State College, 1922.

George Hendricks Biter, Field Artillery, Rutgers, 1922.

Lawrence Fields, Field Artillery, Michigan College of Mines, 1922.

James Maxwell Lansley, Field Artillery, University of Missouri.

William E. Walters, Field Artillery, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

William H. Dunnaway, Field Artillery, Lenoir M. Rauch, Field Artillery, University of Indiana.

Oliver S. Lathrop, Air Service, University of California.

Viking T. Carlson, infantry.

SALESMEN CO-OPERATE ON N. Y. ADVERTISING

Will Attempt to Create a National Market of the City and Its Environs.

The first co-operative movement on the part of newspaper advertising salesmen to "sell New York City" to the national advertiser was explained in detail at a dinner last night by the Advertising Managers' Association of New York City at the Advertising Club, 47 East Twenty-fifth Street. A survey of New York City and its environs as a market for national advertisers prepared with untiring zeal by the Research Bureau of the New York University was explained by E. L. McGowan, Chairman of the bureau.

About 200 advertising salesmen of the advertising staffs of The New York Times, Tribune, Herald, Daily News, Sun, Mail, Globe, Telegram, Brooklyn Eagle, Elizabeth, (N. J.) Journal and The Long Island Star were present, besides the following advertising managers: William Harmer, Brooklyn Eagle; Jerry Vogel, New York Evening Telegram; Lee C. Payne, New York Commercial; Benjamin T. Butterworth, New York Times; Porter Corthell, New York Evening Post; T. R. G. Webb, New York Tribune; William Severin, New York Globe; William Brown, New York Evening Mail; E. A. Sutphin, New York Herald, and E. L. Valiere of The Elizabeth Journal. E. S. Friendly, business manager of The New York Herald and Sun, and C. C. Lane, business manager of The New York Evening Post, also were present.

"The New York market," said Mr. McGowan, "has been much maligned as a hard market by advertisers who have tried it and failed, but the New York market in general is not more difficult than any new market. It has some peculiar difficulties and some marked advantages. The most difficult aspect of it is its size. The failure of many attempts to enter the market is traced to one fact—that the extent and nature and purpose of the job are not considered and consequently budgeted, and the effort made is totally inadequate to the situation.

"The difficulties, Mr. McGowan explained, could be greatly overcome by co-operation among the salesmen of the various newspapers, and it is this plan that is being followed out by the 3-" sponsoring Managers' Association.

THE BROOKLYN MARKET.

Investor Buys Apartment Building on Church Avenue.

The three-story brick and limestone business and apartment building located on the north side of Church Avenue, 45 feet west of St. Paul's Place, has been sold.

The premises has a frontage of 20 feet on Church Avenue and a depth of 100 feet and is known as 1,023 Church Avenue. It was sold for Philip J. Kiwe to a client of McInerney Kilsick Realty Co., for investment.

Realty Associates sold a new, two-story and attic, brick and stucco, semi-detached Colonial dwelling with sunroom and private garage at 624 Sixty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to the Bay Ridge asst. co., to Charles M. Haywood, who has purchased the home for his own occupancy.

William Linn, Inc., sold for the Kingsboro Land Co. the northwest corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Thirty-first Street, a plot 100 by 100, opposite the Newkirk Avenue station of the Interborough Line, to E. Pirone & Son, who will improve the plot with four one-family houses. E. Pirone & Son also purchased from the same owner a one-family house at 139 Gerard Parkway, between Newkirk and Foster avenues. The plot was sold at $16,000.

The premises 101 Lee Avenue at the corner of Penn Street, a three-story brick building with store, on lot 20 by 100, was sold by Edward Berndt to Isidor and Anna Phillips for improvement. The broker was George F. Smith. The same broker sold a dwelling on lot 20 by 100, for Minnie Schaefer to Esther Gordon, who will occupy.

Suburban Buyers.

Edward J. Purcell resold for James J. Perkins of Long Beach a plot, 60 by 100, on Olive Street, to Edward Segal, Inc., who will improve with a private dwelling. The same broker sold to James J. Purcell a business plot on New York Avenue, Long Beach.

William J. Bowman sold for R. Goldberg one of the row of two-family houses now under course of construction on Oak Street. For Buchanan, to S. Richards.

Prince & Ryder sold for Charles Earnest a plot on the corner of Davis Avenue and New York Road to Francis Gillick of White Plains, N. Y., who will improve the property to his own account.

Barbas & Co. sold a two-family house on the corner of Grand and Hillside Avenues, Laurelton, N. Y., to George W. Ballinger of Hopewell, N. J.

Chelsea District Rooms Sold.

Dwight, Archibald & Pettit, in connection with Brown, Wheelock-Harris, Voight & Co., have sold for the Leslie Building Corporation the four-story and basement dwelling on plot 21 by 98.5 at 438 West Twenty-third Street. This is the first sale of the property in many years and is the sixth house sold in the block. The property is to be remodeled for dwellings or remodeling in the old Chelsea district.

Justice Ralph,
60 E. Forty-fifth Street,
BY HENRY BRADY.

LATEST DEALINGS IN REALTY FIELD

Old Broadway Central Hotel, at Third Street, Is Sold to Louis Kramer.

WAS VALUED AT $1,000,000

Lansing Building, on West Side, Resold in Deal Involving Fordham Road Site.

A downtown landmark changed ownership yesterday, when the Broadway Central Hotel at 665 to 675 Broadway, near Third Street, was sold by Eugene Higgins to Louis Kramer. The property, which is valued at $1,000,000, was one of the first hotel properties to be erected in the old mercantile district. It is considered at present by Jay G. Wilbraham, under a lease that may be taken up by the new owner.

The building is an eight-story structure, fronting 200 feet on Broadway and extending through the block a distance of 200 feet to Mercer Street, where it has a frontage of 175 feet. It contains 350 rooms, with six stores on the ground floors. Sharry & Co. were the brokers who negotiated the deal.

Lansing Building Resold.

The block front on the west side of Broadway, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, having a frontage of 204 feet, improved with the two-story Lansing Building, has been resold by Sigmund & Hahlo for their client, Brown.

The purchaser is August Seligsohn, who gave in part payment the property at the northeast corner of Fordham Road and Marion Avenue, a site 142 by 140, which he acquired two years ago and in which the Chevrolet Motor Company is the present tenant.

The Broadway block front and the three Belleclaire, at Broadway and Seventy-seventh Street, were acquired by Mr. Brener last week from the Riverwood Realty Holding Company, which was headed by Herman Dr. Pur of Pittsburgh. The Lansing block, now sold, was sold by Charles T. Barney about thirty years ago, and was sold by his estate to Klein & Jackson, from whom Mr. Dr Pur bought it in 1908.

To Improve West Side Plot.

As a site for an apartment house to cost $250,000, the plot 75 by 100, on the west side of West 108th Street, 175 feet east of Columbus Avenue, was bought by the J. M. W. Development Corporation from the Sommer Realty Company. The building will be a six-story structure.

Apartment House Trading.

Arthur Cutler & Co. sold for the Black Estate premises known as 61 Rutgers Street, between Madison and Monroe Streets, a five-story apartment on a plot 25 by 100, having two stores and 25 two-room apartments on the upper floors. The property, rented for over $4,000, and was held for $50,000.

John Peters sold for Charles and Louis Levy to C. D. Abrahams a six-story tenement with storage on 110 East Fourteenth Street, on lot 25 by 103.2. This is the first sale of the property in eighteen years.

Abraham & Straus have bought from the Andrew Realty Company the five-story new-law apartment house at the southwest corner of Wadsworth Avenue and 181st Street. The building, completed a year ago by Jos Bregaglio, The Bronx architect, was erected at a cost of $200,000. The transaction was handled by Ruland & Bergstein.

The estate of Andrew Koch sold the three-story one-family apartment house at C. Stoughton Street, between Hillyer A. Ritzger of Brooklyn for the investment. This building has been owned by the estate for over thirty years. Rogers & Berger, attorneys, represented both seller and buyer.

Fiftieth Street Building Leased.

Albert S. Ashforth, Inc., in connection with William A. White & Sons, leased for Mrs. Genevra W. H. Woodruff the entire building 20 East Fiftieth Street for a term of years to Patrushka, Inc.

SUBSCRIBE.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New York, County of New York. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee under Trust Agreement dated July 28, 1911, between William H. Vanderbilt and Union Trust Company of New York, Central Trust Company of New York, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as Trustees, Plaintiff, against HELENE HARLEMAN, individually and as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of Henry H. Harleman, deceased, MUNICIPAL SCHOOL AND FAMILY HOME FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN AND HOMELESS BOYS, INC., HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, ST. PETER'S CHURCH, ST. PETER'S CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE, DAUGHTERS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, HOSPITALLERS OF THE THIRD ORDER OF THE SPIRITUAL CITY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, CHARLES C. HARLEMAN, MARY C. OSBORN, CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, CITY BANK, A TRUST COMPANY OF BOSTON, VIRGINIA, individually and as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of William H. Harleman, deceased, Defendants.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the complaint in this action, and a copy of your name, or if the names of any of the defendants to whom this summons is addressed are unknown to the plaintiff, then a copy of this summons, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House in the City of New York, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to appear or answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, January 22, 1923.

LAWRENCE, KENNEDY & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 49 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To Helene Harleman, individually and as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of William H. Harleman, deceased, Municipal School and Home for Fatherless Children and Homeless Boys, Inc., St. Peter's Church, St. Peter's Church and Parish House, Daughters of the Holy Spirit, Hospitallers of the Third Order of the Spiritual City of the United States of America, Charles C. Harleman, Mary C. Osborn, Citizens' Central National Bank, City Bank, a Trust Company of Boston, Virginia, individually and as Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of William H. Harleman, deceased, Defendants.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Edward J. Glennon, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 22d day of January, 1923, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York.

Dated, New York, January 22, 1923.

LAWRENCE, KENNEDY & PERRY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address, No. 49 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. THE MECHANICS AND METALS NATIONAL BANK, as Executor, etc., of Frederick Ayer, deceased, Plaintiff, against [illegible] Defendants.

PURSUANT TO A JUDGMENT of foreclosure and sale entered in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 19th day of January, 1923, I will sell at public auction at the Sales Room of the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1923, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street, distant 100 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Fifth Avenue; running thence westerly along the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street 25 feet; thence northerly parallel with Fifth Avenue 100.5 feet to the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifty-eighth Street 25 feet; thence southerly parallel with Fifth Avenue 100.5 feet to the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street, the point or place of beginning.

Dated, New York, January 8, 1923.

HENRY BRADY, Referee.

CHARLES H. TUTTLE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

REAL ESTATE.

LOFTS
REASONABLE RENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
40 East 21st St.
Approximately 4,000 Sq. Ft.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
Hayemeyer, Jacobs & Hayemeyer
1400 Broadway, New York.
TELEPHONE PENNSYLVANIA 7700.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREEPORT, L. I., BARGAIN

Beautiful home, 10 rooms, four baths, all modern conveniences, stunning location of $1,000 frontage, to settle the owner's living estate; quick sale or rental. 302 West Merrick Road.

NEW YORK CITY—SALE OR LET.

Rochester, N. Y. Population 300,000.

Business to lease, available, 70 rooms, large ground floor sales rooms, Penthouse, 3 floors, Main Office, Mail Order, Retail, 3 factories, gas, electric, Trucks, garage for 25 cars. Lot, 67 Court, 6 story building, Main Front on Main, 2 sides, elevated railroad, 6000 feet floor space, 6000 Sq. Ft. Price $45,000. Terms. Address Box 1000, Times Office, Rochester, N. Y.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WARRANTY MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE
45 West 57th St.
Plaza 2825

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED

on large unincumbered property located in Queens, Nassau, Suffolk or Westchester County, which is $25,000; substantial loans will be made on vacant property intended as a site for [illegible] apartments; loans on a five-year basis; security of investigation to any borrower; if satisfactory to us. Address P. O. Box 102, Station E, Cleveland, Ohio.

REAL ESTATE.

LOFTS
REASONABLE RENT
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
40 East 21st St.
Approximately 4,000 Sq. Ft.
APPLY ON PREMISES OR
Hayemeyer, Jacobs & Hayemeyer
1400 Broadway, New York.
TELEPHONE PENNSYLVANIA 7700.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREEPORT, L. I., BARGAIN

Beautiful home, 10 rooms, four baths, all modern conveniences, stunning location of $1,000 frontage, to settle the owner's living estate; quick sale or rental. 302 West Merrick Road.

NEW YORK CITY—SALE OR LET.

Rochester, N. Y. Population 300,000.

Business to lease, available, 70 rooms, large ground floor sales rooms, Penthouse, 3 floors, Main Office, Mail Order, Retail, 3 factories, gas, electric, Trucks, garage for 25 cars. Lot, 67 Court, 6 story building, Main Front on Main, 2 sides, elevated railroad, 6000 feet floor space, 6000 Sq. Ft. Price $45,000. Terms. Address Box 1000, Times Office, Rochester, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

38-44 W. 21st St.
LOFTS
100% SPRINKLERS
POSSESSION AT ONCE.
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.
OR YOUR BROKER

One Door From Wall St.
OFFICES, various sizes, 110 PEARL ST.
Elevator, light, heat and janitor; very reasonable. Brokerage allowed.
491 BROADWAY
Stone and Boerum.
Warren & Skillin, 30 Park Row.

BRONX BOROUGH DEALS.

Trading Indicates Demand for Apartment Buildings.

Bernard S. Deutsch bought 18 and 20 East Tremont Avenue, a five-story new-law apartment building, having twenty families, with four families on each floor. The premises have been rented for many years by Annabelle Cordig and leave an annual rent roll of $1,200 and were held at $25,000. J. S. Maxwell was the broker in the transaction.

H. V. Peterson & Co., Inc., sold the plot on the corner of Bainbridge Avenue and Mosholu Parkway North for J. J. Walsh to M. Weslg for $15,000. Also 1,400 Minford Place, a two-family frame house, for M. Blumberg to M. Portz. Also 1,347 to 1,355 Prospect Avenue, three five-story apartment houses held at $250,000.

Eugene A. Walsh sold for out-of-town interests the three-story building at the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and 200th Street, in the 39 by 100, to Charles B. Powell, a Bronx builder.

Samuel Cowen sold the four-story single flat on a plot 20 by 100 at 267 East 164th Street for L. Tag.

Barnet Jaffe has sold the premises erected at 746 Jennings Street, a five-story apartment house, to an investor. It was held at $45,000. Edward Hillman represented the seller as attorney. A. Salowey was the broker who negotiated the deal.

The four-family brick house on lot 20 by 100 for 1967 Prospect Avenue was sold by Lang & Wiesenfeld, Inc., of which they are the presidents, to a Mrs. Kraemer. The same brokers sold 2,448 Thebaud Avenue, a five-story apartment on lot 20 by 125 to M. Feig.

Hennessy & Levine, builders, who have just completed the two five-story apartment houses at 624 East 163d Street and 2,333 Southern Boulevard, with a small taxpayer adjoining on the Boulevard, on a plot 25 by 100 for $37,500, the southeast corner of the two thoroughfares, have sold the property to Goldstein Bros.

The buildings house 200 families who pay an annual rental of $70,000.

Private House Sales.

L. & A. Pirone and M. L. Goldstone purchased from Colonel Joseph G. Rhoads the five-story private dwelling, 203 Madison Avenue, also 29 by 100, adjoining the corner of Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. This property will be altered into stores and apartments. The sellers were represented by G. B. & H. V. Dyke, and the purchaser by Charles Meyers.

The three-story dwelling, on lot 21.5 by 94.10, at 20 West Eleventh Street, was sold by William A. White & Sons for Edward Swann to a client for occupancy.

Gislaine Sedmac sold 220 West 120th Street, southeast corner of Audubon Avenue, a three-story dwelling and store, 20.2 by 75. The property was held at $25,000. H. K. Emerson was the broker.

Realty Notes.

Leon S. Altmayer negotiated a first mortgage of $4,500 on property, 202 East Fifty-ninth Street; $4,000 on 19 First Avenue, and a mortgage of $10,500 on property 833 Third Avenue, and a mortgage of $4,500 on property 160 East 116th Street.

Lawrence D. Bloodgood and Company, were associated with H. S. Willard & Co. in the recent sale of 224 to 232 West Forty-fifth Street to Samuel Kaufman.

Lawrence, Blake Jewell and George V. McNally have placed for the owner a first mortgage of $42,000 for five years on 1944 to 1954 East 12th Street, a three-story apartment on a lot 75 by 92, renting for $3,360 per year.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS. TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Two Lofts
CONTAINING ABOUT 30,000 SQUARE FEET
FOR MANUFACTURING
LIVE STEAM, SEPARATE FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ENTRANCE. LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES AND SKY LIGHTS. FIREPROOF CONSTRUCTION. SPRINKLERS.
Very Moderate Rates
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WILL DIVIDE
Full examination to brokers.
WILLIAM J. SUSSMAN
300 MADISON AVE. VANDERBILT 1725

1115 BROADWAY
S. W. Cor. 25th St.
Facing Madison Square

Unusual Loft
In Most Desirable Section
Entire Top (12th) Floor
21,000 sq. ft.
Light on all sides. 9 elevators, additional entrance from 24th & 25th Sts. for passengers and freight
Possession February 1st, 1923
M. J. WHITTALL ASSOCIATES
Tel. Lexington 2730 295 Fifth Ave.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET. APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Jackson Heights
37 Minutes from City Hall by Subway Station
New Elevator Garden Apartments
5 to 7 Rooms—2 to 3 Baths
Terms: Ownership Plan—Liberal Terms. Rent and Balance Refinance Required.
Children's Playground, Golf Terrace, etc.
Take Subway to Grand Central, Transfer to Queensboro Subway (Flushing Line) to 25th Street, Jackson Heights Station. (Or Queens Surface Car to Manor—25th via Queensboro Bridge, Jackson Ave. to 25th St.
The Queensboro Corporation
Madison Sq.—50 East 42nd St. Telephone, Murray Hill 7000

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WARRANTY MORTGAGES REAL ESTATE
45 West 57th St.
Plaza 2825

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED

on large unincumbered property located in Queens, Nassau, Suffolk or Westchester County, which is $25,000; substantial loans will be made on vacant property intended as a site for [illegible] apartments; loans on a five-year basis; security of investigation to any borrower; if satisfactory to us. Address P. O. Box 102, Station E, Cleveland, Ohio.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

SMALL
Manufacturing
LOFTS
Immediate possession.
43 West 16th St.
37 West 20th St.
54 West 21st St.
Apply on premises or
BING & BING
CORPORATION
119 WEST 40th STREET
or your own broker.

TO LET
34th STREET STORE
AND FIRST FLOOR
OFF 5TH AVENUE
REASONABLE RENTAL
Suitable for
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Shoes, Children's Wear, Photographs, Fancy Fruit or Florist Shop, Crockery or Gift Shop, Etc.
NO BROKERS
Financial Statement, Answer at once.
M 60 TIMES

LIGHT LOFTS
OFFICES AND SHOWROOMS
AT LOW PRICES
122 FIFTH AVENUE
[illegible]

OFFICES FOR DOCTORS AND DENTISTS
CLUNY PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
133 West 72nd St.
SEE SUPERINTENDENT

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WE HAVE FUNDS TO INVEST

In 1, 2, 3 and 4-family houses, Brooklyn, Bronx.

REALTY MORTGAGE CO. (INVESTORS), CHELSEA 4126. 32 Nassau St.

MONEY to loan on first and second mortgages; any amount. Bernard Smith, Apply 1402-1404, 261 Broadway, Room 1402.

PRIVATE and general mortgage money; quick action. Hallmann, Thom Building, Bryant 4126.

HOUSES.

Manhattan For Sale.

EAST 74th WEST—3-story dwelling, parquet floors, electricity, price right. Corbridge.

EAST 72 WEST—Four story, basement, A1 condition, 18 rooms, four baths, furnished or unfurnished; bargain; easy terms.

109 EAST 100TH ST.

BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS.

Private subway and elevated R. R. stations. Three-story and basement, $25,000, cash $4,000. Louis Altmayer, 677 East 180th.

105TH ST., LENOX & 7TH AVS.—Private house, all improvements; perfect condition; will sacrifice; little cash. Phone University 4600.

RIVER ST. AND PARK TERRACE WEST—For sale, 3-story 2-family flat-car; 11 rooms and 3-car garage; one block west of Broadway on 252d St., near side subway, 252d St. station, one block from Johnny Pkwy and overlooking the Hudson; reasonable and easy terms.

CHARLES ST.—Bargain; grand old Dutch mansion house; choice. Duncan, 200 Broadway.

WEST END AV., 92—Two-story dwelling, basement; 22-foot frontage; immediate possession; reasonable rent. Call for keys and information at 200 West 72d St., Room 32.

$45,000 CASH

buys elevator apartment house, 72nd St. gross income $12,000; over $700 on cash required. C. B. C., 312 West 72nd.

LONG-TERM loans, over 6-story elevator apartment house, $50,000; security required. Joseph Kalish, 297 7th Av.

Manhattan For Rent.

CHARLTON ST., in excellent neighborhood, 3-story dwelling of eleven rooms and 2 bathrooms, bath, small yard, completely furnished, open fireplaces, linen in use; unobjectionable tenants; $100 monthly. Immediate possession. E. 101 Times.

IN the Bronx for rent, perfect home, parquet throughout, electric lights; 10 rooms, 2 baths; immediate possession; private family preferred. Call Columbus 1726.

Bronx For Sale.

FOUR new two-family houses, two before the owners, two brick houses (one exempt) all improvements, all tenant installations, good terms. Edelson, 1,381 White Plains Av., near Gilbertville 2196.

ACT quick, great one-family bargain, 2-story brick, 6 rooms, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms. Williams, 1,322 Morris Av., near 170th and Concourse.

NEW BUNGALOW, 4 rooms and bath; all improvements. Apply Allen, Elliott's Camp, Clason Point, Bronx.

Bronx For Rent.

RIVERDALE SECTION, new one family, 6 rooms, 2 porches, garage. Gunderidge 1-686.

Long Island For Sale.

DUTCH AV., 194 (Near Broadway, Astoria, L. I.)—Two-family modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, all improvements, hardwood floors, enclosed porch; two-car brick garage, 40th ward, taxes; price $17,000; reasonable terms. Phone Astoria 2198.

HAVENS — Wonderful bargain. Square corner, well built 2-family, all improvements. Call Bell and Lamarche Ave. Del. Bayside 1896.

COLLEGE POINT—For sale, two new houses, 6 rooms, single family stucco cottages, detached, 2 blocks from Long Island R. R. station, 20 minutes other eight rooms, screened porches, independent driveways; both houses will be occupied, fully decorated, Feb. 15; small payment, fully amortized. Inc., brokers protected. Jacob Cohen, owner, College Point. Phone Flushing 1467 evenings.

GREAT VECK—Dutch Colonial, hand-cut shingle house, large living room, fireplace, windows, beautiful millwork, three master bedrooms, two baths, separate maid's room, bath; four fireplaces; rear porches, garage, chauffeur's room; greenhouse, all-steel garage. This view price, $21,000; cash, $11,000. Phone Owner, Great Neck 240.

GREAT VECK.

Beautiful homesite in Kensington Park, 80x200 below cost. Thomas O'Connell, Manhasset, L. I. Phone 228.

LYNBROOK, L. I., 45th Merrick Road—Seven-room house with bath; all improvements, garage; property in good condition. L. H. 2,403 Silver St., Evergreen 6810.

SUNNY BROOK—Nine-room furnished House for sale or to let; all improvements. L. H. 2,403 Silver St., Evergreen 6810.

Long Island For Rent.

NEW GARDENS, 18 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; furnished 8-room house, 2 baths, all improved; sun parlor. Call Richmond Hill 3068.

Westchester For Sale.

BRONXVILLE.

A brick residence of distinctive and distinguished character; has 10 rooms and 2 baths; a picturesque setting on a high bluff; property in perfect condition; now offering for sale.

BURKE STONE, INC.,
41 East 42d St., or Bronxville 1400.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

5-7-9 West 37th St.
4 Upper Floors
EXCELLENT LIGHT
75x100. Possession Feb. 1st.
100% SPRINKLERS
H. J. Sachs & Co., 38 W. 21st St.

APARTMENTS FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Ready This Month
39 Fifth Av.
Bet. 10th and 11th Sts.
New 14 Story Fireproof Building
LIVING ROOM
BEDROOM
SERVING PANTRY
and BATH
$2,200—$3,000
Unfurnished
Apply on premises or
Bing & Bing
Corporation
119 West 40th Street
Pennsylvania 4500

2, 3 & 4 Rooms & Bath
With Kitchenettes
Why go through the discomfort and loss of time involved in long subway rides when there are available, finished and equipped in a delightful neighborhood within 10 minutes of lower Manhattan by three subways and many trolley and "L" lines.
All have outside exposures and abundance of sunlight and air. Moderate rentals to permanent tenants. Inspection at the premises, Livingston St. at Bond Street, adjoining the Brooklyn Borough Hall. Phone Main 7388.

Unfurnished—West 58th.

New High Class
Elevator Apartments
NOW READY
860-870 West 181st St.
Overlooking Riverside—Hudson—Palisades
3-4-5-6 Rooms
TELEPHONE BILLINGS 8870, or
Nehring Brothers 30 Nebbien Av., Cor. 182nd

THE ROGER MORRIS
Elevator Apartments
FOUR ROOMS
EVERY MODERN IMPROVEMENT
400 WEST 160th ST.
OVERLOOKING POLO GROUNDS
Near "L" and Broadway Subway Stations.
PHONE WADSWORTH 6100

HOUSES

Westchester For Sale.

CHESTER HILL, MT. VERNON.
OUT-OF-TOWN OWNER
ANXIOUS TO SELL HOME.
Five minutes from main station; on bus line; home contains 10 rooms, 2 baths; price $20,000. Apply OWNER, REALTY CO., 34 East 1st St., Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Telephone Fillmore 2304.

MOUNT VERNON BARGAINS.

One and two family houses; easy terms. J. Black, 420 Highland Av., Mount Vernon.

NEW ROCHELLE—Opportunity to secure an excellent Colonial home in New Rochelle's choicest section; 9 rooms, 2 baths; all modern appointments; hot-water heat; sleeping porch, breakfast porch; oversized electrical fixtures, copper screens, awnings, garage; owner must be sold; price $25,000. RICHMOND REALTY CORP., 239 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 2262 or Murray Hill 7888.

NEW ROCHELLE—Best section, big plot, a snappy little Dutch Colonial home of seven rooms and two baths; worth $23,000, reduced to $21,500 for quick sale. Thompson 17 Quad, Pelham Manor. Tel. 1846 Pelham.

PELHAM — Beautiful, new, brick Colonial home, containing 7 rooms, 2 baths, separate tiled shower; oak floors throughout; built-in garage; hot water heat, extraordinarily attractive high lot; 90-foot frontage; 7 minutes walk to station; price $18,500. Thompson 17 Quad, Pelham Manor. Tel. 1846 Pelham.

PELHAM.

New house for sale, built by owner; excellent location; five minutes' walk both stations; 9 rooms, 2 tiled baths, enclosed sun porch, breakfast room, fireplace, 2-car garage, vapor heat. Telephone owner, Pelham 1294.

PELHAM HEIGHTS—Must sell at once my charming brick home, with its perfectly planned interior of eight rooms, three baths, sun parlor, sleeping porch, fireplace, two-car garage; terms to suit purchaser. J. Gould, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Tel. Riverside 1982.

PLEASANTVILLE—Properties for sale or rent. Another, 20 East 42d. Vanderbilt 8884.

SCARSDALE — Handsome section; stucco house, 6 bedrooms, two baths, sleeping porch, garage; lot 100 x 200; price $18,500. E. J. Boudreau, Box 222, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOME BEAUTIFUL.

A tapestry brick cruciform of 6 rooms and bath, within sight of station and express; living room with open fireplace, leather bound; garage suits to corner plot; 60x100; 32 minutes express service to Grand Central; under $15,000.

BURKE STONE, INC.,
41 East 42d, or Bronxville 1400.

Westchester For Rent.

MOUNT VERNON—9 rooms, 2 baths; beautiful Langdon Terrace section; two-year lease; first let; property owner leaving. KIRK, 9 Cross Av., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey For Sale.

RIDGEWOOD—Best residential section, convenient to station and shops; large plot; building restriction; owner must sell; bargain; all improvements; immediate occupancy available. Send for booklet. Box 21, Ridgewood, N. J.

RIDGEWOOD—Modern Colonial home, 6 rooms, tiled bath, every improvement; large beautiful treed grounds; in most convenient section and school; owner going elsewhere; properties for sale. J. S. Millag, 27 Realty Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

STOP LOOK
READ THIS!

$25,000 will buy a new modern six-room home, with up-to-date bathroom, steam heat, gas, electricity, sewer and all conveniences paid; large plot; large garage; fruit and shade trees; immediate delivery; only 20 minutes from New York, with all city conveniences; near station, express and school; owner leaving for West, $1,500 below cost. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 1 Mount Vernon St., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

Beautiful six-room bungalow, all-year house; every improvement, and convenience; high, beautiful section; $7,500; $2,000 cash, balance 1% month. Five-room home at $5,500; $1,000 cash.

HALLBERG & LONGFELLOW, INC.,
Ridgefield Park and Rogers, N. J.

IF YOU WANT A HOME IN THE SPRING, $500 down now and $500 when you move in, with no other carrying charges until then, is satisfaction. Six-room home, every improvement; large plots; 40 minutes Penn Station, West Shore Railroad. J. Z. Demarest, owners and builders, Bergenfield, N. J.

ALERT HOME SEEKERS

will want to know why Ridgewood, the "home town," has 2,000 satisfied customers; send for booklet. Secretary, Box 128, Ridgewood, N. J.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write VAN WINKLE CO., Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut For Sale.

CAMP SITE.

For girls' camp only. 5 142 Times.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED—Modern or modernized house, with two to five acres, north of Stamford; have cash waiting to pay $25,000 to $30,000. John Crawford, 7 E. 42d St., N. Y.

WANT to purchase for client an American basement house, between 68th and 72d Sts., Madison and Lexington Ave. Firm of Leonard J. Carpenter, 70 Madison Lane.

SUMMER HOMES.

Long Island For Rent.

HEWLETT, L. I.—Elegant furnished cottage, fine harbor, bay and ocean privileges, large grounds; May to October; $1,200; March to October

Closing Hours for Advertisements
Sunday Edition

FRIDAY, 5 P. M.—Display classified advertisements for Real Estate.

FRIDAY, 6 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 7 P. M.—Display classified advertisements (Real Estate, Automobiles II, A. M. Only Saturday).

THURSDAY, NOON—Display Schools, Knowledge, Books, Resorts and Automobiles.

TUESDAY, MIDNIGHT.—Display Financial and Real Estate advertisements for Saturday Edition, contained in a separate section, with photographic sections or drawings.

Daily Edition

If received after 6 P. M. on day preceding publication, classified advertisements will be inserted under the heading "Too Late to Classify." Paid display must be in by 5 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line. (Minimum space two lines.) Agate Lines

Situations Wanted 40c
Personal Notices, Income Wanted 40c
Business Opportunities Wanted 40c
Educational 40c
Help Wanted 40c
Real Estate 40c
Lost and Found 40c
Apartments to Let and Wanted 40c
Country Board 40c
Storage Leases 40c
For Sale 40c
Automobile Exchanges 40c
Agents Wanted 40c
Employment Agencies 40c

Rates per Agate Line

Business Opportunities, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Personal Notices, Income Wanted, Real Estate, Country Board, Lost and Found, Storage Leases, Automobiles, Boats, Aeroplanes and Motorcycles, Agents Wanted, Educational, Employment Agencies ..... $3 per line

Business Opportunities, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Personal Notices, Income Wanted, Real Estate, Country Board, Lost and Found, Storage Leases, Automobiles, Boats, Aeroplanes and Motorcycles, Agents Wanted, Educational, Employment Agencies ..... $2 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Automobiles, Boats, Aeroplanes and Motorcycles ..... $3 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Resorts and Hotels, Boarding and Rooms, Apartments Furnished, Apartments Unfurnished, Apartments Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Unfurnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted, Business Chances, Miscellaneous, Miscellaneous Wanted, Miscellaneous for Sale, Miscellaneous for Exchange ..... $2 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Schools and Colleges, Dancing, Musical Instruments, Typewriters, Lessons, Professional Services, Wanted to Purchase ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Funeral Directors, Cemeteries, Monuments ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Deaths, In Memoriam ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Religious Notices ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Special Notices ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Political Notices ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Political Notices ..... $1 per line

Rates per Agate Line

Political

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Bronx.

Oakland Grove Pkwy. Nos.

FURNISHED sitting room, bedroom, kitchen and bath, will rent as it is or unfurnished; $45 per week. 766 Oakland Grove Pkwy., Bronx, N. Y. Phone Intervale 6000, garage free, if desired, at reduced rate.

Queens.

Bayside.

BAYSIDE, conveniently furnished room, suitable for 2, without or other rooms; 2 blocks to station; 2 minutes to Flushing Bay. Call Bayside 1422.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

Manhattan.

3RD, E 124TH—Fine housekeeping floor, two rooms, bath, sleigh, all modern conveniences; $18 a month. Apply Janitor.

2 LARGE rooms, running water, housekeeping, 745 privilege, telephone, 425 West 57th St., Mornl.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

BRONX, all sizes and sections. For quick service phone Tremont 3600.

BOARDERS WANTED

Rate, $5 Cents Per Agate Line.

East 57th.

400, 1 VERY—Exceptionally desirable room; private; excellent table; high grade; reasonable.

MADISON AV., 777 (Apt. 20th)—Attractive room; excellent table; reference.

West 57th.

57TH, 39 WEST—Attractive large, small, sunny front rooms, both adjoining, also single; table unexcelled.

57TH, 1 WEST—Elevated rooms, excellent; table if desired; reasonable. Bryant 4000.

West 58th.

58TH ST., 34 WEST—
YOUNG WITH BOARD REFERENCES.

58TH, 200 WEST—Attractive front room, adjoining bedroom; desk, bed, sleigh; young business woman; board, $10-$12.

58TH, 20 WEST—Choice room, with bath; excellent table.

58TH, 42 WEST—The Little House—Desirable rooms; private bath; table guests.

58TH, 24 WEST—Also Elevator—Desirable rooms; private; reference.

58TH, 6 WEST—Desirable accommodations, double, single; delicious American-Hungarian table; reasonable.

West 59th.

59TH ST., 124 WEST.
59TH ST., 112 WEST.
59TH ST., 124 WEST.

Attractive rooms, in one of the New York Group apartments; $8 a week; breakfast served if desired; also dinner; reasonable rates; excellent table; references exchanged.

59TH, 124 WEST—Large room, private bath, also single; home cooking. Medical.

59TH, 140 WEST—Sun, two rooms, well heated rooms; private baths; owner's exclusive; thermostat control; private Christmas family.

59TH, 136 WEST—Two sunny rooms; Pub.; excellent; good cooking; reference.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

PRIVATE FAMILY—Large corner room, single beds, for couple; steel mattress; 2 minutes' walk White Plains Station. Station, garage; reference. Phone Vanderbilt 2478.

New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE.
ELMWOOD HOTEL.
AMERICAN PLAN.
All rooms with bath and telephone.
$25 for 2 persons; $15 for 1 person, with board. Special rates for week-ends. Take D., L. & W. station, Mt. Orange 7462.

MONTCLAIR INN—37 Hillside Av., Montclair, N. J. 2207 Montclair.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, cashier, desires position; standing office for outside business men; $25 and commission. Phone Fordham 1000.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, assistant; 10 the highest recommendations; 5 years; can be interviewed before 9:45 A. M., or after 6:30 P. M. Jewett, 2046.

BOOKKEEPER, Secretary, stenographer; 7 years' experience executive ability; invaluable; references; $40. Apply 7 Union Square, Room 1004.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; stenographer; all; quality, willing worker; $18. Lenox, 10 East 116th.

COUPLE—Chef, expert, with housekeeper; excellent; wife or would cook; both references; Jewish. 68 La Salle St.

DRESSMAKER, tailored effect, wants by the hour, after school, about 3; $.25 hour. Apply 1 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3A.

HOUSEKEEPER, good cook, strong; 27; best references. Harlem 1287, Apt. 3A.

HOUSEKEEPER—Colored woman in home in White Pl. West 125th; reference. Mr. Chung.

INVENTORY-TAKER would like evenings; 9-12 or 2-5. Call or address 4631.

LADY GOING to California, would like to accompany or act as companion to lady or children; reference, $ 7500 Times Annex.

LAUNDRESS, competent woman, wishes work by week. Schuyler 8647.

MAID, lady's; sewing position, wishes position; good. Call Plaza 8127.

NURSE, graduate, Catholic, wishes position; travel to Europe or southern; $ 7500 Times Annex.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR wishes position; 10% years family reference. Harlem 9887, 49.

CARPENTER-MASON.
CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE; 25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE. (3 3) EXTERIOR PAINTING WORK FINISHING; MODERN REMODELING KNOWS COSTS. 3 102 TIMES.

CHAUFFEUR—High-class private chauffeur desires steady home. Secty of Professional Automobile Chauffeurs Association, 1780 Broadway. Columbus 8200-4000.

CHAUFFEUR, handyman, 12 years private family; both city and country; wife can cook; references; Protestant; married. Metropolitan 7000.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 6, married, no children; Protestant; $80. Mac, 228 West 81st. Riverside 6477.

CHAUFFEUR, private, exceptional mechanical; careful, sober, experienced, best ref. Butler, 218 West 70th St. Schuyler 6000.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, wishes position with private family; has experience; high-class; $100 mth. A 13 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Secretary of an export, all-round man are available. Henry Schuyler, 5400.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—Age 32, 6 years' experience, references. Steven, 61 West 48th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' private; wife cook; 2 adults, 2 small children; $100. A 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC.
Secretary of an export, all-round man are available. Henry Schuyler, 5400.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC—Age 32, 6 years' experience, references. Steven, 61 West 48th.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, 10 years' private; wife cook; 2 adults, 2 small children; $100. A 22 Times.

CHAUFFEUR—Lady getting divorced would like to have chauffeur. Barney Estate Co., 42 East 41st St.

CHAUFFEUR, 40, Swiss, 18 years' experience, all makes; best references. Riverside 5000.

COLLECTOR—Rent; search or furniture store or wholesale; 10 years' experience in city. L. Lamm, 429 5th St., South Bergen, N. J.

COOK—Superior; wages not; southern; widow position, private family; references. A 19 Times.

DOCTOR, assisting five languages desires position as janitor with some reliable doctor. B 300 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical; plumbing specialty; 10 years; prefers work or salary. A 21 Times.

JAPANESE wishes position as butler, or personal, good references. B 280 Times.

JAPANESE schoolboy, housework, willing; small salary. R. K., 220 East 27th.

JAPANESE student wants position after school in family. Wkgs, 222 West 108th St.

MAN wishes position to accompany party to Europe; 37, well educated, speaks all the five or 6 languages. Write Box 2384, 1215 Times Sq.

MAN, married, age 35, eight years' foreign banking experience, executive ability, desires position offering advancement. C 128 Times.

MAN, 32, Christian, good reference, wishes to connect with shipping department; glass for advancement. Call Triangle 3600, Monday morning, during office hours.

MANAGER, filling, wishes position; 5 years' experience; 27, married; $ 7 Georgia Avenue, 139 West 146th St.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING graduate, 1922, desires employment; attitude A 18 Times.

MECHANIC-CHAUFFEUR wishes position; can furnish first-class reference. B 158 Times.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE, college education, experienced accountants, credits, collections, etc. A 48 Times.

REAL ESTATE—Young salesman, would like to connect with owner or estate to improve opportunities; references and references. Write K. E., 1123 B'way.

SHORTHAND CLERK, young man, salesmanship ability, $25. A 9 Times.

SHIPPING CLERK, young man, willing to work; $20. Phone Lenox 2000.

SHIPPING CLERK, 10 years' experience, desires position with reliable firm; $30 to start. Address 1 East 112th St.

YOUNG MAN, 20, Christian, good education, desires position with reliable firm; $30 to start. Address 1 East 112th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, New York; University graduate; prefer something experience, desires to connect with certified accountant. A 102 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, 2 years bookkeeping experience, executive; senior experience; employer's service; desires permanent connection. B 1420 Amsterdam Av.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor, cashier, executive, 31, 9 years' practical training, knowledge of banking, corporation, commercial business; $ 6000 to start. Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT-EXECUTIVE, 31, thoroughly experienced, general and corporation, tax returns, desires permanent connection; reasonable consent. C 230 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, New York University graduate, public accounting experience, desires to connect with certified accountant; $ 2500 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, head, chief of department, desires change; 15 years' experience; Walker, 347 East 42d, Lenox 2000.

ACCOUNTANT, N. Y. U. senior, desires to connect permanently with firm of certified accountants. C 228 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, beginner, advanced accounting course; reported Harvard beginner. B 96 Times Annex.

ACCOUNTANT—auditing, bookkeeping, tax and certified reports. Elite audit, 256 Nostrand, Brooklyn 2230.

ACCOUNTANT, public, desires part-time position, assistant's or chief auditor. B 240 Times.

ADVERTISING man, experienced as space salesman and detail; young, capable, agency or department; will interview trading. B 1300 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE SALESMAN; offers services to responsible dealer. William Vetter, 469 Logan St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BAKER, assistant, French, thoroughly familiar with breadmaking. Bassler, 346 West 46th St.

BOOKKEEPER—Young man, 21, French; 2 years' experience; Spanish, French, correspondence, type-writer. Al references. Glendale 300 West 46th St.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, credit man, will undertake accounting department or secretary; excellent credentials. C 124 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, experience, 6 years accounting accounts, monthly trial balance, financial statements. M. Weinberg, 29 East 102d St.

BOOKKEEPER or assistant (M), 7 years' experience, desires permanent position. University 6000.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, accountancy training, efficient worker, $35 week. B 207 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, 10 years' experience, desires position; $ 40 to start. Call Plaza 8127.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant, stenographer, 3 years' experience, desires position; $ 25 to start. Call Plaza 8127.

BOOKKEEPER, Secretary, stenographer; 7 years' experience executive ability; invaluable; $ 7 4 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, assistant; stenographer; all; quality, willing worker; $18. Lenox, 10 East 116th.

COUPLE—Chef, expert, with housekeeper; excellent; wife or would cook; both references; Jewish. 68 La Salle St.

DRESSMAKER, tailored effect, wants by the hour, after school, about 3; $.25 hour. Apply 1 Riverside Drive, Apt. 3A.

HOUSEKEEPER, correspondent, assistant; 10 the highest recommendations; 5 years; can be interviewed before 9:45 A. M., or after 6:30 P. M. Jewett, 2046.

HOUSEKEEPER, Secretary, stenographer; 7 years' experience executive ability; invaluable; $ 7 4 Times.

HOUSE

Police Department.

Commissioner Richard E. Enright issued this order, dated Jan. 26, yesterday:

Retired.

By order of the Commissioner, to take effect as of date:

Patrolman William Murdock, 428 Decatur st, Brooklyn.

Patrolmen.

Appointed.

Appointed, Thirty Probati A. as of this date:

Patrolmen.

Appointed, Thirty Probati A. as of this date:

Detectives Assigned.

By order of Lieut. J. E. Fox, Jan. 25:

PATRICK J. [illegible]

Transferred.

Sergt. P. Phelps, 30th Precinct, to the Detective Bureau, to duty in office of the Detective Bureau, effective Jan. 27, 1923.

Temporary Assignments.

PATRICK [illegible]

Sergt. P. Phelps, 30th Precinct, to the Detective Bureau, to duty in office of the Detective Bureau, effective Jan. 27, 1923.

Harry Lieberman, 30, Joseph [illegible]

Appointed.

Patrolmen.

Appointed, Thirty Probati A. as of this date:

Patrolmen.

Appointed, Thirty Probati A. as of this date:

Detectives Assigned.

By order of the Commissioner, to take effect as of date:

Detective Charles L. Mitchell, 54th Precinct, to Headquarters Detail, Police Department, to duty in office of the Manhattan Borough Commander.

Detective Edward Ryan, 54th Precinct, to duty in office of the Manhattan Borough Commander.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Rate fifteen cents per word. Bank and business references required under this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTION has client who is interested in financing worthy enterprises; no fees; only legitimate propositions considered; will investigate. Y 1855 Times Annex.

$15,000 OPEN for any good proposition; cash purchase. Speaker, 1 120 Times.

$5,000 to invest in clean profitable business; cash purchase. H 37 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

WORLD known retail confection, unsurpassed; opening new products successfully advertising for 20 years, desires additional capital; 1 well-located store in New York City and also others large and small; wide selling field; thoroughly established; extend the business to its maximum; will be glad to confer with anyone interested in the proposition; a rare opportunity; the right man will be given control of the business and investigation will be cheerfully welcomed; only those with ability and means need apply. Address H 74 Times.

$15,000 private capital wanted by young engineer in the manufacture of $25,000 annual profitable specialty; personal supervision by owner; will bear closest investigation. Y 1855 Times.

$10,000 CORPORATION, established 12 years, showing big profits; wants $5,000 to $10,000 to be matched by same amount; business $25,000 and $50,000 yearly; profits only $ 000 Times.

$10,000 to $25,000 cash required by manufacturers of household specialties; the product is in constant demand; 1,000 Grand Central Palace.

THEATRICAL manager wanted to manage new picture theatre soon to be built; financial support is the requisite; state experience. Y 2000 Times Annex.

$7,500 opportunity for executive with $15,000 to $20,000 cash to manage an active manufacturing business; good salary and profit. H 101 Times.

A PARTNER with $15,000 to $20,000 to invest in legitimate business. Theatre, 1,500 seats. Y 1997 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

WIRE Wanted—Enclosed for wood wire fence machine; Kalamazoo typical. 3 Hudson St., Kingston.

EXCEPTIONALLY experienced auditor of industrial plant desires to communicate with head of executive board or trust company. Y 2000 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE and sales administrative executive wanted and established connection with responsible manufacturer. C 487 Times.

PATENTS and inventions wanted at the Inventors and Investors Show, 1106 Grand Central Palace.

PROPOSITION to parties securing chemist for certified accountant. S 887 Times Downtown.

FOR SALE.

SPECIALTY SHOP—In a street in center of one of the newest, most attractive and successful office buildings in the business section, only a few hundred feet from Fifth Avenue, exclusive as a location for shop of character; owner is in Florida and sale, or lease, is for reason that other interests do not permit. Principals only. N. E. H Times.

GOOD SIZE, up-to-date women's, misses' children's wearing apparel and dry goods store, including waists, skirts, millinery, coats, suits, furs, &c., for which is situated in the best part of a growing city having a population of about 35,000, and has a big summer patronage from surrounding resorts, for sale; excellent chance for a good business; for selling, address Box 72, 1170 Wheeler Bldg., New York.

FOR SALE—In a prosperous and thriving suburban town of 4,000 population a going and well established business, including stock of goods, fixtures, horses or motor truck, etc., all in first-class condition; will invoice about $12,000; reason for selling, other business interests; or will lease building and premises with option to purchase; rent reasonable. Address Box 1, Times Annex.

FOR SALE—Or to a prospective partner, a well-established business; annual sales about $75,000; will stand investigation; a rare opportunity for a man with $15,000 to $20,000 cash; owner has other business interests. Address Y 1855 Times Annex.

BRICK WAREHOUSE, with store, office, extra storage, suitable for almost any business; location of small manufacturing plant; 2,500 square feet; three story and basement; low rent; owner occupying first floor; 1 Wash. St., West New York, N. J.

FOR SALE—Restaurant equipment, with lease, consisting of tables, gas range, ice box, coffee urn, dishes, &c.; also soda fixtures, &c. Can be seen any day. Apply Regent Co., 1,500 Clinton St., Hoboken, N. J.

FOR SALE—Retail shoe store in center of Philadelphia's business section; established 30 years; owner desires to retire; wonderful opportunity to take over large and profitable business. Y 1855 Times Annex.

SPECIALTY shop, superior clientele, best location in city; reasonable rent; splendid opportunity; owner, selling account of his abroad; must be quickly. S 889 Times.

FOR store long established, shipping district, large light warehouse; wonderful opportunity for manufacturer and retail. S 88 Times.

GARMENTS — Manufacturer, from owner 75 sets, Bill, cost $15,000, offers conservative proposition. Garage Bus Electric, 248 West 42d St.

CANDY factory equipped complete with machinery, furniture, store fixtures, to be sold at once. Bryant & Pragoff, 304 East 125th.

FOR SALE—High-class Delicatessen, fancy groceries and restaurant; fixtures; 3 years' lease at 1014 Broadway, Paterson, N. J.

DRESSMAKING establishment, west side, retiring, for sale or rent. E. N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

ADDRESSING machine, complete, in good condition, reasonable. S 889 Times.

FUR SHOP for sale, bargain. Bertan, 12 West 20th St.

BUSINESS LOANS.

LOANS TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS DIRECTLY; CONFIDENTIALLY; MAKE OUR REPRESENTATIVE CALLS. BETZ 200 5th.

LOANS on machinery, general equipment, accounts receivable, &c. Webster, 220 Grand St. Canal 8278-4439.

MONEY loaned to business people on chattel mortgages; Schwartz & Co., 624 Madison Av., Plaza 4th.

LOANS money made, real estate, mortgages, &c., negotiated. Webster, 220 West 42th.

BUSINESS SERVICES.

PATRIOTIC and basic models transported to advertise your sale; daily delivery guaranteed by one of the largest moving companies in the world. MATHEW THOMPSON, INC., 2 Harrison St. 704 Hudson Riv.

ACTIVE BUYING OF WOOL.

Rise in Home Market—High Prices Cause Some London Withdrawals.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 22,500 bales. Home, Continental and American traders were active buyers. There were some withdrawals due to the high prices asked.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Commercial Bulletin tomorrow will say: "The opening of prices on heavyweight goods for the 1923 season, at advances of about 20 per cent. on the average above the prices named a year ago, is regarded by the wool trade as conducive to good business and this is reported to be the actual result. Many withdrawals, mills and reporting to a higher level are looked upon as inevitable."

Vienna Physician to Lecture Here.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—A well-known heart specialist at Vienna University, Professor Wenckebach, is going to America in April for a course of lectures in Baltimore and at various American universities.

TWO ROBBERS TRY TO SHOOT CAPTORS

Police Chiefs of Two Jersey Towns Subdue Negroes on Trolley Car After Fight.

FLEE MOORESTOWN HOME

Motorcycle and Telephone Aid in Speedy Arrests—Part of Loot Identified.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 26.—Two Philadelphia negroes, caught in the act of robbing a home at Moorestown yesterday afternoon, attempted early today to shoot the Chief of Police of that place and Maple Shade, when they had been captured on a trolley upon which they were riding. The negroes were quickly disarmed and locked up in the jail here. They gave their names as James Stafford and Wm. Brown, and said they were stevedores, but refused to tell where they lived in Philadelphia.

Richard H. Lytle and his wife returned to their home about midnight last night and noticed a front window open and a light upstairs. On the rear door they found two recent imprints of shoes. They found two strange negroes in the first floor after they had taken Mrs. Lytle's watch and a sum of money she had. They then fled.

Lytle telephoned to Police Chief John Hendrickson of Moorestown, and to Chief Clifford Prickett A. Ward of Maple Shade. Chief Ward, on his motorcycle, gave chase to a trolley car which had left Moorestown a short time before. He overtook the car at Maple Shade and found Chief Ward there. Chief Hendrickson met two men in the car answering the description of the robbers, and, by handing the car fare to the State Chief Ward entered from the rear.

The negroes pulled revolvers, but Chief Ward knocked the weapon from one of the men. The other succeeded in getting the muzzle of his weapon against the stomach of Chief Hendrickson. Chief Ward saw the negro about to shoot Chief Hendrickson and struck the weapon from the negro's hand. It fell to the floor, and Chief Hendrickson, with the help of Chief Ward, overpowered the negro. Other citizens of Moorestown, it is believed, will try to identify articles found on the prisoners.

BLOW SAFE; ESCAPE WITH $10,000 IN FURS

Robbers Work in Thirty-Eighth Street Building While Alarm Is Ringing.

Undaunted by the ringing of a burglar alarm, thieves broke into Thirty-first night opened a safe in the office of Cutmer Brothers & Abrahamson, furriers and dyers, on the third floor of the loft building at 222 West Thirty-eighth Street. According to a member of the firm they stole a quantity of mink and sable skins. They then gathered up some of the more valuable pieces in the stock room. The loss was estimated at $10,000.

The building was formerly a dwelling and it has been made over for business purposes. The police believe that the burglars gained an entrance through a window from the rear fire escape. The robbery was not discovered until a member of the firm arrived yesterday morning.

The office is protected by a burglar alarm. The alarm bell, it was said, began to ring some time during the night. A policeman on a post heard it, ringing apparently in Mr. Cutmer's home on Riverside Drive. The door found it ringing and evidently concluded it had been accidentally set ringing. He thought the burglars were at work, while the bell was sounding a warning.

James Hamrick, a safe expert of 225 Grand Street, who examined the safe yesterday afternoon, said that the burglars had drilled a hole near it, above the combination knob and employed a charge of it. The force blew out the inner door. Being of the door and blasted the inner door slightly outward but not sufficient to blow it open. A crowbar inserted under the raised edge was then employed to pry it open.

Hamrick expressed the opinion that the safe-cracker had had experience and that it had taken him at least an hour to get at the contents of the safe.

When Vincent Sutanlo returned from the theatre to his apartments at 247 Belmont Avenue, the Bronx, he found that during his absence burglars had entered the place through a rear window from the fire-escape and had forced safes to cash and $300 worth of jewelry. Detectives of the Bronx Park station have arrested Joseph Villano, 427 East Eighty-seventh Street, and Rocco Bellapiffo, 2,400 Hughes Avenue, the Bronx, on suspicion of burglary.

GET MEDALS FOR SEA RESCUE

Officers and Sailors of the Giuseppe Verdi Honored for Bravery.

Two gold medals and eleven silver medals were presented yesterday to the officers and sailors of the Italian steamship Verdi for bravery in rescuing the crew of 33 men from the sinking freighter Mantello on January 17 in mid-Atlantic during a storm. The presentation was made on board the liner at Brack street, North River, by Consul Alessandro Giuliani. Consul Alessandro to the Italian Embassy at Washington, D. C., was accompanied by Cmdr. Carlo Barzini, editor and publisher of the Italian newspaper Il Progresso Italo-Americano.

Captain G. Mastromarco and the first officer, Captain G. Stagnaro, of the Giuseppe Verdi, and Captain F. Silvestro, who lost his wife, received gold medals. Petty Officer P. Pedron and two seamen of the Verdi, who formed the crew of the lifeboat which rescued the men from the Mantello, received the silver medals. Sixty-five members of the Italian colony in New York were present at the ceremony.

CROSS 55 MILES OF BAD ICE.

Four Men With Sleigh Brave Lake Michigan to Save Two Lives.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Jan. 26 (Associated Press).—A fifty-five-mile trip in horse-drawn sleighs over a dangerous expanse of the shifting Lake Michigan between Washington Island and Rock Island Bay, in the hope of saving the lives of two young men in danger of a surgical operation, was completed at last night by Captain George Rice of the Plum Island Coast Guard Station and three companions, including a physician, with the result that hope is held at a local hospital for the boys' recovery.

Charles Jensen and Oliver Mathiesen, both 20, were brought to the hospital here after a perilous fourteen-hour trip. The dash over the dangerous ice fields was marked by many narrow escapes from crashing ice. A change of horses was made necessary near the end of the trip.

The young men were suffering from the after effects of pneumonia and pleurisy. Captain Rice decided, after observing conditions made dangerous from the thaw, necessary to save their lives. In telling of the thrilling trip yesterday the ice, Captain Rice said: "The ice on the bay has been behaving wildly for the last two weeks, being in a constant state, back and forth from the shore. When we were a short distance from shore we were forced to chop large chunks of ice to build a path. Several times we were forced to lift the sled, upon which the boys were being carried, up on ice and carry them on the way and down to solid footage which we found would be safe."

MAY RECOVER FOR ALIENATION ONLY

Appellate Division Says Wife May Not Sue "Other Woman" for "Criminal Conversation."

UPSETS $20,000 VERDICT

Decision Seeks to Women the Right Which Husband Has—Justice Merrell Dissents.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided yesterday that although a husband may sue another man for criminal conversation with his wife, a wife may not recover damages from another woman for similar conduct with her husband, but is limited to an action for alienating his affection.

The court accordingly set aside a verdict for $20,000 obtained by Mrs. Jennie K. Oppenheim against Mrs. Martha Riebel. Mrs. Oppenheim divorced Myron H. Oppenheim, realty operator, lawyer and one time owner of the Shadow Lawn property in New Jersey, occupied as the Summer White House, one year by ex-President Wilson. The court dismissed the complaint. The suit was also based on allegations that Oppenheim's affections had been alienated by Mrs. Riebel, but this cause of action was dismissed by the trial Judge on testimony that the Oppenheims were living apart at the time.

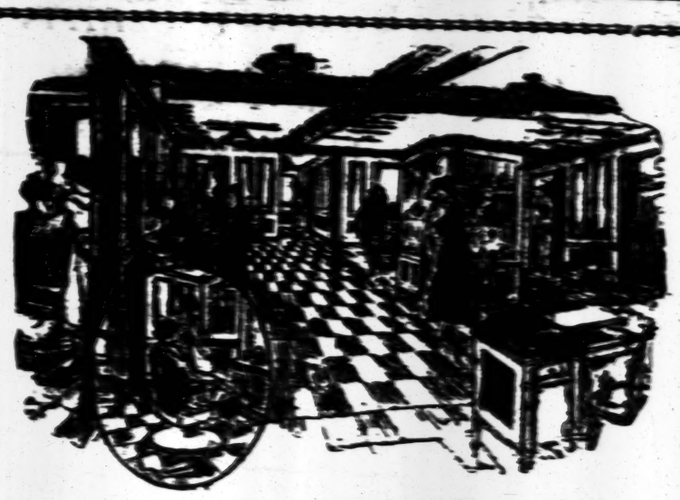
The majority opinion, written by Justice Page, and concurred in by Presiding Justice Clarke and Justices Dowling and Walter Lloyd Smith, said:

"The right of a wife to maintain an action for the alienation of her husband's affections is no longer open to question in this State, but the right of a wife to sue her husband's paramour for criminal conversation has never been recognized. So far as we have been able to discover, this is the first case in this State in which a married woman has been summoned in favor of a plaintiff in an action by a wife against another woman for the alienation of her husband's affections. There is no reason why a wife may not recover damages from another woman for similar conduct with her husband, but is limited to an action for alienating his affections.

"The court accordingly set aside a verdict for $20,000 obtained by Mrs. Jennie K. Oppenheim against Mrs. Martha Riebel. Mrs. Oppenheim divorced Myron H. Oppenheim, realty operator, lawyer and one time owner of the Shadow Lawn property in New Jersey, occupied as the Summer White House, one year by ex-President Wilson. The court dismissed the complaint. The suit was also based on allegations that Oppenheim's affections had been alienated by Mrs. Riebel, but this cause of action was dismissed by the trial Judge on testimony that the Oppenheims were living apart at the time.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Page, and concurred in by Presiding Justice Clarke and Justices Dowling and Walter Lloyd Smith, said:

"The right of a wife to maintain an action for the alienation of her husband's affections is no longer open to question in this State, but the right of a wife to sue her husband's paramour for criminal conversation has never been recognized. So far as we have been able to discover, this is the first case in this State in which a married woman has been summoned in favor of a plaintiff in an action by a wife against another woman for the alienation of her husband's affections. There is no reason why a wife may not recover damages from another woman for similar conduct with her husband, but is limited to an action for alienating his affections.



A New Women's Entrance To The Terminal Knickerbocker Beauty Salon

The separate entrance to our Beauty Salon in the Knickerbocker Building at 42nd Street and Broadway, has now been supplanted by an absolutely new and reserved stairway, independent of the entrance to the Men's Terminal Shop. This was made necessary by an increasing patronage, and by our desire to spare no expense in preserving and promoting the exclusive character of the Knickerbocker Salon. The entrance is now as exclusive as that to your own home.

Dr. H. H. Trilling, Chiropodist, in Attendance

TERMINAL BEAUTY SALONS

Where the Finest is Performed

KNICKERBOCKER S.E. corner 42nd St. and Broadway

WALDORF-ASTORIA 50th Avenue at 34th St.

PENNSYLVANIA 7th Avenue at 33rd Street

EXTRAORDINARY SERVICE AT ORDINARY PRICES

Private Entrance to Beauty Salon

Lost and Found Advertisements, Page 17.

Semi-Annual Clothing Event

Unrestricted Choice of our entire stock

IMPORTANT! This sale is held in accordance with our regular policy of closing out, at the end of each season, our complete line of clothing regardless of former cost.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

[Including our regular lines of Golf, Full Dress and Tuxedo Suits]

$33.50

Suits regularly $38.00 to $65.00

Overcoats regularly $37.50 to $85.00

Size range is complete, 33 to 48 including regulars, longs, stouts and shorts

Due to this exceedingly low price there will be a slight charge for alterations

USE THE FIFTH AVENUE ARCADE ENTRANCE

Charge purchases will appear on bills rendered March 1st

FIFTH AVENUE James McCreery & Co. 35TH STREET

EXTRA SPACE EXTRA SALESPEOPLE EXTRA FITTERS EXTRA TAILORS

Last Day

20% off Sale

Affecting All Wallach Hats Haberdashery and Hart Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats

Excepting only Dress Clothes, Stetson Hats and a few other items

Wallach Bros

Broadway, below Chambers 248-248 West 125th
Broadway, cor. 20th 3d Ave., cor. 122d

ESTABLISHED 1857

ADVERTISEMENT.

Richest Rhode Island Breaks Its Own Record

Rhode Island State Savings Show 13 Millions Increase In Year 1922 Over 1921

To the Editor of The Providence News:

Sir—I thought you might like to know as regards our savings deposits in Savings Banks, State Banks and Trust Companies, which come under the direction of this department, as of December 30, 1922.

The amount of these deposits is $211,795,140.01.

On December 31, 1921, the savings deposits were $197,899,304.32, showing an increase for the year of $13,895,794.69.

Of this latter amount a little over eight million dollars was the increase from June 30, 1922, to December 30, 1922, showing there has been an increase of about two million dollars more in the last six months of 1922 than in the first six months.

According to the last National census of Rhode Island, taken in 1920, this shows an average deposit of $200.50 for each person in the State, and is the largest amount of savings deposits in the history of our banking institutions, and the largest amount per capita we have ever had.

This does not include savings deposits in National Banks, which do not come under the direction of this department.

GEO. H. NEWHALL, Bank Commissioner.

State House, Jan. 18.

The Providence News

John A. Hennessy, President — James C. Garrison, Vice President — Henry D. Hamilton, Sec'y & Treas.

Special Representative: Payne, Burns & Smith, Inc. 5th Ave. Building, N. Y. C.

Financial Representative: Joseph A. Klein, 42 Broadway, N. Y. C.

The New York Times and The New York Market

In one year the people of Greater New York buy more food than would supply New Orleans for twenty years, St. Louis for ten years, Philadelphia for four years or Chicago for three years.

There are nearly 100,000 retail stores in New York City. In the 36,731 factories, more than a million employes turn out annually goods worth $3,358,060,000, a sum greater than the yearly revenue of the United States Government from income and profit taxes combined.

In this great market, The New York Times is read by the largest group of intelligent, discriminating and responsive persons ever assembled by a newspaper. Its circulation of 350,000 on week days and 550,000 on Sundays makes it an important factor in business and home life.

Outside of New York, The Times is read in 8,000 cities, towns and villages throughout the United States.

The New York Times in 1922 published more advertising than any other New York newspaper, a volume of 24,142,222 agate lines of advertising, 2,489,609 lines more than in 1921.

The New York Times

Times Square New York